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Vaisakha 8, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 28, 1969/Vaisakha 8,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रासायनिक उत्पादों का आयात

*1351. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय विभिन्न प्रकार की रासायनिक वस्तुओं का आयात किया जा रहा है यद्यपि देश में ही इनके उत्पादन की क्षमता उपलब्ध है ;

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

(ग) क्या भारतीय रसायन निर्माता संघ ने देश के अन्दर उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये रासायनिक उत्पादों के आयात पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये प्रार्थना की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A
number of chemical products which are
produced in the country are also being
imported.

(b) The imports are allowed because the
production is not adequate to meet the
demand fully.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह ठीक है कि हमारे कुछ ऐसे केमिकल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जैसे आर्गेनिक, इनआर्गेनिक, पेस्टिसाइड्स, प्लास्टिक्स जिन के सन्विटयूट्स तैयार किये जा सकते हैं, या अगर इंडस्ट्रीज को फेसिलिटी दी जाये एक्सपेंशन की तो वह उस रूप में भी तैयार किये जा सकते हैं ? अगर ऐसी कोई कंटेगरीज हैं जिन में इस तरह की केमिकल ड्रम्स तैयार की जा सकती हैं, तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि उन के आयात पर बैन लगाया जाय ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is a very, very wide question and a comprehensive question. There are a number of chemicals in respect of which the production capacity has been established in the country, but even then, since production is not adequate to satisfy the demands, the indigenous demands, import is allowed. I may mention a number of items in respect of which production capacity is established. In respect of dye-stuffs, there are as many as 45 items; drugs; 32 items, and chemicals; 69 items.

It is also the endeavour of the Government to see that the country becomes independent of foreign imports in respect of chemical items.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इंडियन ड्रग्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग एसोसिएशन ने सरकार से कोई इस प्रकार की सुविधायें मांगी हैं इस इंडस्ट्री के लिये जिस से इस का एक्सपैन्शन हो सके और यूनिट्स को इजाजत दी जाय कि जो चीजें हम बाहर से आयात करते हैं उन के सन्विटयूट्स पर उन में कुछ हेर फेर कर के उन को ही यहां तैयार किया जा सके ? अगर उन को फेसिलिटी दी जाय कैपसिटी बढ़ाने की और इस तरह की चीजें बनाने की तो वह गारंटी देते हैं कि वह उन को यहां बना सकेंगे, जिस से आप को लाभ होगा और

आप आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करने से भी बच जायेंगे।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This is always done.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि बोरेक्स नाम का जो रसायन है उस के आयात पर इस समय पूर्णतया रोक लगी है और बोरेक्स बनाने वाली कम्पनी का नाम है बोरेक्स मोरारजी—अगर आप जो पहले पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर थे उन से बात करेंगे कि यह कम्पनी कौसी है तो आप को इस बात का पता चलेगा—बोरेक्स मोरारजी को इस के बारे में एकाधिकार है। और कोई कम्पनी इस को नहीं बनाती। कागज पर दाम दिखाया जाता है 1,400 रु०, लेकिन वास्तव में बिक रहा है 7,000 रु० पर या उससे भी अधिक आज ही बम्बई से हम को ट्रंक काल पर इत्तला मिली है इस के मातहत पांच गुना, 600 परसेंट पर बिक रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या वह इस कम्पनी को चेतावनी देंगे कि इस तरह वह अनुचित लाभ उठाना बन्द नहीं करेंगे तो इस चीज का आयात कर के आप को कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी बोरेक्स का दाम कम करने के लिये। दूसरी बात यह कि जो इस के वितरक यानी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर हैं और व्यापारी हैं वह मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं व अकाउण्ट का जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है, और वह एक टन के पीछे करीब करीब 5600 रुपये कमा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय वित्त मंत्रालय को सूचना देंगे कि जो भी वितरक हैं वह इतना मुनाफा कमाते हैं और उन पर 7,000 रुपये के आधार पर इनकम टैक्स का असेसमेंट किया जाये ? जब तक आप इस तरह से कीमत को कम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। बहर-हाल मैं दो बातें चाहता हूँ। एक तो आप शार्ट-टर्म आयात करें बोरेक्स का और दूसरे आप इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को इत्तला दे दें ताकि इस कम्पनी से टैक्स का पैसा वसूल कर लिया

जाये। आप जरा अशोक मेहता से पूछ लीजिये बोरेक्स मोरारजी कम्पनी के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अशोक मेहता कहां हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले वह पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर थे।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : So far as the company to which reference has been made by my hon. friend is concerned, about that company, and the dealings of that company, I have not got the information with me. I assure him that I will look into the matter in the context of what has been disclosed...

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या हिन्दुस्तान में इतने कैमिकल्स तैयार हो जाते हैं जिस में उन को बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़े और उन के आयात पर बैन लगाया जा सकता है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, when the import policy is announced, all these factors are taken into consideration. Those chemicals which are being produced here and which are sufficient to satisfy the indigenous demand are put on the banned list. There is no question of importing those items.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Already three five year plans are over and our country is not yet self-sufficient in chemicals. May I know whether our country will become self-sufficient in chemicals after the fourth plan is completed ? May I also know what is the total value of the chemicals imported last year, for instance ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is the constant endeavour of Government to see that all items which are imported are manufactured in the country and to see that indigenous production is established in those items. 20 years ago, the production of drugs in this country was only of the value of Rs. 120 million; today it is Rs. 2,000 millions. About the total value of imports of chemicals last year, it will not be possible for me to give the figure because so many items are involved.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कैमिकल्स जो देश में तैयार किये जाते हैं उन की कीमत तय करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई मशीनरी है या नहीं ? शायद श्री मधु लिमये ने दाम 7,000 रुपये टन बतलाया है, जिस पर यहां बोरेक्स बिकता है। जब इतने जरूरी कैमिकल्स हमारे युज में आते हैं तब उन की कीमत तय करने के लिये कोई मशीनरी है या नहीं, और अगर है तो कीमत तय होती है या नहीं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I will have to find it out.

श्री राम चरण : इंडिया में जो ड्रग मैन्युफैक्चररज हैं वह बहुत सी मेडिसिन्स तैयार करते हैं, ऐसे टेब्लेट ए पी सी है, विटैमिन बी कम्प्लैक्स है, विटैमिन सी है, बेनेजोलिन टेब्लेट्स हैं। इन का अकार्डिंग टु इंडिया ड्रगज ऐक्ट आई० पी० 66, एक प्रेस्क्राइड स्टैण्डर्ड के अनुसार मैन्युफैक्चर होना चाहिये। लेकिन जितने भी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं वह सब स्टैण्डर्ड ड्रगज बना कर मार्केट में चीप बेच रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि जो भी ड्रगज बनें वह इंडियन ड्रगज ऐक्ट के आई० पी० 66 के अनुसार बनें, और स्टैण्डर्ड के अनुरूप बनें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is always quality control of the chemicals, particularly drugs, manufactured in this country. There is a Quality Controller who supervises the quality of the various drugs produced here.

श्री राम चरण : जब इंडियन ड्रगज ऐक्ट के आई० पी० 66 के अनुसार स्टैण्डर्ड प्रेस्क्राइड है तब लोग सब स्टैण्डर्ड क्यों मैन्युफैक्चर करते हैं ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Government has so far not taken proper steps to boost up indigenous production of chemicals, with the result that there is monopoly in the field of production of chemicals. May I know whether the Government is going to encourage small manufacturers of chemical products ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There are a number of small manufacturers of chemical products in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Recently there was a lot of publicity in the international press about certain drug rackets in the manufacture of tetracycline products by certain United States firms. It is reported that this country, which has been importing tetracycline for the last ten years from these American firms has been over charged to the extent of something like Rs. 9 crores. A tablet whose total cost of production is 8 paise has been sold in this country for 53 paise. May I know whether, in the same way as consumers in the United States have now been able to take advantage of the laws prevalent there to claim compensation from those firms for excessive over-pricing, the Government of India is taking any steps to claim Rs. 9 crores worth of compensation from these firms for overcharging us ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sir, this is rather a different question and does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, it does arise and it is an important chemical product. Sir, I would request you to protect us. Just because a Minister says that our supplementary does not arise out of the main question it should not be brushed aside.

MR. SPEAKER : Evidently, he has no information.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sir, I repeat that this does not arise out of this, but I will look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक प्रश्न के बारे में इनका जवाब है कि मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। होम वर्क करके नहीं आये हैं क्या डाक्टर साहब आज ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has no information now.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, they must give us a list of what they know so that we will ask our supplementaries from among them.

Unsold Stocks of Fertilizers at Udaipur

*1352. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large stock of fertilizers produced by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur is lying unsold;

(b) if so, whether this has been due to the desire of the State Governments to purchase from other private sources even when the prices in the private sector are higher; and

(c) if so, whether any remedy is contemplated?

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

Statement

(a) The present stock of single superphosphate with the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., is about 14,000 tonnes.

(b) With the advent of more sophisticated complex fertilizers single superphosphate is getting less popular with the farmers. The demand is also seasonal—State Governments usually do not directly purchase superphosphate. Generally the Cooperative Federation in each State are the principal buyers of this fertilizer and they usually purchase after inviting tenders and after taking into consideration the freight element from the station of despatch to the destination. Following accumulation of stock of imported diammonium phosphate in the country, there has been further difficulty in the sale of superphosphate. Ex-factory selling price is fixed by the Fertilizer Association of India, but their prices are ceiling prices and it has not been possible for any of the factories in the country to realise the said selling price during the last 18 months. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., have also been selling at less than the ceiling price fixed by the Fertilizer Association of India.

(c) It has been decided to restrict import of diammonium phosphate as also its allocation to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have been appointed as selling agents for various States for the sale of superphosphate produced by the company. Negotiations are also in progress for sale through the Central Fertilizer Pool also. All these steps are expected to improve the sale prospects of the superphosphate produced by Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Sir, the question is related to the evidence of all round corruption. Whether it relates to

cooperatives or not, it certainly relates to evidence of all round corruption. If the fact as alleged, that Hindustan Zinc Limited is selling fertilizers at 30 per cent lower prices and yet do not find buyers either in cooperatives or Government, is correct, may I know whether this has been the allegation made even by the Chairman of Hindustan Zinc Limited—in fact it was—and, if so, may I know whether action has been taken to look into this matter? One can easily find it out because the price is lower than the market price and if somebody, some officer, has purchased at a higher price from private parties he can immediately be charged for corruption.—I want to know whether action has been taken in this regard?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, I have answered this question earlier also, that the single superphosphate produced at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, is not popular with farmers and there is difficulty in disposing of this stock. In the earlier years and also last year several meetings were held with the Fertilizer Corporation, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other concerned departments and some stocks were lifted. The price of fertiliser is fixed by the Fertilizer Association once a quarter. They fixed the price of single superphosphate between Rs. 300 to Rs. 330. The Hindustan Zinc Limited is selling at a rate of Rs. 285 thereby incurring a loss of 15 per cent. The private sector were selling at a much lower price and therefore we had to dispose of the stock that was accumulated. That is why a lower price had to be agreed to. I do not think there is any question of corruption anywhere in the disposal of this stock.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether single superphosphate itself was imported during that year about which we are discussing and whether there was faulty planning in that this complex fertilizer was not produced and it was not foreseen in due time? May I know whether it is possible to do it now and whether it is possible to convert this production into the complex fertilizer?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture imported a huge quantity of diammonium phosphate in 1968 and this unit went into production in January 1968. This difficulty was experienced in February, 1968. We

have now advised the Ministry of Food and Agriculture not to import diammonium phosphate. They are not importing it now and therefore this can be disposed of.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I may recall that the predecessor of the present Minister was warned in this House that he was importing fertilizers which was excessive to the requirements of the country. I would like to know from the Minister what is the total quantity of diammonium phosphate which has been imported; secondly, if any responsibility has been fixed for the person responsible for miscalculation; thirdly, what is the total accumulation of superphosphate in the country, and, fourthly, why superphosphate should not be used as fertiliser mixtures to reduce accumulation ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Food and Agriculture Ministry gives the indent for various types of fertilizers that are required during a year. Superphosphate is used twice a year at the time of sowing and has a seasonal demand. Diammonium phosphate was imported in 1967-68. Because of the closure of the Suez Canal, the superphosphate could not reach the country in that year. It arrived in India early in 1968 when there was already a glut. This was not anticipated by either the Food Ministry or the Ministry which imported it. Now, according to a decision taken, diammonium phosphate is not being imported so that superphosphate may be used.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : 14,000 tonnes is the accumulation of superphosphate in Rajasthan. What is the total accumulation in the country ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Only 14,000 tonnes.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : This stock has been lying there for some months. Now, what has been the disposal of superphosphates during the last six months since this accumulation of 14,000 tonnes ? Secondly, is any attempt made to see that there is further treatment of superphosphate so that it can be made more popular with the farmers ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The total quantity of superphosphate manufactured in this unit from January 1968 to February 1969 is about 70,000 tonnes and all that has been disposed of. There is an order for 6,000

tonnes. The balance is only 14,000 tonnes. I had a meeting only a week ago with the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Department of Petroleum & Chemicals. They have agreed to lift the stock. So, there would not be any difficulty in future.

Regarding the second part of the question about the disposal of superphosphate, as I have said earlier, single superphosphate is not popular with the farmers. Therefore, a Committee has been appointed in the Planning Commission to examine the question how a complex fertilizer can be manufactured so that by mixing it with other nitrogenous fertilizers it could be used by farmers.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अगम बास गुड :
मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सिंधरी रासायनिक खाद कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और क्या वह कारखाना भारत की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की क्षमता रखता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ उत्पादित खाद का किस प्रकार से वितरण किया जायगा ? क्या कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के द्वारा होगा या व्यक्तिगत एजेंसीज के द्वारा होगा ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This question does not relate to Hindustan Zinc Ltd. It relates to Sindri.

Polyester Fibre Plants

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*1353. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give more licences for setting up of polyester fibre plants;

(b) the names of parties who are to be given those licences and whether any foreign collaboration is being allowed;

(c) the total requirement of polyester fibre in the country at present and at the end of 1973-74;

(d) how much fibre is at present produced in India and the names of producers;

(e) how much fibre has been imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) when the production at the three units is likely to start?

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

Statement

(a) The Government have decided to license three more polyester fibre plants.

(b) It is yet to be decided who should be given licences for the three plants. Foreign technical collaboration is envisaged. But it is not possible to say at this stage whether these plants would involve foreign investment.

(c) The present consumption is estimated to be of the order of 5,000 tonnes and the demand in 1973-74 has been placed at approximately 22,000 tonnes.

(d) At present, the only producer of this fibre are M/S. Chemicals & Fibres (India) Ltd., Bombay. Their production in 1968 was 4,697 tonnes.

(e) Year-wise import in quantity and value are as follows:

Year	Quantity tonnes	Value (in lakhs) Rs.
1965-66	1074	119.9
1966-67	321.5	34.6
1967-68	364	37.8
1968-69	210.9	18.20

(April-Sept. only)

Import of Polyester and other non-cellulosic synthetic fibre is canalised through STC since April 1968.

(f) Production from the three units proposed to be licensed is expected to begin by about 1972.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से यह जानकर खुशी हुई है कि आयात घटा है पोलीस्टर फाइबर का। इन्होंने कहा है कि हम तीन प्लांट और बिठाना चाहते हैं और इनके लिये लाइसेंस

भी देना चाहते हैं: पेट्रो केमिकल जो गुजरात में है उसके अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो तीन लाइसेंस आप देना चाहते हैं ये पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये देना चाहते हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस में कितना इनवैस्टमेंट करना चाहती है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The entire scheme of this petro-chemical complex in Gujarat envisages the establishment of two public sector units, one for aromatics and another for naphtha-cracker along with the associated units for benzene and butadiene extraction. The aromatic plant will have a capital outlay of Rs. 18 crores, the naphtha-cracker plant a capital outlay of Rs. 19 crores and the associated units, to which I have made a reference earlier, will involve a capital outlay of Rs. 12 crores. Many schemes will be licensed in the private sector under this aromatic project and the capital would be about Rs. 40 crores. Concerning the down-stream unit connected with the naphtha-cracker plant, the capital outlay would be Rs. 80 crores.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह जो इनवैस्टमेंट करेंगे उस में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी ?

आपने कहा है कि अभी तक आप तय नहीं कर पाए हैं कि किसी विदेशी फर्म के साथ कोलेबोरेशन होगा या नहीं। मुझे पता चला है कि आपने क्रप कम्पनी से एक कान्ट्रैक्ट किया है और वैस्ट जर्मनी से क्रेडिट की बात भी इस सम्बन्ध में चली है। वह प्रश्न भी आपके विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कितने फारेन एक्सचेंज का इनवैस्टमेंट होगा या बिल्कुल भी नहीं होगा ? हमें पता चलना चाहिये कि विदेशी मुद्रा इस में लगेगी या नहीं लगेगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The foreign exchange requirement for the aromatic project would be about Rs. 7 crores. Concerning the down-stream units, to which I made a reference, foreign exchange component would be about Rs. 32 crores.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : In spite of repeated assurances on the floor of the House by the various Ministers and Prime Minister that regional imbalances and disparities will be removed, nothing tangible has been done in that direction. May I know whether the Government of Orissa had applied for a licence for a polyester fibre plant to be located in Orissa because there are entrepreneurs in Orissa who have got the technical know-how? Is it a fact that this licence is being denied because the previous Commerce Minister and the Prime Minister are interested in seeing that the plant is located at Rai Bareli at the cost of Orissa?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Four polyester fibre plants are likely to be licensed. Concerning the application to which a reference has been made, as many as 23 applications are pending. All the plants in respect of which letters of intent have been given, all these will be processed along with the applications which are pending and will be placed before the licensing committee.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Has the government made an estimate as to what will be the production for industrial users and civilian consumption? Secondly, how is it going to affect the textile industry?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It will produce about 22,000 tonnes of polyester fibre which goes for the purpose of blending with cotton for production of cloth.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : How will it affect the textile industry?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It will take time to assess it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would preface the question by saying that a great injustice has been done to north. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that 48 Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses have made a request to him that the north should not be denied at least this polyester fibre plant? I am asking this question in the context of talks about removal of regional imbalances and maintenance of regional parity. U.P. has got many textile mills. May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of this request for such a plant in the north by so many Members of Parliament, a letter of intent has now been issued to Mafatlal group, who today enjoy

an absolute monopoly in the matter of petrochemicals? If so, what are the reasons for ignoring the north and giving the letter of intent to Mafatlal group in the name of another foreign collaboration with Hoechst Company? I would like to know whether a final decision has been taken or they are going to reverse the earlier decision of granting one letter of intent to Mafatlal Group, ignoring the legitimate claims of north.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is true that a letter signed by 30 or 40 Members of Parliament has been received and it has been noted in the Ministry. Secondly, it is true that a letter of intent was issued to Mafatlal Group sometime back in 1966.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is that group not enjoying a monopoly already? So, was it not going against the accepted policy of government?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him first hear the reply and then ask questions.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, applications were invited for downstream units and this is one of the parties which put in its application in 1966. As I said, all the letters of intent which have been given along with pending applications will be considered by the licensing committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not concerned with the question whether the licence goes to party A, B or C. I am only concerned with the solemn assurance which has been given in this House about government trying to curb monopolies. Here is a monopoly group which enjoys all privileges....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Do not believe it.

MR. SPEAKER : I was myself going to ask that question. Does that one group has complete monopoly in this field?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, there will be four units. One letter of intent was issued to Mafatlal Group some time in 1966 in respect of polyester fibre, which is a new production in the country. There is only one unit, called Chemical Fibres (India) Limited, which is producing polyester fibre in the country; there is no other firm.

MR. SPEAKER : Does that belong to Mafatlal Group?

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN : That is not producing polyester fibre. As to whether the plant will be located in the north, the decision has been taken in the Ministry that it will be located in the north.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Is it true there are industrial houses in Uttar Pradesh who have applied for a licence for producing polyester fibre. Is it also true that the U.P. Government have strongly recommended those applications and is it true that in eastern U.P. particularly, in Faizabad division, they have been asking for it and, if so, what is the decision of the Government ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Some recommendations have been made. As I mentioned, one of them, will be located in the north.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

“At present, the only producer of this fibre are M/S Chemicals and Fibres (India) Ltd., Bombay. Their production in 1968 was 4697 tonnes.”

अभी तक केवल एक फर्म इस फाइबर को प्रोड्यूस कर रही है। यह मानोपली का क्लीयर कोस है, जब कि सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि वह मानोपलीज के विरुद्ध है। मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा है कि हमारे देश में गवर्नमेंट के सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्टर और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट कान्फिरेसी कर रहे हैं, जिस से यहां मानोपली पैदा हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह फैक्टरी लगी है, तब से आज तक इसके बारे में कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आई हूँ और किन किन लोगों की तरफ से आई हैं और उन को क्यों रिजेक्ट किया गया है, जब कि देश में इस फाइबर की इतनी डिमांड है। इस बारे में एक आदमी की मानोपली क्यों बनी रहने दी गई है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एनक्वायरी करायेंगे और जो अफसर या मंत्री इसके लिये जिम्मेदार पाये जायेंगे, क्या उन्हें उचित सजा दी जायेगी? मैं पहले की बात पूछ रहा हूँ, आगे की नहीं। प्रश्न यह है कि अभी तक मोनोपली की इजाजत क्यों दी गई है?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This is the only unit in the country that is producing polyester fibre based on imported raw materials. Now, the raw material that is likely to be produced by Aromatic, Gujarat, will be producing DMT and this unit is tagged with the units producing polyester fibre because it will produce only 22,000 tonnes of DMT. That will be the basic raw material for the manufacture of polyester fibre. So many applications have been received and are pending and they will be considered.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं आगे की बात नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने सालों से केवल एक आदमी को इस की इजाजत देने का क्या कारण है।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That was the only party who came forward to produce polyester fibre. That is the reason why they were allowed.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : There is a report that four big units are to be given licence for expansion for this raw material to be converted into final fabrics for weaving. May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in Surat where there are more than 50,000 power-looms there is a cooperative union who have also applied for a licence. May I know whether that will be considered and given a preference over and above other private monopolists?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, all the pending applications will be considered.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : My question was a little different as to whether a cooperative union of actual weavers will be given preference over and above other private people.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That will also be considered along with other applications received.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The confusion and prejudice prevalent in the licensing policy of the Government, I am afraid, is having a dampening effect on the development of the industry in the country. Even the reply of the Minister is not clear to me because in the statement, it has been mentioned that three more units are going to be established while the Minister says that four more units are going to be es-

published. We do not know what statement to believe. It is very clearly stated in the statement that by 1973-74, we would require approximately about 22,000 tonnes. Now the present availability is about 5,000 tonnes. If today they set up plants, the gestation period will take some more time and by 1972-73, it may come into production. That means a lot of delay is there. The whole answer is misleading. Particularly with regard to a plant that was committed to Tamil Nadu and a letter of intent was issued to a party, afterwards, at a later stage, on the basis of an impression got by the Central Government that they were not creditworthy to go ahead with the plant in spite of the fact that the State Government recommended their case, I was told that the letter of intent was issued to some other party. Even there it is yet to be seen as to when they are going into production.

I would like to know from the Government instead of this prevarication and delay, whether Government would see to it that as soon as possible these plants are set up in the private sector. I would also like to know when the plant in Tamilnadu is likely to be set up.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is no misunderstanding about the question. I said four units and these four units include also the Synthetic Fibre India Limited which has got an industrial licence for the production of 4,500 tonnes of polyester fibre and which will be given an expansion by 1,600 tonnes because a committee of experts went into it and they came to the conclusion that a viable economic unit will be of the order of 6,100 tonnes. That is the reason why an expansion to the extent of 1,600 tonnes will be granted . . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Why did you not make it clear in your statement ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Therefore, I said four units. That also will be considered—expansion of 1,600 tonnes.

Concerning the application which was made from Madras and which was subsequently rejected, that application also, along with the rest of the applications—23 applications are pending—will be considered, together with all the letters of intent, by the Licensing Committee.

SHRI R. BARUA : From the answer given it appears that the raw material for polyester fibre is aromatic. The question of disposal of aromatics in Nunmati is a long-standing one. In that light of the talk that we hear about regional imbalance and also with regard to developing petro-chemical complexes, may I know from the hon. Minister whether something is going to be done in order to utilise the raw material that is deposited and collected there for a long time ?

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN : About aromatics that are likely to be produced in Nunmati, etc., I will require notice.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Almost every answer given by the hon. Minister has been either wrong or vague. He says that the present consumption is estimated to be 5,000 tonnes. The present demand as estimated by the industry is 10,000 tonnes—5,000 tonnes we already receive by production and import. If he consults the Ministry of Finance and gets an idea of the amount seized—that which is smuggled at various places—he will know that there is definitely more demand and his figure is wrong. What this sort of monopoly does to the marketing was amply illustrated by Mr. Madhu Limaye just now. If he can correct himself, the present price of Borax chemical is Rs. 8,500 and not Rs. 7,000 which he said earlier. The Minister said only one unit was there because none else came forward. He also said that many applications were lying pending. May I know what is the period for which these applications are pending, and what was the year when the first application was made ?

Secondly, about the technical collaboration which he mentioned . . .

MR. SPEAKER : The first question will be answered . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is again an involved one. Is it not a fact that because certain applications are lying pending for putting up a plant at Rai Bareilly, all the applications are being delayed ? For example, the one in Orissa does not require any technical know-how; the applicant is in possession of the technical know-how.

Will the Minister answer these two questions : whether the applicant in Orissa has the technical know-how and when was the

first application made and how long has it been pending ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The first application was made sometime in 1966. As a matter of fact, we established aromatics in naphtha-cracker in Gujarat. That idea was conceived sometime in 1963. Subsequently after that, there were certain discussions and other things. Then, after some time, the parties were called, and the first application came in 1966. Let me tell my hon. friend that it is a very sophisticated, capital-intensive industry....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I know that.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is a very sophisticated, capital-intensive industry. Therefore, it is not correct to say that quite a lot of time is lost. Technical know-how, collaboration and all these things are involved. All the applications that are pending will be considered by the Licensing Committee.

SHRI RANGA : Only the other day the Cabinet Minister was saying that he was not allowing anything to remain on his table for more than 2 weeks. Now the Minister himself was obliged to say that it is too long a period.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The question of monopoly was raised by some friends over there. As a matter of fact ICI used to import raw material from abroad and has had their installed capacity and had been making polyester fibre for quite some time past. We are going to have an aromatic complex in Gujarat. We are going to have indigenous raw material from it. We will produce it after 2 years, not to-day. Now we have to plan how to utilise that. In that respect in 1966 applications were invited from different parties who were interested in this polyester fibre unit. Lots of applications were received and we find that about 3 or 4 letters of intent were issued. Now a question has arisen in the Ministry, not in the Ministry, but in the Government—that we should try to have a central purchase of know-how. Negotiations were carried on with different foreign firms to have a centralised know-how purchase so that we would pay less to the foreign consultants. In this way these negotiations were going on. It is not that we are losing time. Our raw

material will be produced in Gujarat after 2 years. In the meantime we have to take a decision. All the applications are being processed. I am told that the Licensing Committee which does not belong to my Ministry will take a decision very soon in this matter.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बार बार यह सवाल उठता है रीजनल इम्बैलेंस का, डी-सेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ वैल्य का और मोनोपली का तो 'पोलिस्टर फाइबर प्लांट अगर देने का विचार है तो कोई इस डिपार्टमेंट में ऐसा भी विचार है कि जिन के पास यह तीनों बातें न हों और उस के लिये जो अप्लीकेशंस आई हैं उस में जो यह उद्योग अपने यहां करते हैं उन को न देते हुए जो नहीं करते और करना चाहते हैं उन को इस का लाइसेंस दिया जायगा जिस से डी० सेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ वैल्य हो; रीजनल इम्बैलेंस हट जाये और मोनोपली कम हो ? ऐसा कोई कानून या नियम क्या आप के डिपार्टमेंट में है और क्या उसके अनुसार वह लाइसेंस दिया जायगा ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : All the facts are taken into consideration before licence is granted by the Licensing Committee. As I said in the beginning... Why don't you please listen to me?

SHRI RAJARAM : Who are the Members of the Licensing Committee ?

MR SPEAKER : It is an old Committee—you should know.

SHRI RAJARAM : Parliament's life is 5 years. Out of that 3 years have been taken away by these people. I do not know when we are going to bring industry to this country. The Minister says he is going to bring indigenous raw material within 2 years. What a funny reply it is ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are losing time now.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I said all the factors concerning regional imbalances, etc. will be taken into consideration. If the hon. Member is making a running commentary, it will be impossible for me.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : There is no answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि पहला आवेदन-पत्र तीन साल पहले आया। अब तक फैसला नहीं हुआ। उस का एकमात्र कारण है कि यह जो कम्पनी है मैसर्स कैमिकल्स एंड फाइबर्स यह असल में आई० सी० आई० की एक शाखा है। आई० सी० आई० इंग्लैण्ड की ही नहीं दुनिया की एक शक्तिशाली कम्पनी है और इस के बारे में उन्हीं को तकनीकी ज्ञान ज्यादा है। अब यह कम्पनी तीन साल से एक तो लाइसेंस के आधार पर नया उद्योग खोलने नहीं देती, दूसरी बात जो तकनीकी ज्ञान या टैकनिकल नो हाउ के लिये जाते हैं, इंग्लैण्ड या दूसरी जगह जाते हैं, आई० सी० आई० अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल कर के टैकनिकल नो हाउ के बारे में कोई समझौता नहीं होने देती। तीसरी बात इन की मोनोपली होने के कारण जैसा मैंने बोरेक्स मोरार जी कम्पनी के बारे में कहा, पोलिस्टर फाइबर प्लांट के बारे में भी यही हो रहा है..... (व्यवधान) यह टेरिलीन कपड़ा बनाने के बारे में है। तो जो मेरा पहले के बारे में सवाल था वही इस में भी है कि लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी इतनी देर क्यों रही है? ये देरी क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या आई० सी० आई० से इन का कोई गठबन्धन है? दूसरे—आप इस का आयात कब तक करेंगे—18 लाख का आयात हो चुका है। जो लोग आयातित माल कम होने के कारण मुनाफा-खोरी कर रहे हैं—क्या मोरारजी भाई इन लोगों पर टैक्स लगायेंगे कि वास्तव में किन दामों पर यह माल बेचा जाता है? मैं तो आपकी आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not only the ICI* but there are number of other companies with whom the committee is having negotiations. They are; Chemtex (USA), Inventa (Switzerland), Hoechst (West Germany), Montecetini (Italy), Teijin (Japan), Vicker Zimmer (West Germany), and Manrer

(Switzerland). These are the companies with whom negotiations are held and the company which will give the best offer is likely to be accepted by the Committee of Experts appointed to carry on negotiations.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The first requirement of self reliance is that we should be able to cut down imports and increase exports as far as possible. It appears that the fancy for importing raw material from foreign countries is still very persistent without having fully exploited the indigenous raw material available in the country. I would like to know from the Government whether any survey has been made (a) as to the probable requirement of this polyester fibre; (b) the production capacity from the indigenous sources; and (c) the production potentiality for which the raw material is available in the country.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have answered this already.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Some years back the Government of Assam submitted one application to the Government of India regarding establishment of one petro-chemical complex in Assam which includes polyester fibre. This was done in collaboration with the Japanese firm which visited Assam. The Industry Minister also visited Japan. So in collaboration with them, with full technical know-how, the Government of Assam submitted this application to the Government of India. I want to know, up till now why the Government of India is not giving clearance to that application about setting up of the petro-chemical complex which includes polyester fibre.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I will require notice.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Why notice? You have got the application? (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister of Assam has come out with a statement in the papers. (Interruption).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is only about Polyester fibre. They are asking questions concerning Assam. I said I will require notice.

गन्धक के बिना उर्वरक का उत्पादन

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1354. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिन्दरी अनुसन्धान विभाग ने बिना गन्धक के उर्वरक तैयार करने की एक प्रक्रिया तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उर्वरक के उत्पादन में प्रयोग होने वाले गन्धक की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस प्रक्रिया से क्या और कितना लाभ होगा; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिये क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ?

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

(b) and (c). As the processes are still under pilot plant/semi plant test, it is not possible to work out the extent of the benefit that is likely to accrue and other details.

श्री सूरज भान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गन्धक के बगैर बनने वाली खाद क्या गन्धक के साथ बनने वाली खाद से कीमत में कम होगी या ज्यादा होगी। दूसरे गन्धक के बगैर बनने वाली खाद की उपजाऊ शक्ति मुकाबलतन कितनी होगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is with regard to whether any processes have been established by the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India concerning the production of phosphatic fertilizer without sulphur. The answer to that is that it is at an experimental stage or the pilot plant stage. The entire production of phosphatic fertilizer is dependent on sulphur and sulphur is not

indigenously available. Therefore, every effort is made to diversify and find out a substitute for sulphur, which is now imported, for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizer.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का बिलकुल जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने कहा था कि उस की कीमत मुकाबलतन कम होगी या ज्यादा होगी ? उस की उपजाऊ शक्ति कम होगी या ज्यादा होगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sulphur is imported, but if we find a substitute, the price is going to be lower than the price of phosphatic fertilizers which are produced out of imported sulphur.

श्री सूरज भान : उपजाऊ शक्ति के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I said it is in the pilot stage and experiments are being carried out.

श्री सूरज भान : बिहार में पायराइट्स किस्म का एक पत्थर है जो गन्धक के स्थान पर इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। क्या उस को भी आप एक्सप्लॉट करेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We are mining pyrites at Amjhor and there is a plant which has been established and which is producing sulphuric acid at 400 tonnes per day out of Amjhor pyrites.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस समय 250 रु० प्रति टन उर्वरक खरीद कर किसान को 450 रु० प्रति टन पर बेचती है और अब आप नये टैक्स उस पर लगा रहे हैं, जिस से किसान को और ज्यादा महंगी खाद खरीदनी पड़ेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिन्दरी अनुसन्धान विभाग द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली नई खाद से भूमि की उर्वरक शक्ति कितनी बढ़ेगी और पहले की अपेक्षा किसान को उस की कितनी कम कीमत देनी पड़ेगी। पहले किसान को खाद में गोबर मिलाना पड़ता था, क्या जो नई खाद आप तैयार कर रहे हैं उस में भी गोबर मिलाना पड़ेगा, क्या गोबर

मिलाये बिना कोई खाद उर्वरक नहीं बन सकती ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Last time I answered this question and said that it is for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। आपने पहले क्या उत्तर दिया था ? ये हर प्रश्न का उत्तर इसी तरह से टाल देते हैं। इस तरह से हमारा यहां पर प्रश्न करना बिल्कुल बेकार है। अगर इन को नहीं मालूम है तो यहां कुर्सी पर क्यों बैठे हैं, क्यों सारे सदन का समय इस तरह से नष्ट किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस मिनिस्ट्री का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह कैसे जबाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में गंधक का बड़ा भारी अकाल है और अपने यहां तो खास तौर से है। क्या यह सच है कि नावेंवाले नाइट्रिक एसिड से सस्ता फटिलाइजर बना रहे हैं और उन्होंने ऐसा आफर भी दिया था कि उनका जो टैकनिकल नो-हाऊ है, उस को आप ले लें और नाइट्रिक एसिड से फर्टिलिजर्स फटिलाइजर बना लें। यदि यह बात सच है तो इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We are also considering the use of nitric acid and also hydro-chloride acid in the place of sulphuric acid for the production of phosphatic fertilizers. We are also thinking of this process.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : प्रोप्रेस कितनी हुई है ? अब तक कितना सोच पाये हैं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I said that we are going to consider that. I told you that in the beginning.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It has been reported that the Indian scientists of the Fertilizer Corporation of India had developed some new indigenous* catalysts and chemicals as raw materials and also the know how and that the Fertilizer Corporation of India had asked for the sanction of the Government to

set up a plant for the proper utilisation of these indigenously manufactured catalysts. But the Government have not given their sanction. Instead Government have issued a licence to the Catalysts & Chemicals of the United States, which is a monopoly concern, for putting up the plant in collaboration with FACT. In view of this, I would like to know whether this sanction was denied to the Fertilizer Corporation of India and was given to a foreign monopoly concern to protect the interests of the latter at the cost of our country.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I require notice.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार के अमशोर में जो गंधक की खान है, अगर उसका विकास किया जाये तो देश में अधिक गंधक का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध में वहां पर एक कारखाना बनाया जाने वाला था लेकिन अब जैसी कि खबर है उस कारखाने को वहां से उठाकर फरीदाबाद में ले आने की बात है, इस सिलसिले में वहां के लोगों ने विरोध भी प्रकट किया है। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कदम से वहां पर गंधक के विकास में जो रुकावट आयेगी और गंधक के उत्पादन में जो नुकसान होगा, उसके ऊपर सरकार का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not correct.

Land allotted to Fertilizer Plants

*1355. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on the 25th November, 1968 and state the total land allotted to different public and private sector fertilizer plants and their capacities respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : A statement giving the required information

in respect of all the fertilizer projects, except six projects for which information is not

readily available, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of Project	Land allotted	Capacity
I. Public Sector		
1. Sindri	6156 acres	117,000 tonnes of N
2. Nangal	3690 acres	80,000 "
3. Trombay	825 acres	90,000 "
		42,500 " P ₂ O ₅
4. Namrup	809 acres	45,000 tonnes of N
5. Namrup Exp.	275 acres	152,000 "
6. Gorakhpur	1017 acres	80,000 "
7. Durgapur	1700 acres	152,000 "
8. Barauni	680 acres	152,000 "
9. Madras	330 acres	190,000 "
		80,000 " P ₂ O ₅
II. Private Sector		
10. Gujarat	650 acres	216,000 tonnes of N 50,000 tonnes of P ₂ O ₅
11. Vishakhapatnam	500 acres (leased by Port Trust).	80,000 tonnes of N 73,000 " of P ₂ O ₅
12. Ennore	8.48 acres (exclu- sive of land pur- chased from private parties).	16,000 tonnes of N
13. Kanpur	286 acres	200,000 tonnes of N
14. Goa	500 hectares (1235 acres).	160,000 tonnes of N

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक विन्ती करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय को तो दोषी नहीं मानता परन्तु यह जो मंत्रालय है वह इस सदन को काफी अरसे से कई बातों पर गुमराह करता रहा है और गलत बातें बतलाता रहा है। मैं प्रश्न पूछने से पहले आपको एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 11 मार्च, 1968 को एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन था, नं० 3497 जिसका उत्तर था, सी-भाग में :

“(c) About 650 acres are generally considered reasonable for a project of this size. But the actual requirement of a particular project will depend upon various factors such as the terrain, need for a township, provision for expansion etc.”

अब मैं एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर पर आता हूँ। 25 नवम्बर, 1968 को एक स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नं० 322 था जिसके उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि बिरला समवाय का जो खाद का कारखाना गोवा में बन रहा है

उसके लिये उन लोगों को 317 हैक्टर जमीन दी गई। परन्तु मुझे ताज्जुब होता है....

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot discuss these things during question hour.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं आपको बतला दूँ कि क्या बात है। इसमें बहुत बड़ा गोलमाल है।..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं क्वेश्चन पर ही जाता हूँ। इनका जो स्टेटमेंट है उसमें दिया हुआ है कि गोवा फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट जोकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है, उसको 1235 एकड़ जमीन मिली है। इसका मतलब है कि बिरलाजी को जो जमीन दी गई है वह हर महीने 36 एकड़ जमीन बढ़ी है। आज तक तो हम यह सुनते आये हैं कि आदमी एक से दो होते हैं, पेड़ पौधे एक से दो होते हैं परन्तु बिरलाजी को जो जमीन दी जाती है वह भी बढ़ती है लेकिन सरकार उस पर कोई फेमिली प्लानिंग नहीं लगाती है। मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ कि आई० सी० आई० को कानपुर में जो जमीन मिली है वह 286 एकड़ है और उनकी प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी 200,000 टन है। और जो गुजरात फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उसको 650 एकड़ जमीन मिली है.....

MR. SPEAKER : Does he want to give the acreage of all these plants now. He is giving information, not seeking it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी ओर से पीछे जो उत्तर दिये गये हैं कि इस साइज के फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट के लिये लगभग 650 एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन गुजरात फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट जोकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है, उसको स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार 650 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है 216 हजार टन कैपेसिटी के लिये तथा कानपुर में आई० सी० आई० प्लान्ट की दो सौ हजार टन की कैपेसिटी के लिये 286 एकड़ जमीन दी गई—इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए बिरलाजी को 160 हजार टन की कैपेसिटी के लिये जो

1235 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है वह वहाँ तक उचित है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : In the first place, it is not that any land is being given to anybody. The requirements of the particular project are placed with the State Governments; they are placed before them and then negotiations are held with the State Governments. With reference to the question particularly about Birla—why they have been given so much land or something—the question was answered previously; that the reasonable requirements of the project will be about 670 acres or something like that. Now, one-third of the land which has been acquired comes under what is called flight tunnel and therefore, major buildings cannot be put up on account of the height restrictions that are likely to be put because of the presence of the Dabolim airfield. That is the reason why more land has been given.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में अभी बताया कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स देती हैं और उसके साथ साथ कुछ और भी उन्होंने बतलाया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर का जो आई० सी० आई० का फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट है वह भी कानपुर शहर के बिल्कुल करीब है, उस पर वह रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों नहीं है ? आखिर उसको ज्यादा जमीन क्यों नहीं दी गई है ? यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। बिरला समवाय का उद्योग-धंधों पर जाल बिछता रहता है, साथ साथ पैसा देकर कांग्रेस के ऊपर भी जाल बिछता रहता है और अब तो जमीन के ऊपर भी उसका जाल बिछ रहा है जब कि दूसरी ओर भूमि-हीनों को जमीन नहीं मिल रही है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करेंगे कि उनको कैसे ज्यादा जमीन मिली और उस जांच-रिपोर्ट को इस सदन के सभापटल पर रखेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is no question of making any enquiry. After the demand was made, after the establishment of the fertilizer project there, it was gone into by the administration and only after that, it has been granted. As I said, the reason

why the land was granted was, one-third of it comes under what is called flight tunnel.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : From the statement, it seems that the public sector fertilizer plants have been given more land as compared to the private sector companies which have been given less land. May I know to what use has that surplus land of 6156 acres allotted to the Sindri fertilizer factory, been put ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Concerning the fertilizer plant at Sindri, quite a large area has been given to that public sector undertaking. That surplus land is likely to be used for putting up the sulphuric acid plant which will have a capacity of 800 tonnes per day. Concerning the other public sector undertakings, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued instructions to the various public sector and private sector undertakings to have as little land as a sort of compact area, so that the expenses which are likely to be incurred on the maintenance facilities and all that will be kept to the minimum.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : At present, this land is lying fallow for the last 10 to 12 years. What use is this land being put to at present ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : At present, no use is being made of the land, but that land was taken because it was thought that in future the Sindri fertilizer plant will be expanded and all that.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Government is aware that several hundreds of thousands of acres are lying without any use in various factories and will the Government consider giving all this land to the landless poor for cultivation ? Or, instead of allowing these lands to lie waste, will the Government consider their own programme of giving these lands temporarily for the grow more food campaign ? What are the plans of the Government for giving such lands for the purpose of their own grow more food campaign ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : So far as the Nangal fertilizer is concerned, it has more than 3,000 acres of land : it has 3,400 acres of land, out of which 1,042 acres of land have been placed at the disposal of the State Government for the purpose of restoring it to the original owners, because it is considered to be surplus.

SHRI RANGA : Would they pursue the same policy and see that the land is being utilised everywhere ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Yes, Sir.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

पोंग बांध से राजस्थान को लाभ

+

S.N.Q. 18. श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोंग बांध, जिस को 1972 तक बनाकर पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है, से राजस्थान को क्या लाभ होगा, यदि तब तक राजस्थान नहर पूरी नहीं होती ;

(ख) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना पूरी न होने के कारण यदि राजस्थान को पोंग बांध से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, तो बांध की क्या उपयोगिता होगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पोंग बांध के साथ ही राजस्थान नहर को पूरा करने का निर्णय करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO):(a) and (b). The Pong Dam is scheduled to be completed in 1973. According to present indications, the first stage of the Rajasthan Canal, i.e. upto mile 122, will be completed at about the same time. Due to the Pong Dam storage an additional area of about 4 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation during the rabi period in the first stage. This will be in addition to stabilising the kharif and rabi crops of about 9 lakh acres in the first stage of the project.

(c) It would be advantageous to make a start on the construction of the Second stage of the Rajasthan Canal and to try to complete it with as little a time lag as possible in relation to the completion of the Pong Dam. This will, however, depend upon the outlays provided for the Project in the IV Five Year Plan.

श्री झोंकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के द्वारा राजस्थान की, देश की सब से महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पोंग बांध, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जो सिंधु जल विवाद का समझौता हुआ था उसका परिणाम है। पोंग बांध के बारे में वर्ल्ड बैंक से हमारा कमिटमेंट है कि यह 1972 तक कमप्लीट किया जाना चाहिये। पोंग बांध के अन्दर राजस्थान स्टेट की 53 प्रतिशत पूंजी लगेगी और उसका यूटिलाइजेशन 60 परसेंट राजस्थान सरकार को मिलेगा। इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुये कि राजस्थान के बार्डर पर जबरदस्त अकाल है और वहां पीने के पानी की कमी है, और राजस्थान नहर, जिस का शिलान्यास स्वर्गीय पन्त जी ने 1968 में किया था, उस के बारे में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि इस को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना मान कर जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जायगा। मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय लाखों, करोड़ों रुपया दूसरे राज्यों में आप खर्च करते हैं, राजस्थान की यही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, तो यदि पोंग बांध बन गया 1972 तक और उस के पानी का उपयोग करने के लिये यदि राजस्थान नहर तैयार नहीं हुई उस समय तक, तो पोंग बांध के पानी का क्या उपयोग होगा ? इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर को समानान्तर रूप में उस समय तक, अर्थात् 1972 तक, समाप्त करेंगे या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that if the Rajasthan Canal is not completed, some amount of water that we get from the three rivers of the Indus system will go unutilised and will go to Pakistan. Therefore, it is very essential that we should try to complete the Rajasthan Canal as quickly as possible. Subject to the restraint of financial resources that we have, we are trying to expedite the project. As I have said in the main answer, the first stage will be completed and it is better that we start with the second stage of the project also.

श्री झोंकार लाल बोहरा : राजस्थान कैनल पर अभी तक 57 करोड़ रु० खर्च हुआ है। 120 करोड़ रु० और खर्च करने पर यह पूरी होगी। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 27 करोड़ रु० इस के लिये रखा गया है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि लगभग 20 वर्ष में राजस्थान कैनल कमप्लीट होगी, जब कि 1972 में पोंग बांध पूरा हो जायगा। अतः क्या इस राष्ट्रीय परियोजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी ताकि राजस्थान कैनल को पोंग बांध का पानी मिल जाय ? और क्या यह 120 करोड़ रु० केन्द्रीय सरकार खर्च करेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The fourth plan is not yet finalised. Therefore we do not know exactly the amount of money that would be available for the Rajasthan Canal. It is not the question—not of so much importance—whether the Centre takes it over or not because the engineering organisation is quite good, but it is a question of finance. We are still trying to find as much money as possible. I quite agree that the amount of money available for Rajasthan Canal should be as large as possible.

SHRI RANGA : From what has been said to us till now it looks as if there is nothing special in Rajasthan at all; there is no famine and they are not even cognisant of the fact that there are more than fifteen lakhs of people on relief work. There is not even drinking water and all special steps Government are obliged to take in order to provide some water and some shelter for men as well as women and children and the cattle belonging to them. In view of the fact that this misery is now being experienced by those people and their cattle, why is it that Government has not chosen to take some special steps to make special allotments and give the highest possible priority for funds to be given for the development of this Rajasthan Canal as well as the other projects ? Why is it that my hon. friend simply gives his usual answer that he has got the plans, programmes, schedules and all the rest of it and only money is to be made available ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The drought conditions prevail in other parts of Rajasthan. The area which is going to be served by Rajasthan Canal has no people at all there. It is a desert and it has got to be reclaimed. The reason why I say that the finance has to be found is obvious, because I do not have the control of finance with me. I am very happy to note that hon. Members of the House are very anxious for the progress of Rajasthan Canal. All that I can do is to convey the anxiety of hon. Members of this House to the Finance Minister and, probably, fight with a little more vigorously for funds.

SHRI HEM RAJ : Sir, we are very anxious that the people of Rajasthan should get water as early as possible. I have got every sympathy for them. May I know whether it is a fact that under the chairmanship of Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, three meetings were held : one on 14th December 1968, another on 8th March this year and the Advisory Consultative Committee meeting; and thereafter it was decided that 3.25 lakh acres of land will be given to the people who will be displaced from the Pong Dam area? If that is so, now that the Government is very anxious to complete this Dam by 1972 and Shri Sukhadia, Chief Minister of Rajasthan has said that he will not be in a position to rehabilitate all these persons, may I know what the Government is going to do to rehabilitate those persons and give them land in Rajasthan if the Government of Rajasthan is not going to do it? Will the Government see that all those persons in that area are not ousted from there if they are not to get land in Rajasthan?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Chief Minister of Rajasthan did not say that he will not rehabilitate those persons. He only pointed out his difficulty. His difficulty is that by completion of Rajasthan Canal, First Stage, he can only accommodate about two lakh acres. According to the agreement that has been made with the then Punjab and now Haryana 3.25 lakh acres has to be made available. Therefore he is pleading that the Rajasthan Canal must be extended further so that the necessary area may be found. That is quite a correct point that he has brought out, and that is the very point we are trying to take cognisance of and see whether more funds can be made available with regard to the second stage.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, since the advantages accruing out of the Pong Dam will not be available to Rajasthan to a large extent to meet the demands of water by Rajasthan, may I know what are the handicaps on account of which the progress of construction of Rajasthan Canal has been retarded and it is not up to the schedule?

DR. K. L. RAO : The construction of Pong Dam is proceeding as per schedule and we expect it to be completed by 1973. The question is, Pong Dam storage has to be used in Rajasthan as also in Punjab-Haryana. Of course, only when the whole Rajasthan Canal is completed we can use all the water. But it is not possible and there has got to be some sort of a time lag. Even by completing the first stage it will be using quite a substantial amount. All that we are trying to do is to expedite and take up the construction of second stage also, but the finances are coming in the way.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was different. My question was about the Rajasthan Canal. I wanted to know specifically from the hon. Minister as to what are the handicaps—in place of the word 'handicaps', you can use the word 'factors'—or factors on account of which the progress of construction of the Rajasthan Canal has been retarded.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry, Sir, that I did not understand the hon. Member correctly. On the Rajasthan Canal we have so far spent Rs. 56 crores and have got to spend another Rs. 35 crores in order to make the first stage effective. That we are going to do. The question now is about the second stage for which estimates are not yet ready but very likely it will involve an expenditure of another Rs. 60 crores. We are trying to find out how much money we can make available out of these Rs. 60 crores.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : For the last many, many years we were hearing in this House about this great project, the Rajasthan Canal. Today Rajasthan's problems are not only Rajasthan's problems; they are national problems. Therefore, if the hon. Minister has got figures with him, I should like him to tell me and this House as to how much money the Central Government, Shri Morarji Desai, has spent during the last five years by way of relief in Rajasthan—on another day he said that Rs. 15

crores to Rs. 20 crores were spent on relief only this year—during those five years how much money was demanded by the Rajasthan Government and others for the Rajasthan Canal, and how these figures compare.

DR. K. L. RAO : I will not be able to give the relief figures because this is dealt with by the Home Ministry but I want to submit to the hon. Member that relief has got to continue because it pertains to the scarcity areas which are other parts of Rajasthan. Even if we finish the Rajasthan Canal, relief is inevitable because the Rajasthan State is such that, unless we have projects in those areas—for example, Jaisalmer, where the Rajasthan Canal does not go—scarcity is bound to be there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी क्वार्टरों को अलाटियों द्वारा किराये पर दिया जाना

*1366. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले अधिकांश सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने गैर-कानूनी तौर पर अपने पूरे क्वार्टर किराये पर दे रखे हैं अथवा आंशिक रूप से किराये पर दिये हुये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा जांच कराने तथा दोषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दण्ड देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) :

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारी जिसे सामान्य पूल निवास आवंटित किया जाता है, समय समय पर सरकार के द्वारा निर्णित पात्र श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को भागीदार (शेयरर) को सौंपे गये भाग के लिये उचित किराये पर उस निवास में रख सकता है। यदि निवास स्थान में उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित आधार के अतिरिक्त

भागीदारी की हुई है अथवा संपूर्ण रूप से दर किराये पर उठाया गया है तो वह अनधिकृत दर किरायेदारी के समान समझा जायेगा तथा उस पर आवंटन नियमावली के दण्ड उपबन्ध लागू होंगे। जब सरकारी क्वार्टरों की आंशिक अथवा संपूर्ण दर किरायेदारी के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो आवश्यक जांच की जाती है तथा अनधिकृत दर किरायेदारी के लिये दोषी पाये जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दंडित किया जाता है।

(ख) क्योंकि संपदा निदेशालय के पास अनधिकृत दर किरायेदारी के मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये तथा जिन मामलों में यह प्रमाणित हो गयी तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दंड देने की व्यवस्था है, अतएव यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया कि मामले की सेन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन के द्वारा जांच कराई जाये।

Medical College at Chandigarh

*1357. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the residents of Chandigarh for the establishment of Medical College at Chandigarh;

(b) whether the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research has been consulted in the matter;

(c) if so, the reaction of that Institute;

(d) whether it is a fact that in view of the availability of the staff of the Post Graduate Institute, it will be very cheap to run a Medical College at Chandigarh; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to open a Medical College there ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Institute has not agreed to start an Undergraduate Medical College at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not proposed to start a Medical College at Chandigarh in the Fourth Five Year Plan as the Union Territory does not qualify for one on the basis of its population.

Appointment of Governor of Reserve Bank

*1358. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has recently made a statement that no civil servant will be appointed in future as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether, in view of the above statement, Government will ensure that no Congress Party member, and in particular a defeated candidate of the Congress Party in the elections, will be appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank, as has been done in other Commercial banks; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving this assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In reply to the debate on the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill in the Rajya Sabha mention was made that the practice of appointing Governors of the Reserve Bank of India mostly from civil servants would be changed after the present incumbent's period is over.

(b) and (c). It is the intention to appoint persons with knowledge and experience of finance whatever the walk of life they belong to. Government does not wish to restrict its field of choice in any way.

Plan to Control Flood in Tapti and Narmada

*1359. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineers and experts of the Central as well as of the Gujarat Governments jointly visited recently the flooded areas of Tapti and Narmada rivers and discussed the details of the plan to be drawn to control the floods in these rivers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Engineer, Flood Control, Central Water and Power Commission and the State Engineers inspected Tapti and Narmada areas in January, 1969.

The site inspection of river Tapti showed that the river plain has been greatly encroached upon by buildings and other development works. The waterways for the bridges were also right. The river in its tail reach in about a mile and half before it enters into gulf of Cambay is comparatively narrow and at places there are sand bars across the bed. The dredging of this narrow reach of the Tapti river has been suggested. The marginal embankments in this reach were to be placed sufficient distance apart for an afflux upto two feet. For this purpose, investigations and studies have to be undertaken. Provision of a bye-pass for flood waters over and above the bankful capacity of the Tapti river has to be examined for the safety of Surat town and the lower areas.

Regarding Narmada, it was felt that the flood waters entering Broach town could be controlled by providing proper sluices and constructing, raising and strengthening of embankments along the banks of the drainage channels. Some pumping arrangements may also be required in certain places. A comprehensive plan for flood protection measures for the entire river keeping in view the likely dams and other engineering works on the Narmada needs to be prepared.

Flood forecasting units at Broach on the Narmada and Surat on the Tapti are being set up by Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the State Government.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तस्कर व्यापार

*1360. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने में और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) विशेष रूप से किन क्षेत्रों में यह अवैध व्यापार हो रहा है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ पड़ोसी देश भी इसमें रुची ले रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये अतिरिक्त निरोधक गश्ती दल बनाये गये हैं और चौकियां कायम की गयी हैं तथा सभी सम्बन्धित समाहर्ताओं को अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी सुलभ किये गये हैं। सभी सीमा-क्षेत्रों पर तस्कर आयात-निर्यात रोकने के लिये सीमा-शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 के उपबन्ध भी व्यवहार में लाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) भारत-नेपाल और भारत-पाक सीमा के आर-पार कुछ तस्कर आयात-निर्यात होता है। जिन सीमावर्ती खास क्षेत्रों में वह तस्कर आयात-निर्यात होता है, वे हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच, गोंडा, बस्ती और गोरखपुर जिले; बिहार के चम्पारन और पूर्णिया जिले; पश्चिम बंगाल के दार्जिलिंग, नदिया और 24 परगना जिले; असम का कछार जिला; पंजाब के अमृतसर, गुरदासपुर और फिरोजपुर जिले; तथा राजस्थान के गंगानगर, बीकानेर और बाड़मेर जिले।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

आजादपुर (दिल्ली) में सब्जी मंडी

*1361. श्री ध्रुम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री देवेन सेन :

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

(क) सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली से दुकानों को हटाकर आजादपुर में नये स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने के निर्णय को कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा;

(ख) इस बारे में निर्णय का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) आजादपुर में फलों और तरकारियों की प्रस्तावित मण्डी में बनायी जा रही दुकानों की योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सब्जी मंडी की दुकानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिये कोई रिहायशी स्थान नहीं है और इस कारण लगभग डेढ़ हजार मजदूरों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार आजादपुर में नई मण्डी बनाने के साथ साथ मजदूरों के लिये एक रिहायशी कालोनी बनाने पर भी विचार करेगी;

(च) यदि हां, तो उस योजना पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) अभी तक हटाये जाने की कोई तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) आजादपुर में नए बाजार में लगभग 800 विकसित प्लॉट दिये जा रहे हैं जिन पर आबंटियों को अपनी दुकानें बनानी होंगी।

(ग) क्योंकि केवल प्लॉट आबंटित करने का ही प्रस्ताव है अतएव दुकानों के निर्माण पर सरकार के द्वारा खर्च किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि दुकान के निर्माण पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कितना खर्च करेगा।

(घ) सब्जी मंडी में कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों को रिहायशी वास के लिये स्वयं अपनी व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

(ड) सब्जी मंडी में कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों के लिये रिहायशी बस्ती बनाने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(छ) दुकानों पर कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों ने जिस प्रकार से इस समय रिहायशी वास के लिये स्वयं अपनी व्यवस्था की है, उसी प्रकार उन्हें नए स्थान पर कार्य करते हुए स्वयं अपनी व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

Petro-chemical Complex at Gujarat

*1362. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex and the private sector units in Petro-Chemical in Bombay were sanctioned by Government at the same time, the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. and Herdillia at Bombay have already gone on stream whereas Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex has not taken any steps as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make up for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is not correct to say that the three projects were approved at the same time. Negotiations with foreign parties for the projects of M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. and M/s. Herdillia Chemicals Ltd., were initiated by the parties in the 1961, much before the approval of the Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex.

There has been some delay in finalising the different parts of the Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex due to difficulties in securing suitable foreign collaboration in this highly sophisticated field. It is not, however, correct to say that no steps have been taken for setting up the Gujarat Complex. Contracts for an aromatics unit have been concluded and the project is scheduled to come on stream by 1971-72. A suitable

offer of collaboration for setting up a large-sized naphtha cracker is being selected from various offers already received. Private sector proposals with an estimated outlay of Rs. 85 crores for downstream units based on the naphtha cracker have been evaluated and the necessary approvals are expected to be given shortly.

Ganga-Gomti Scheme

*1363. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga-Gomti scheme has been finalized for adoption;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds made for the purpose; and

(c) the benefits on completion of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that no scheme by the name of Ganga-Gomti Scheme has been prepared.

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

National Health Insurance Scheme

*1364. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider introducing a National Health Insurance Scheme to cover every citizen of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal, at present, to introduce a National Health Insurance Scheme on a country-wide basis.

पन बिजली

*1365. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पन-बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा इस समय कितनी मात्रा में पन-बिजली पैदा की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतम भार के समय बिजली की मांग केवल पन-बिजली द्वारा ही पूरी की जा सकती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पन-बिजली पैदा करने के लिये केवल नाम मात्र की विदेशी सहायता या विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) देश की वास्तविक पन-बिजली शक्यता का अनुमान 60% भार अनुपात पर 416 लाख किलोवाट लगाया गया है। यह प्रति वर्ष 210 अरब यूनिट ऊर्जा के बराबर है। पन-बिजली उत्पादन यूनिटों की वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 60 लाख किलोवाट है और 1968-69 के दौरान पन-बिजली घरों से लगभग 21 अरब यूनिट की ऊर्जा उत्पन्न हुई थी।

(ख) व्यस्ततम भारों को पूरा करने के लिये पन-बिजली घरों का प्रचालन बहुत उपयुक्त है। परन्तु स्थल स्थितियों आदि के अनुकूल होने पर पन-बिजली घर को किसी भी इच्छित भार अनुपात पर चलाने के लिये बनाया जा सकता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) 1947 में पन-बिजली घरों की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 5 लाख किलोवाट थी और 1968-69 के अन्त तक यह बढ़ कर लगभग 60 लाख किलोवाट हो गई है जिस से यह पता चलता है कि देश में पन-बिजली के विकास में, महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। पन-बिजली शक्यता देश के केवल कुछ एक स्थानों पर उपलब्ध है और बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां बिजली तापीय और आप्ठिक जैसे अन्य साधनों से पैदा की जाती है।

A Study of Transcendental Meditation by Medical Institute

*1366. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of scientific scrutiny of transcendental meditation by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted;

(c) the manner in which the expenses on this project are to be borne and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) The study relates to the assessment of the neurophysiological changes and autonomic activities produced by transcendental meditation. As the investigations will be conducted over a long period, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the results may be known.

(c) The investigations are being carried out with the existing facilities available in the Department of Physiology without incurring any special expenditure for the purpose.

State Bank's Assistance to Agriculturists

*1367. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has given considerable advances to agriculturists during the last quarter of 1968-69;

(b) if so, the quantum of advances given;

(c) the rate of interest charged;

(d) the margin maintained between the amount of advance and the value of security; and

(e) the securities realisable in case of default in repayment of such loans and advances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) and (b) : The State Bank's scheme for granting advances to agriculturists directly for financing agricultural activities has been in operation for about a year. Under the scheme, the State Bank sanctioned additional limits of the order of Rs. 6.50 crores during the period from 1-1-69 to 31-3-1969.

(c) Rates of interest vary from 8½ to 9 per cent.

(d) The margin varies from 25 to 50 per cent.

(e) Advances for short-term working capital are generally granted against pledge or hypothecation of stocks including standing crops. For instalment credit and other medium-term loans, pledge or hypothecation of machinery and equipment, and/or mortgage of farm land together with such collaterals as third party guarantee or equitable mortgages, as may be available, are taken.

Location of State Bank's Head Office in Orissa

*1368. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India proposes to set up its Head-office in Orissa, instead of at Calcutta; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Assam and Bihar have their respective Head-Offices located in those States; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not locating the Orissa Head-office of the Bank in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a Local Head Office of the State Bank of India in Orissa.

(b) The Bank has at present Regional Manager's Offices at Shillong in Assam and Patna in Bihar. These offices come under the jurisdiction of the Bank's Calcutta Local Head Office.

(c) The setting up of Local Head Offices/Regional Offices of the Bank is not determined with reference to the political divisions of the country but is based on administrative and operational convenience. The State

Bank does not consider it necessary at present to have a separate Local Head Office/Regional office in Orissa in the interest of the bank's business. This principle ensures that the industrial, agricultural and other economic interests of no district, suffers in any way.

Assistance for Development of Export Sector

*1369. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to the World Bank and other International lending institutions to include export sector in the entitled category for tied credits and loans advanced by them to developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the World Bank and other Institutions thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). India has proposed, on more than one occasion, that international financial institutions like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank should assist the growth of exports of manufactured goods from developing countries by providing export credit financing facilities. We hope that our proposal will be considered favourably.

Japanese Credit for Off-shore Drilling in Cambay

*1370. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Government have conveyed their willingness to extend credit to India for Off-shore drilling in the gulf of Cambay;

(b) if so, the amount of credit that is proposed to be given; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Second Indian Petroleum Conference

*1371. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Indian Petroleum Conference was held in Baroda in February, 1969 to discuss technical matters concerning exploration and production against the background of the working experience of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited;

(b) if so, the outcome of the Conference with decisions taken; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Petroleum Conference is a forum for Indian oil technicians and scientists for broadening their knowledge of the subjects by exchanging views and experiences on problems met with in petroleum exploration and exploitation. 77 papers on different scientific subjects were read and discussed at the 1969 Conference. These Conferences will be held in future also. The knowledge gained, as a result, would be put to use by the participants in their routine working.

मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये ऋण

*1372. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्ष 1966 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को किसानों को उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये ऋण देने हेतु कितना ऋण दिया ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी समितियों को भी इस प्रयोजन के लिये ऋण दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये और उपर्युक्त अवधि में उनसे व्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को, रासायनिक खाद खरीदने के लिये, दिये गये ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). रिजर्व बैंक ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बैंक को, कृषि-सम्बन्धी मौसमी कार्यों और, फसल को बाजार में भेजने के लिये ऋण देने के लिये बैंक दर से 2 प्रतिशत कम दर पर थोड़ी मीयाद के ऋणों की मंजूरी दी है। इसमें बीज, रासायनिक खाद आदि की खरीद के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की रकम भी शामिल हैं, पर रासायनिक खाद की खरीद के लिये दिये गये ऋणों की रकमों का अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

Working Conditions of Nurses

*1373. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 24th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Nurses Enquiry Commission has recommended for the appointment of another Commission to go into the working and living conditions of nurses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आग लग जाने के कारण कोटा स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में क्षति

*1374. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1969 के प्रथम सप्ताह में कोटा, राजस्थान में बनाये जा रहे उर्वरक कारखाने में आग लग जाने के कारण भारी क्षति हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) कुल कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इस कारखाने में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन कब आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 2 मार्च, 1969 की रात को कोटा में मैसर्स श्रीराम फटिलाइजर्स एंड कैमीकल्स के उर्वरक कारखाने में आग लगने की दुर्घटना हुई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप काफी क्षति हुई।

(ख) आग के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) हानि का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है।

(घ) 13 अप्रैल, 1969 से कारखाने ने पुनः उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है।

Raising of Capital by Public Undertakings

*1375. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to allow public sector undertakings to raise their finance through the mechanism of capital market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have laid down any policy to enable private and public sectors to get necessary finances to fulfil their respective obligations under planned development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). : The funds for the operations of Public Enterprises, to the extent necessary, have been provided mainly by the Central Government. These enterprises do not normally raise funds through the mechanism of capital market. It has recently been decided that the financial institutions may be allowed to entertain applications for financial assistance from Public Enterprises for expansion programmes provided they have declared at least a maiden dividend and have sufficient intenal resources and provided also that they do not come to Government for financing future expansion programmes.

(c) and (d). The details of the policy regarding financing the private sector and the public sector plans are indicated in the document "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74" already presented to Parliament.

Beas Sutlej Link Project

*1376. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

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

(a) the progress made in the Beas-Sutlej link project;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far;

(d) whether it is likely to be completed by the scheduled date; and

(e) the benefit that will accrue to States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO): (a) Till the end of February, 1969, besides completion of colonies at Sundernagar, Pandoh and Slapper and other preliminary works, the following percentage of excavation on the important items of work has been done:

Pandoh Baggi Tunnel	46%
Sundernagar Sutlej Tunnel	18%
Diversion Tunnel	75%
Surge Tank	17%
Penstock Header Tunnel	62%
Spillway	75%

In addition, about 50% of total initial concreting required in various tunnels has been completed.

(b) The revised cost of the Project is estimated to be about Rs. 147 crores. Funds are provided from year to year according to requirements of the project authorities and resources position.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 59.16 crores was incurred on this Project till the end of March, 1969.

(d) Yes, Sir, according to the present schedule in 1973.

(e) The following irrigation and power potential will be created for the beneficiary States:—

Annual irrigation	3.2 lakh hectares (8 lakh acres).
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Firm power at 100% load factor including augmentation of Power at Bhakra.	412 MW
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Water Supply in Nai Basti and Than Singh Nagar Colonies, Delhi

*1377. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Nai Basti and Than Singh Nagar colonies in Delhi come in the category of regularised colonies according to the Municipal Town Planner letter No. TP. 4/63/2369 dated the 27th August, 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Municipal authorities are showing these colonies as unauthorised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is further a fact that prior to 1968, the residents of the said two colonies were getting water supply facility from the Municipal Corporation but thereafter this facility has been withdrawn;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government would take steps to remove their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Than Nagar and Nai Basti near Anand Parbat are unauthorised colonies, which were regularised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in July, 1961 and February 1962 respectively.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. The facility of water connections has not been withdrawn by the Corporation.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Central Assistance to States for Drought Relief Work

*1378. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for drought relief work, State-wise;

(b) the amount requested by the State Governments for the year 1969 State-wise;

(c) whether there is any dissatisfaction among the State Governments, particularly in Tamil Nadu, regarding the allocation of funds and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to allocate more funds for drought relief works in Tamil Nadu in view of the acute drought conditions in several districts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government are not aware of any such dissatisfaction among the State Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial assistance requested by State Governments towards drought relief expenditure during 1969-70 and ceiling of expenditure adopted for purposes of Central assistance.

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Central assistance requested	Ceilings of expenditure adopted for Central assistance
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.00	2.00*
2. Gujarat	11.40	5.87
3. Madhya Pradesh	2.11	**
4. Rajasthan	42.00	**
5. Tamil Nadu	17.74	2.00*
6. Uttar Pradesh	2.00	**

*Represents *ad hoc* interim ceilings. Detailed assessment by Central team of officers awaited.

**Report of Central team of officers awaited.

Use of C.P.W.D. Vehicle by a Person Posing as Member of Parliament

*1379. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person posing himself to be a Member of Parliament and using a C. P. W. D. vehicle was arrested by the Delhi Police while trying to encash a forged cheque in a Delhi bank in the second week of March, 1969;

(b) whether the fact of his using a C.P.W.D. vehicle has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. One person has been arrested on grounds of impersonation and cheating.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The hiring of C. P. W. D. vehicles by private persons on advance payment of hire charges is permissible. C. P. W. D. vehicles were hired by a person introducing himself as a Member of Parliament on various dates against advance payments of hire charges. On the 11th March, 1969 he hired a pick-up van for half a day and made advance payment accordingly. But he used the vehicle for the full day and the hire exceeded his advance deposit amount by Rs. 61.05 for which a bill was sent to him at the address given by him.

2. A report has been lodged with the Station House Officer, Nizamuddin Police Station, New Delhi on the 26th March, 1969 about the impersonation and about the dues outstanding against this person.

Accommodation for Working Girls in Delhi

*1380. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of accommodation for working girls in Delhi and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give accommodation facilities to working girls in Delhi in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The General Pool accommodation under the control of the Directorate of Estates is for allotment to eligible Government employees both male and female and as such no applications for allotment of residential accommodation in the General Pool are called for from non-eligible persons/working girls etc. There is no statistical data available about the number of working girls in Delhi who are without accommodation. In order to provide residential accommodation to working girls who are working in offices eligible for the allotment of accom-

modation from the general pool, a Ladies Pool with 495 residences in Types I to V has been created. Besides that, there is a working girls' hostel intended for girls both in Government service and otherwise where in 176 seats have been provided. 60 lady Government servants have also been allotted accommodation in the Curzon Road Hostel. Besides 31 Lady officers have been given accommodation in Pataudi House hutments. The lady officers working in various eligible offices are also eligible for the allotment of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi in their turn.

Repatriation of Foreign Capital

7774. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign capital repatriated annually from 1965-66 by way of sale, liquidation or disposal of shares till now by foreign business concerns in India; and

(b) the amount of profits retained in India annually since 1965-66 till now by foreign controlled companies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The amounts repatriated abroad by way of sale proceeds of shares, sale and liquidation of foreign business concerns since 1965-66 were as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Sale of shares	Sale of business firms	Liquidation of business firms
1965-66	23	15	—
1966-67	16	—	—
1967-68	83	55	—
1968-69 (April-Sept.).	17	—	—

Similar information subsequent to the quarter ending 30th September, 1968 is not yet available.

(b) The information in this respect is available only upto March, 1965 and is given in Table 5 of the article "India's International Investment Position in 1963-64 and 1964-65" published by the Reserve Bank of India

Bombay in the January, 1967 issue of their monthly bulletin. During the year 1964-65 the retained profits of foreign controlled companies were Rs. 21.1 crores. Similar information for subsequent years is expected to be published shortly by the Reserve Bank of India.

Relaxation in Rules Governing Foreign Travel

7775. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to relax rules governing foreign travel;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when they are likely to come into effect;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have already sanctioned the travel of some persons from India sponsored by distant relatives and friends living abroad;

(d) if so, the names of sponsors and the names of persons sponsored with the reasons for sanction;

(e) whether the new proposal will not encourage illegal transfer of money by visiting Indians; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent leakage of valuable foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No relaxation of 'P' form control is under consideration beyond the liberalisation that has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 818 answered on 24-2-69. A press note covering this was also issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d), Grant of 'P' form clearance on sponsorship by distant relations and friends living abroad, when the cost of passage also is met from abroad, is permissible and powers to examine and decide such cases have been delegated to the Regional Offices of the Reserve Bank. If specific information in regard to any particular person(s) is required, this could be ascertained and furnished.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Herbs for Cancer Cure

7776. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2918 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state:

(a) the common and botanical names of the 34 plants which have been discovered with anti-cancer activity and the parts of the country where each of them grows;

(b) the names and addresses of the medical institutions carrying on research with these plants, with a short summary of the findings so far, plant-wise; and

(c) whether Government are aware that a deficiency of potassium in the system causes cancer and that many cancer cases have been cured or controlled by regular intake of potassium salts, molasses and fruits containing potassium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A statement giving the required details is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-916/69*].

(b) *Central Drugs Research Institute, Chattar Manzil Palace, P. O. 173, Lucknow.*

- (i) Anti-cancer activity is located in a fraction and is under detailed study in respect of the plants mentioned at S. Nos. 3, 6, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25, 28, 31 and 34 in the statement.
- (ii) Study in respect of plants mentioned at S. Nos. 13, 16, 19, 30 and 40 in the statement is not being pursued as the activity is due to the presence of tannins.
- (iii) Plants mentioned at S. Nos. 7, 8, 27 and 35 in the statement are being subjected to detailed study.

Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, 37, S. P. Mookerjee Road, Calcutta-26

Plants mentioned at S. Nos. 41 to 47 in the statement are being investigated for anti-cancer properties. Of these *Heliotropium Indicum* and *Ageratum conyzoides* were reported to have prolonged the life span of the leukaemic mice. Repetition of the screening with the two plants referred to above would be necessary to get the results confirmed before further investigations could be considered.

(c) There is nothing to suggest the curative or beneficial effect of Potassium, molasses or fruits containing Potassium on cancer.

Purchase of Trucks for Family Planning Programme

7777. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 trucks of various makes, worth nearly a crore of rupees, were purchased for Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the names of suppliers and the amount of business each got, with number and trade name of the trucks;

(c) who took final decision to purchase a particular number of trucks from particular firms; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the largest order for over 250 trucks was placed with Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. by the former Secretary of the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing various types of vehicle chassis procured, names of their manufacturers, their cost etc. is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-917/69*].

(c) Various types/models of vehicles were purchased against D. G. S. & D. Rate contract on the basis of the requirements and

choice of model, as intimated by the State Governments, keeping in view the types of vehicles approved by the Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence for different components of the Family Planning Programme.

(d) Supply of 302 FC-150 Jeep Trucks manufactured by M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay have so far been arranged by this Ministry through the D. G. S. & D. Rate Contract on the basis of requirements received from various State Governments.

Clearance to Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

7778. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Major Projects in respect of which the project reports have been sent to the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission for clearance by the Maharashtra Government; and

(b) the position in regard to the said Projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-918 /69*].

Scheme to overcome Power Shortage for Industrial and Agricultural Purposes

7779. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of Government to overcome power shortage in the different States of the country for industrial and agricultural purposes;

(b) the position of Gujarat State with regard to this shortage of power; and

(c) whether Government have affirmed to complete the established projects to overcome this power shortage and which are these ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Working Group on Power development in the Fourth Plan appointed by the Government of India had recommended a target of 26 million kW after taking into consideration the anticipated growth of demand for various purposes in the country. However, due to constraints on financial resources, the outlays indicated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provide for a target of 22 million kW only. But a clearer picture will emerge after the 4th Plan has been finalised.

(b) At present, there is a power shortage in Gujarat to the extent of 100 MW.

(c) The following schemes are expected to be completed on the dates mentioned against them :

Name of the scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Anticipated date of completion
1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station.	190	July '69
	(Gujarat's share only).	
2. 2X27 MW Gas Turbine Project.	54	Dec. '69
3. Dhuvaran Thermal Project (Exten.).	280	March '71
4. Ukai Hydro-Electric Project.	300	March '73

Availability of Petroleum Products in Koyali Refinery

7780. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the kinds of petroleum products available from the Koyali Refinery in Gujarat for the civil and defence purposes;

(b) whether the Koyali Refinery will be able to meet the country's requirements; and

(c) if not, whether Government have decided to establish second refinery in Gujarat

where oil and gas is available in abundance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) During 1968, the following products were available from the Koyali refinery :

- (1) Liquified Petroleum Gas
- (2) Naphtha
- (3) Motor Spirit
- (4) JP-4
- (5) Aviation Turbine Fuel
- (6) Kerosene
- (7) High Speed Diesel
- (8) Light Diesel Oil
- (9) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock
- (10) Toluene and Benzene

(b) and (c). No. But the Koyali refinery, along with seven other refineries in India already in operation and another refinery in Madras about to go on stream, will meet almost all of the country's requirements upto 1971-72 .

Central Assistance for Irrigation and Power Projects in Gujarat

7781. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the details of the Central assistance in the form of loans and grants given during the Third Five Year Plan and during 1968-69 for major irrigation and power projects located in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The following are the details of the Central loan assistance given to the Government of Gujarat during the Third Five Year Plan and during 1968-69 for irrigation and power projects :

Name of Project	Central loan assistance during	
	Third Five Year Plan	1968-69
	—Rs. in Lakhs—	
Ukai Project	—	1697
Rural Electrification	458.74	178

Gandak Project

7782. SHRI A. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the completion of the Gandak Project has been delayed due to the failure of the Central Government to provide sufficient funds in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid further delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The progress of work on the Gandak Project was less than what it should have been due to inadequate funds, which in turn was on account of constraint of resources. However, financial assistance to the extent possible within the constraint of resources, was given to the State Governments for financing the Project.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide all the funds required for the Project so as to complete it in the Fourth Plan.

Irrigated Cultivable Land in Madhya Pradesh

7783. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 6 per cent of the cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh is under irrigation and in some areas, like Bastar and Sarguja, it is less than one per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the irrigation potential from the Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh is going waste due to the indcision and delay in settling the Narmada waters dispute and if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the reasons for Government's non-acceptance of the basic principle, that the legitimate needs of the States should be met first before giving away waters from the rivers of those States to other States, in the case of the Narmada dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes; the area irrigated in Madhya Pradesh is about 6% of the total cultivable area and in the case of District like Bastar and Sarguja, the percentage of area irrigated is very low.

(b) So far only three major irrigation projects in the Narmada basin have been finalised and submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Centre for approval, viz. Tawa, Barna and Bargi. Of these, Tawa and Barna, which will benefit about a million acres, have already been sanctioned and are in progress. The Project report in respect of Bargi Project was received in February 1969 and is under scrutiny.

Continuous and sustained efforts have been made to find a solution to the Narmada question and for this purpose several meetings and discussions have been held with the representatives of the States concerned. So far no agreement has been reached on this issue, but efforts to find ways to arrive at a solution as early as possible are actively engaging the attention of the Central Government.

(c) In trying to settle issues relating to inter-State rivers, efforts are made to evolve solutions which are in the interest of the individual States concerned as also in the overall interest of the country and which are acceptable to all the parties.

Installed Power Capacity in Madhya Pradesh

7784. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* installed capacity and power availability in Madhya Pradesh at the end of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and at present; and how it compared with corresponding All-India figures;

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

(c) the details of the power development programme proposed during the Fourth Five Year Plan and how far the *per capita* power availability in Madhya Pradesh is

likely to come upto All-India level by the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-919/69*].

(b) The *per capita* availability in Madhya Pradesh is low mainly due to economic under-development.

(c) The details of power generation schemes proposed under the fourth Plan are as follows:

Continuing schemes	Benefits anticipated during 4th Plan
(i) Ranapratapsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme (4×43 MW) Madhya Pradesh share.	21.5 MW
(ii) Satpura Thermal Station (5×62.5 MW) Madhya Pradesh share	41.5 MW
(iii) Jawaharsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme (3×33 MW) Madhya Pradesh share	50.0 MW
(iv) Amarkantak Thermal Extension (1×55 MW)	—
(v) New Thermal or Hydro Scheme	—
Total	113.0 MW

The *per capita* electricity consumption in Madhya Pradesh at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 67 kWh as compared to the all-India figure of 121 kWh.

Sharing of Surplus Power by States

7785. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which state-wise/region-wise power surpluses are being shared with deficit areas; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Surplus power from one State is supplied to a neighbouring State deficient in power over an inter-State or inter-Regional transmission line. For example, surplus power available, at present, in Mysore is being supplied to Tamil Nadu located in the same region over the inter-State transmission line between Bangalore and Singarappet. Surplus power available in the Damodar Valley Corporation system in the Eastern Region was supplied earlier to Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region over the inter-Regional transmission line between Dehri and Pipri.

There are several inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines in operation at present. However, to facilitate such transfer of surplus power from any State or Union Territory to a neighbouring State or Union Territory some more inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines are either in construction or under consideration.

Payment of Travelling Allowance to Employees of Geological Survey of India

7786. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that travelling allowance bills of the employees working in the Office of the Director General, Geological Survey of India, are not settled quickly and in some cases these have been delayed for about four years even; and

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

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

Sale of Residential Colony by Barauni Oil Refinery

7787. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Barauni Oil Refinery has decided to sell its residential

colony and Hathidah providing accommodation to about 276 staff and officers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it was not possible to know before hand the likely future requirements, so that such a step as contemplated now could have been avoided ?

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

(b) and (c). The houses in the colony were temporary structures, which were purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation from the Ganga Bridge Project to house Barauni Refinery Project staff during the construction stage. As the colony was situated far away from the refinery, it was causing administrative inconvenience and additional financial burden. From the security point of view also, it was felt inadvisable to locate staff at such a distance. Arrangements are being made to accommodate the staff, residing in Hathidah colony, very near to refinery area in its township. This is in line with Recommendation No. 24 made in the Twentyfourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) to the effect that the Hathidah colony should not be made into a permanent township for the refinery because of the distance and other disadvantages.

Production of Liquid Petroleum Gas by Barauni and Koyali Refineries

7789. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Barauni and Koyali Refineries for production of liquid petroleum gas;

(b) the actual production of liquid petroleum gas in the above two refineries during the last two years;

(c) the reasons for difference, if any, between the capacity and production; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to rectify the position ?

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

design capacity for production of liquid petroleum gas is 10,000 tonnes per year each at Barauni and Koyali refineries.

(b) The actual production by the two refineries during the last two years has been as under:

	1967-68	1968-69
	(In Tonnes)	
Barauni	2,891	4,427
Gujarat (Koyali)	421	4553

(c) and (d). Liquid petroleum gas production will be gradually increased in correlation to the building up of market and cylinder availability.

Transfer of Income-Tax Inspectors and Messengers Stationed at Delhi

7790. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax Inspectors and Messengers who are working in Delhi for the last more than five years;

(b) whether continuously stationing of such officers of the Income-tax Department at one place for more than five years is not detrimental to the public interest; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to transfer such staff periodically from one station to another?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The number of Inspectors and Notice-Servers (referred to as 'Messengers') working in Delhi in these capacities for more than five years, is 16 and 69, respectively.

(b) and (c). Long stays at one place are not considered desirable. It is the policy of the Department to avoid continued stay of such official for 'long periods' at one station where ever practicable. Income-tax Inspectors and Notice-servers are of non-gazetted cadres. They are not liable to be transferred out of the Charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax where they are employed. The charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax at Delhi are all City charges and the question of transferring non-gazetted officials from out of the place does not arise, but transfers such as from Ward to Ward are made from time to time according to administrative needs. •

Government Quarters Occupied by Non-Allottees in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

7791. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6321 on the 14th April, 1969 and state:

(a) the nature of settlement reached in respect of the quarters Nos. H-31, H-103, H-78, H-20, H-22, H-24, and H-85 separately;

(b) whether Government are aware that allottees of the above quarters have not sofar taken possession of the quarters for their personal use and are continuing to allow the sublettees to remain;

(c) if so, the penal action being taken against those persons;

(d) whether in view of part (b) above, Government propose to make another enquiry in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the action taken against allottees of these quarters is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-920/69). No further complaint has been received in regard to these quarters. All the cases have been equired into and the penal action has been taken as shown against each in the statement.

(d) and (e). All these cases have since been enquired into and penal action taken keeping in view the merit of each case. The question of making another enquiry in these cases does not arise.

Report of Administrative Reforms Commission on coal mining Industry

7792. SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report on the administrative pattern of the coal mining industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Administrative Reforms Commission have, *inter alia*, recommended that the Coal Board should be reconstituted into a Development Board of the type they have described in the Report on Economic Administrations. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Working of Public Undertakings

7793. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the public sector undertakings has been hampered by bad planning and mismanagement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is not possible to make any general statement on a matter like this. There is scope for improvement in all spheres of activity and those relating to the Public Sector are no exception. From this point of view it can be stated that the scope for improvement in the planning of projects and in the management of operations.

(b) Various steps have been taken by the Government to improve both planning and management in public sector enterprises. Feasibility study and detailed project report at the planning stage are prepared in great detail and are scrutinised very carefully in respect of all investment proposals. PERT technique is being employed in implementing such project reports. Many undertakings have started proper management education for its senior and middle-level executives. Various other steps have also been taken both by the Government as well as by the Public Sector Enterprises in improving management techniques in all its aspects.

Functioning of State Industrial Development Corporation

7794. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested to the State

Industrial Development Corporations some changes in their functioning;

(b) if so, whether the functions of the Industrial Development Corporations and the State Financial Corporations have not been clearly defined; and

(c) whether the said Corporations have agreed to the functions which are likely to be assigned to them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The functions of the State Financial Corporations set up by the State Governments under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 are defined in that Act and those of the State Industrial Development Corporations set up by the State Governments under the Companies Act are defined in the respective Memoranda of Association.

As it was felt that there was a certain amount of overlap in the functions of the two bodies, a meeting was called by the Planning Commission in December, 1968 with the representatives of the State Financial Corporations, the State Industrial Development Corporations and the all India financial institutions to consider, to what extent, such overlap could be eliminated. The representatives of several State institutions stated that certain working relationships between the State Financial Corporations and the State Industrial Development Corporations had been evolved and that by and large they had been working in union. There was general agreement that there should be no overlapping of functions between these Corporations at the State level, a distinction being drawn between promotion of projects and financing of industrial concerns. The State Industrial Development Corporations should primarily be concerned with the promotion of the projects but should not lock up their meagre resources in large projects. Financing of large projects should be generally undertaken by the all India financial institutions. The State Financial Corporations should finance the industrial concerns at the medium level. There was also agreement that the State Governments should take care to see that the spheres of activities of the State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corpo-

rations, Small Industries Corporations and Agro-Industries Corporations are clearly demarcated.

Re-employment of Class I Officers

7795. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which extension or re-employment has been given to Class I Officers in his Ministry who were to retire at the age of 58 during 1968;

(b) the names of such Officers; and

(c) the reasons for their extension or re-employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Only one Class I officer, Shri H. Ramaswamy, was retained in service on re-employment basis, beyond the age of superannuation (58 years) during 1968. He was re-employed for a short period from 20th August, 1968 to 28th February, 1969, as prior to his retirement he was working as Secretary to the Central Water and Power Commission Reorganisation Committee, in addition to his normal duties as Secretary, Chambal Control Board. As the Central Water and Power Commission Re-organization Committee was given further time to submit its report, it became necessary, in the public interest to re-employ Shri Ramaswamy till the 28th February, 1969.

Various Housing Schemes in States

7796. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the total number of new houses constructed in the various States under the several Housing Schemes of the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of families benefited by them;

(c) the total amount spent in this regard each year; and

(d) the steps being taken to make these schemes more beneficial and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). According to progress reports received, about 41,200 dwelling units were constructed under various Housing Schemes (except the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme for which information is not readily available) of this Ministry during the last three years ending March, 1969, benefiting an equal number of families.

(c) On the basis of expenditure reported by the States, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 7.53 crores, Rs. 7.56 crores and Rs. 7.48 crores was drawn by them during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. In addition, Rs. 12 crores of L. I. C. funds were utilised by the States during each of the three years.

(d) The implementation of the social Housing Schemes is discussed periodically during Conferences of State Housing Ministers, seminars etc. The recommendations made by them as also the suggestions received from State Governments and others from time to time, for making the Schemes more beneficial and effective are duly considered and accepted where possible. The most important step which can make the schemes more beneficial is the provision of adequate funds. All the housing schemes of this Ministry now fall in the State-sector. The State Governments are being exhorted, on all suitable occasions, to make higher allocations for the housing schemes in their plans.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

7797. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports and their production and development targets were

achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the company and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) the items which the company is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products are upto international standard;

(e) the figures of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this production was expected; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND**

METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., was set up in 1944. The aims and objects are contained in the Memorandum of Articles of Association of the company, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) At the time of setting up the units, it was under private management. Government of India acquired majority control in the company in June, 1963. No project reports as such have been prepared by the company before that period in regard to the 1st and 2nd stage Expansion of the Company. Targetted capacity as determined in the initial stages and as revised subsequently based on a stream efficiency of 330 days per annum, as indicated in the Detailed Project Report dated 10th January, 1961, after completion of the III stage expansion scheme, is as below:

Products	Targetted Capacity			
	As determined in the initial stages (Tonnes)		As revised subsequently (Tonnes)	
	Per day	Per annum	Per day	Per annum
1. Ammonia	260	85,800	235	77,550*
2. Sulphuric Acid	746	2,46,180	746	2,46,180
3. Ammonium Sulphate	600	1,98,000	500	1,65,000
4. Ammonium Phosphate	400	1,32,000	350	1,15,500
5. Ammonium Chloride	75	24,750	65	21,450
6. Superphosphate	133	44,000	133	44,000
7. Sulphur Dioxide	25	8,250	25	8,250

Reasons for changes : Due to critical shortage of power experienced successively during the years 1960 to 1965, five out of the eight electrolyzers were disposed of to the Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in November-December 1965. This brought down the ammonia capacity from 260 tons/day to 235 tons/day. Consequently, the capacity of the end products Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Phosphate and Ammonium Chloride was also affected.

(c) No foreign collaboration in the equity capital nor a separate technical collaboration with foreign parties were involved in the setting up of the project. The plants were set up by foreign contracting firms. The contractors were from the U. K. and U. S. A. The Third Stage and Fourth Stage Expansion

Schemes were financed partly from the following credits:

	Rs. in crores
(i) U. K. Credit	3.12
(ii) U. S. Exim. Credit	0.57
(iii) West Germany	0.50
(iv) Swiss Credit	0.08
(v) Yen Credit	2.08

(d) The main items being produced by the company and their production for 1968-69 are given below:

	(In tonnes)
Ammonium Sulphate	111,719
Ammonium Phosphate	64,845
Ammonium Chloride	6,459
Superphosphate	28,338
Sulphur Dioxide	2,953

*1650 tonnes of ammonia is set apart for direct sales per annum.

All these products are upto the International standard.

(e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-921/69]. It is presumed that the last part of the question refers to production planned in a year.

(f) The company has been facing difficulties on account of frequent power interruptions. This matter is now under the study of a special Commission appointed by the State Government.

राज्यों में विद्युतीकरण

7798. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सूरज भानु :

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

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में विद्युतीकरण अखिल भारती औसत से कम है ;

(ख) वे राज्य इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अखिल भारतीय औसत के स्तर पर आ जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध कदाचित् ग्राम विद्युतीकरण से है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यों में अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम है।

(ख) कृषि उपज बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पश्चात् ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में नलकूपों और पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर बल दिया जाने लगा है। यह भी फैसला किया गया कि जहां तक सम्भव हो

सके, पम्पों के ऊर्जन कार्यक्रम पर आवर्द्धित बल देने के साथ साथ, घन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, 1966-67 से 1970-71 के दौरान 15% ग्रामों को बिजली के अन्तर्गत ले आया जायेगा। 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक कुल 5,66,876 ग्रामों में से 66,599 ग्रामों को बिजली दे दी गई थी। यह बताना कठिन है कि किस समय तक ये राज्य अखिल भारतीय औसत के बराबर आ जायेंगे क्योंकि यह साधनों की उपलब्धता तथा विधि राज्यों के सापेक्ष विकास पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में निर्दिष्ट 9 राज्यों में पम्पों के ऊर्जन तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की वर्तमान प्रगति का पुनरावलोकन करने के उद्देश्य से तथा 2000 और इस से अधिक की जन संख्या के ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण और पम्पों/नलकूपों के ऊर्जन के विशेष संदर्भ में उन राज्यों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिये उपाय सुझाने के उद्देश्य से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण से सम्बन्धित संसद् सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई गई थी। समिति ने अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं। ये सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं।

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

7799. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat State as on the 31st December, 1968;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of the above categories;

(c) whether the rules of reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees are being followed; and

(d) if so, the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who could secure promotion according to the said rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Schemes Forwarded by Gujarat Government to Central Water and Power Commission

7800. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) the names of schemes forwarded by the Government of Gujarat to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval during the last three years with dates of receipt;

(b) the names of schemes which have been approved with dates of approval; and

(c) the reasons for non-approval of the remaining schemes and reasons for the delay in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The irrigation schemes received from the Government of Gujarat with their dates of receipt are indicated below :

(1) Sabarmati (Dharoi) project—
21-12-67.

(2) Karicut canal remodelling project—
5-7-1968.

(3) Kalindri Irrigation Project—17-6-68.

(b) and (c). These schemes are under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

आयकर विभाग कार्यालयों में हिंदी

7801. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के आयकर कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में कितना काम किया जा रहा है;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों से कितने अधिकारी हिन्दी में नोट लिख रहे हैं और उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने निर्णय हिन्दी में लिखे गये;

(ग) कितने आयकर अधिकारियों के लिये हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था की गई है और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) काम की मात्रा दे सकना सम्भव नहीं है। मोटे तौर पर, हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है। गैर-सांविधिक फर्मों का भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। और उनकी छपाई के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) एक अधिकारी हिन्दी में नोट लिखता है। अभी तक कोई भी निर्णय हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा गया है।

(ग) आयकर आयुक्तों के सात अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में 30 हिन्दी टाइपराइटर और 10 हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) आयकर विभाग में हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल आवश्यकता का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है। कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। कुछ अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में, हिन्दी में आयकर-विवरण मांगने वालों को वे हिन्दी में दी जाती हैं। हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में उपयोग के लिये समस्त फर्मों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में करने के कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। परिभाषिक शब्दों के मानक हिन्दी पर्याय भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित को विदेशी मुद्रा

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में श्री बी० के० कृष्णा मेनन और श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम तथा श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी; और

(ख) यह विदेशी मुद्रा किन-किन देशों के लिये दी गयी थी और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—922/69)।

वस्तुओं का चोरी-छिपे लाया जाना

7803. श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा:

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4,538 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 के पिछले तीन मास में नेपाल से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं चोरी-छिपे भारत लाई गई तथा पकड़ी गई ;

(ख) उक्त तस्कर व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) नेपाल से भारत में विदेशी वस्तुएं चोरी-छिपे लाने को रोकने के लिये कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उनके वेतन भत्तों आदि पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जाती है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) लगभग 9.9 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) 1,460

(ग) 269

(घ) अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर 1968 के दौरान लगभग 2.93 लाख रुपये ।

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

7804. श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री जागेश्वर यादव :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री क० हल्दर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रत्येक टाइप के कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर बनाये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने क्वार्टर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अलाट किये गये हैं तथा कितने अभी अलाट किये जाने हैं;

(ग) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अभी तक क्वार्टर अलाट नहीं किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या 1969-70 में विभिन्न टाइपों के अधिक क्वार्टर बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सूत) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये

सामान्य पूल बास में निम्नलिखित क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया।

	टाइप						कुल
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
दिल्ली	—	428	100	100	—	—	628
बम्बई	160	768	—	—	—	—	1104
कलकत्ता	—	120	—	—	18	20	158
मद्रास	—	—	126	—	—	—	—

(ख) मद्रास में 6 क्वार्टरों के सिवाय (घ) 69-70 के दौरान में बन रहे भाग (क) में उल्लिखित स्थानों पर बने अथवा बनाये जाने वाले विभिन्न टाइप सभी क्वार्टर आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। के क्वार्टर निम्नांकित हैं :—

(ग) जी, हाँ।

	टाइप						कुल
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
दिल्ली	64	1128	384	834	—	—	2410
बम्बई	—	584	460	72	32	62	1210
नागपुर	—	192	12	24	—	—	228
कलकत्ता	32	416	—	—	9	39	496
चण्डीगढ़	—	100	24	8	—	—	132
मद्रास	84	99	42	152	—	—	377

Joint Sector Project of Gujarat Fertilizer

7805. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint sector project of Guajrat fertilizer has proved to be more efficient and economical than the public sector projects for fertilizers in general; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the success of joint sector project; and

(c) whether Government would favour more of joint sector projects in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Gujarat Fertilizers is one of the fertilizer units in the country which is running well. It is not possible to make a simple comparison of its performance with that of other fertilizer projects in the public sector, as the

circumstances attending and problems faced by them are not the same.

(b) The Gujarat Fertilizers has a good management. Besides, it has had several favourable circumstances peculiar to it.

(c) Whether the pattern of the Gujarat Fertilizers should be adopted elsewhere in future will depend on the circumstances of each case.

Survey of Villages in Andhra Pradesh for Eelectrification

7806. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted surveys in the villages of Andhra Pradesh where electricity is not available;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the number of villages likely to be covered during the Fourth Five year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board conducted survey in 2,349 villages, formulated and sanctioned schemes costing Rs. 1,475 lakhs. The Board conducts surveys in unelectrified villages and formulates schemes consistent with the availability of funds.

(d) The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. The State Electricity Board proposes to electrify 5,000 villages during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Discontinuance of Facilities to Government Employees having more than three children

7807. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Family Planning Council some time ago suggested that the incentives, allowances, loans, leave, grants, scholarships and free education should be discontinued in the case of Government employees having more than three children;

(b) whether the suggestion was forwarded to the State Governments;

(c) if so, the names of States which have implemented this suggestion, with details;

(d) whether such a suggestion is under consideration of the Central Government in respect of their employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. A copy of resolution No. 7 passed by the Central Family Planning Council at its fifth meeting held at Nainital on 17th & 18th April, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—923/69].

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement containing the names of the States with a summary of the decisions taken/orders issued regarding the withdrawal

of certain facilities from persons who do not restrict their size to three living children, if they have less than three children or to their present size, if they have more than three children, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—923/69].

(d) and (e). The Small Family Norm Committee appointed on the recommendation of the Central Family Planning Council has made certain recommendations in this respect. They are under consideration.

Housing Scheme for Rural Areas in Andhra Pradesh

7808. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any housing scheme for rural areas in Andhra Pradesh under the Housing Plan of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the number of villages where the above scheme will be implemented;

(c) whether the above scheme has been introduced in all the States;

(d) if so, the number of villages where new houses have so far been constructed and the number thereof;

(e) whether Government grant loans for the construction of houses also and whether there is any scheme for free housing; and

(f) whether there is any housing scheme for agricultural labourers and, if so, the number of villages where such houses have been constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes; the Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry is in operation in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Out of 450 villages allotted to the State, the Scheme is at present being implemented by the State Government in 214 villages.

(c) The Scheme is in operation in all States except Nagaland. However, the Governments of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar

Pradesh and West Bengal have decided not to continue implementation of the Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(d) According to the progress reports received, the Village Housing Projects Scheme is being implemented in about 2,900 villages where 40,680 houses had been constructed.

(e) The Government grant only loans for construction and improvement of houses. There is no provision for any free housing.

(f) Apart from loans for construction or improvement of houses, the Village Housing Projects Scheme also provides for allotment of free house-sites (or at a nominal cost) to landless agricultural workers. The Central Government give 100% grant to the State Governments for this purpose. So far, only five States have taken up this programme, as indicated below:

Andhra Pradesh	108 house-sites allotted.
Bihar	About 10 acres of land acquired.
Gujarat	379 house-sites allotted.
Kerala	60 house-sites allotted.
Mysore	500 house-sites allotted.

जल विद्युत् परियोजनाएं

7809. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में चार वर्ष लगते हैं जब कि भारत में उन्हें पूरा करने में दस वर्ष लगते हैं; और

(ख) भारत में ऐसी परियोजनायें चार वर्ष में पूरी करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) यह सत्य है कि भारत में पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं को बनाने में उस से अधिक समय लगता है जितना अधिक-विकसित देशों में लगता है।

(ख) देरी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कारण ये हैं :

- (1) भूमि को अर्जित करने में प्रक्रियात्मक विलम्ब, (2) अपर्याप्त अनुसंधान, (3) उपस्कर की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब (4) धन की कमी।

Production of Penicillin in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh

7810. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether penicillin is now being produced in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh;

(b) the total quantity of penicillin produced in the country; and

(c) the total requirement of penicillin in India and when local production is likely to reach that level?

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

(b) The production of penicillin during the last three years has been as follows:

1966	134.6 MMU
1967	122.2 MMU
1968	123.5 MMU

(c) The current demand is of the order of 175-MMU and this would be met when the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. plant achieves 40% of its rated capacity. Sufficient capacity has been licensed to take care of the estimated demand by 1973-74.

Documents seized from Officers of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal

7811. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 27 on the 11th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the case regarding the documents seized from the Office of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal has since been decided;

(b) if so, the action taken for the *prima facie* violations of the foreign exchange regulations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI : (a) and (b). The cases against M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal in relation to the documents seized from them by the Enforcement Directorate in April 1968, have not so far been decided. 14 show cause notices have been issued, during March, 1969, under section 23D of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 to M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and other members of their group for *prima facie* contravention of various provisions of the said Act.

(c) M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal had filed a Writ Petition, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in the Calcutta High Court and had obtained a Rule from the said Court restraining the Department from passing any final orders arising out of the searches and seizures made in April, 1968. This Rule has not yet been vacated by the said Court.

स्टेट बैंक की फीरोजाबाद शाखा को भेजे गये पार्सलों से सोना गुम होना

7812. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 जनवरी, 1969 के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि भारत के स्टेट बैंक, बम्बई द्वारा भारत के स्टेट बैंक, फीरोजाबाद को भेजे गये पार्सलों से 78,000 रुपये का सोना गुम पाया गया था;

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1968 में भारत के स्टेट बैंक की बम्बई शाखा ने फीरोजाबाद शाखा को कितना सोना भेजा था और उसे कितना सोना मिला था; और

(ग) गुम हुये सोने को प्राप्त करने तथा उसके लिये प्रतिकर आदि देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यावाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) जी, हाँ। स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, बम्बई ने 16 दिसम्बर 1968 को अपनी फीरोजाबाद की शाखा के पास लगभग

95,000 रुपये के मूल्य के सोने की छड़ों का एक पार्सल भेजा था जिसमें से लगभग 78,776 रुपये के मूल्य के सोने की छड़ें गुम थीं।

(ख) स्टेट बैंक की फीरोजाबाद की शाखा के पास 6,000 ग्राम सोना भेजा गया था जिस में से उससे केवल 1,050 ग्राम सोना मिला।

(ग) फीरोजाबाद के पुलिस अधिकारी चोरी के इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। चूँकि यह सोना, उसका बीमा करा कर भेजा गया था, इसलिये बैंक ने, इस सम्बन्ध में बीमा कम्पनी के पास अपना दावा भेज दिया है।

हाकी के भारतीय खिलाड़ियों से पकड़ी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

7813. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टोकियो ओलम्पिक खेलों से लौटने वाले हाकी के भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने हवाई अड्डे पर तलाशी ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खिलाड़ियों से भारी मात्रा में विदेशों में निमित्त वस्तुयें पकड़ी गई थीं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो खिलाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं और निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक मात्रा में पकड़ी गयी वस्तुयें क्या क्या थीं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज-पत्रित अधिकारियों से भी कुछ वस्तुयें पकड़ी गई थीं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं। अक्टूबर, 1964 में टोकियो ओलिम्पिक से पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचने पर भारतीय हाकी टीम के खिलाड़ियों को सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने सामान्य जांच के बाद जाने दिया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बम्बई में चोरी से लाई जा रही चांदी का पकड़ा जाना

7814. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर 1968 के पहले पक्ष में सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में एक सैनिक ट्रक में चोरी से ले जाई जा रही चांदी की भारी मात्रा पकड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य की चांदी पकड़ी गई; और

(ग) इस मामले से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). बम्बई के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने 5/6 नवम्बर 1968 की रात को बम्बई में गौराई जेटी के समीप एक फौजी ट्रक से कोई 21 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की लगभग 3,690 किलोग्राम वजन की चांदी की 118 सिलियां बरामद कीं। चांदी ट्रक समेत पकड़ी गई। ट्रक का मूल्य लगभग 30,000 रुपये है। अब तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है। आगे जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

Disposal of Assessment Cases

7815. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of assessments disposed of by the Income Tax Department during the first eight months of the financial year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : 17,86,505.

Economy in Administrative Expenditure

7816. SHRI YAJNADUTT SHARMA
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in his budget speeches for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, he had stated that the economy in administrative expenditure would be known after the end of the years and every endeavour would be made to effect economy;

(b) if so, the extent of economy effected in these years separately stating the various heads under which it has been made;

(c) the reasons for the increase in administrative expenditure during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) While it was not stated in the Budget speech for the year 1967-68 or for 1968-69 that the economy in administrative expenditure would be known after the end of the financial year, the House was assured that Government would continue to pursue the objective of economy in administrative expenditure consistent with efficiency.

(b) The economy measures taken by Government cover several areas and are implemented by various authorities. Information regarding the economy achieved as a result of these measures under the different heads is not readily available.

(c) A large part of the increase in administrative expenditure has been due to expansion of essential activities like Police and Audit and inescapable factors like grant of dearness allowance consequent on rise in cost of living and treatment of a portion of dearness allowance as pay for various benefits.

(d) A number of measures taken in previous years to contain administrative expenditure like reduction in rates of travelling allowance, restriction on the class of air travel, embargo on the purchase of foreign

cars, ban on upward revision of pay scales, ban on routine transfers, etc., are being continued. Restrictions have recently been imposed on the recruitment of certain categories of staff. Staff Inspection studies are being given increasing attention. Efforts for economy are, however, a continuing process and further areas where economy is feasible, will continue to be explored.

कलकत्ता में घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

7817. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969 में कलकत्ता में एक दुकान पर छापे के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने लगभग 1,000 कलाई की घड़ियां पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार पकड़ी गई घड़ियों का मूल्य कितना है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 20/21 जनवरी 1969 को कलकत्ते की एक दुकान से लगभग एक लाख रुपये (बाजार मूल्य) के मूल्य की 1229 हाथ घड़ी पकड़ी थी। कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई। आगे जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपक्रमों में श्रमिक

7818. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में इस समय कुल कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है तथा पिछले दो वर्षों में इन उपक्रमों में कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दी गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य सरकारी उद्यमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या जानना चाहते हैं। 1968 के, अर्थात् सब से हाल के उस वर्ष के मार्च महीने में, जिसके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 83 औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में 5.54 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते थे। इन उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या में 1966-67 और 1967-68 दो वर्षों की अवधि में 82,500 की वृद्धि हुई।

Sufferers from Eye Cataract in Bihar

7819. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the Indian Medical Association, while over 50 per cent of the population in Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh suffer from cataract of the eye, in many parts of Bihar the percentage is over 76 and in Patna (Bihar) the disease has assumed proportions of an epidemic;

(b) if so, the main causes of such a high incidence of sufferers from eye cataract;

(c) whether any data have been collected for other States as also the all-India figure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken to save the people from becoming victim to this eye-disease on such a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a), (c) and (d). The headquarters of the Indian Medical Association has no information on the subject. A statement showing the data collected during the state-wise surveys undertaken as part of Trachoma studies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-924/69]. The disease has not assumed an epidemic form in Patna.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cause/causes of cataract have not been finally established, and as such no preventive measures have been taken.

Setting up of Hydro-Electric Stations in Himachal Pradesh

7820. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration for setting up two hydro-electric Stations in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, their locations and the estimated expenditure to be incurred on them; and

(c) when the work will start and when will it be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A proposal for sanction of one hydro-electric project scheme *viz.* Baira—Siul Hydro-electric project in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Project envisages the installation of three generating units of 67 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.48 crores. The power house is proposed to be located on the right bank of the river Siul near puniaia village. The project is still to be approved for implementation.

Loss in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

7821. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a heavy loss in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The cumulative loss from its inception up to end of 1967-68 was Rs. 19.57 crores, as detailed below:

Rs. in crores

(i) Loss incurred on production operations	15.64
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(ii) Provision towards Statutory Development Rebate Reserve	2.10
(iii) Expenditure during construction period treated as loss	1.83
Total	19.57

Seizure of Money from M/s. Atul Perikh, Bombay

7822. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facts regarding the seizure of Rs. 2,000 from M/s. Atul Perikh of Bombay have been verified from the relevant files seized by the C. B. I. ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the seized files have revealed that the amount of Rs. 2,000 was taken over on the statement of the party referred to and the same was not recorded in the Valuables Register nor deposited in the Reserve Bank of India ;

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take for such misappropriation by the officers concerned;

(d) whether the C.B.I. has finalised the report in this case; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The currency seized from the person of Shri Atul Parekh, Bombay by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate in July, 1964 amounted to ₹ 100/-. This amount was taken over after recording a proper panchnama and was duly proceeded against. No seizure of Rs. 2,000/- was made either from the person of Shri Atul Parekh or from his firm. The enquiries by the Central Bureau of Investigation have also shown that there was no seizure of Rs. 2,000 from M/s. Atul Parekh of Bombay. The question of either recording the said Rs. 2,000/- in the Valuables Register or of depositing the same in the Reserve Bank of India does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Does not arise, as there has been no misappropriation in this case.

(d) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. have since finalised their report in the matter which deals with the above and other allegations against certain officers of the Enforcement Directorate. This report is now being scrutinised.

(e) No, Sir.

Haul of Silver Seized at Vapi in Gujarat

7823. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the biggest haul of silver valued at Rs. 20 lakhs was seized near Vapi in Gujarat on the 30th January, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) On 30th January, 1969 Customs Officers with the aid of Special Reserve Police, seized 101 slabs of silver weighing about 3,275 Kg. and valued at about Rs. 18 lakhs, concealed under the ground in village Iklera near Vapi in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Four persons were arrested and have been released on bail by the Magistrate. Further investigations are in progress.

Khetri Copper Project

7824. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the work on the Khetri Copper Project is progressing according to schedule;

(b) the total amount invested so far on the project;

(c) when the project is likely to be completed;

(d) the target of production of electrolytic copper through this project; and

(e) when it is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The work is progressing generally according to schedule.

(b) The expenditure incurred on Khetri Copper Project which includes Kolihan, upto the end of January, 1969 is Rs. 15.03 crores approximately.

(c) to (e). Khetri Copper Project is planned to produce 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal per annum. The Concentrator is expected to be commissioned by 1970-71 and the Smelter and Refinery by 1971 and 1972 respectively. Full production of electrolytic copper is scheduled to be achieved by 1973.

Power Generating Stations owned by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

7825. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of the power generating stations owned by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation from 1951 to 1968 year-wise;

(b) whether according to the Government of India's Industrial Policy Statement of 1956 generation and distribution of electricity are the exclusive responsibility of the State; and

(c) if so, the reasons why a foreign private firm has been allowed to expand its installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Total installed capacity of the power generating stations owned by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is indicated below:

Year	Capacity in M. W.
1951-52 to 1961-62	449.5
1962-63	434.5
1963-64 to 1967-68	484.5

(b) and (c). "Generation and distribution of Electricity" is included in Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 under which the expansion of privately owned units is permitted. The Calcutta

Electricity Supply Corporation was allowed to expand its installed capacity in 1963-64 to meet the growing demand for power.

विश्व बैंक आयोग को ज्ञापन

7826. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत को विकास सहायता देने के बारे में विश्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त आयोग को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और .

(ग) इस बारे में विभिन्न देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

U. S. Loans to Pharmaceutical Firms

7827. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Pharmaceutical firms in each State which have either secured U. S. loans or have financial and/or technical collaboration with private parties from U.S.A.;

(b) the amount of U. S. loans secured by each firm;

(c) the extent of participation in the share capital of each firm by each private sector firm of U.S.A.; and

(d) the names of business houses which control the private sector pharmaceutical firms in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-925/69].

(d) There are about 2,400 pharmaceutical units in the private sector and it is not clear what is meant by the business houses controlling the pharmaceutical firms in India.

जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी संघ, गोरखपुर की मांगें

7828. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को जीवन बीमा क्षेत्र कर्मचारी संघ गोरखपुर से गजेंद्र गडकर आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ते और वार्षिक लाभांश में वृद्धि करने तथा एक श्रेणी में दो ग्रेडों को समाप्त करने और वेतनमानों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) बीमा-क्षेत्र कर्मचारी और जीवन बीमा निगम के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से उठाये गये चार मुद्दों पर सरकार के 16 फरवरी 1969 के निर्णय से पूर्व जीवन-बीमा निगम के विकास अधिकारियों के संघों से विभिन्न शाखा-कार्यालयों पर, जिन में गोरखपुर भी शामिल है, अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, जिन में इन मुद्दों पर न्यायसंगठन और समुचित निर्णय के लिये प्रार्थना की गई थी। सरकार के उक्त निर्णय के बाद कोई नया अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता ।

महाराष्ट्र में ताप्ती नदी से नहर निकाले जाना

7829. श्री गं० ख० वीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले की बुरहान-

पुरतहसील के हतनूर गांव के निकट उस राज्य में ताप्ती नदी से एक नहर निकाल रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस योजना से मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर तहसील को भी लाभ होगा; और

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई पूछताछ की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपने राज्य के जलगांव जिले में हतनूर के निकट अपर तापी परियोजना के निर्माण का विचार रखती है। इस बांध से एक दक्षिण तट तक नहर निकाली जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि अपर तापी परियोजना से उनका लगभग 480 एकड़ क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जायेगा।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

7830. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जितने तेल की सप्लाई की गयी वह मांग की तुलना में बहुत कम थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश की मिट्टी के तेल की वास्तविक मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस राज्य को वर्ष 1967-68 में पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा०

चव्हाण) : (क) अप्रैल, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 तक मिट्टी के तेल की कुल बिक्री 118,786 मीटरी टन थी। 1-7-1966 को 3,69,31,000 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर, प्रति व्यक्ति खपत लगभग 3.22 किलोग्राम या 2.13 लिटर है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 1967-68 के दौरान राज्य के आवंटन, प्रेषण, तथा वास्तविक बिक्री के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :

मीटरी टन		
कोटा	प्रेषण	बिक्री
1,43,400	1,21,639	1,19,957

तापती नदी पर बांध

7831. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड जिले के नवाटहा गांव के निकट तापती नदी पर बांध बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसको पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, अभी नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल्स, होशिंगाबाद के कर्मचारी

7832. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल होशिंगाबाद में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने लोग होशिंगाबाद जिले के हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में एक भी कर्मचारी होशंगाबाद जिले का नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 22 अप्रैल, 1969 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1,105 थी। इनमें से 735 कर्मचारी होशंगाबाद जिले के हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मिल के प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी या तो अन्य सरकारी विभागों से या सामान्यतः संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये अखिल भारतीय आधार पर लिये जाते हैं। इस समय मिल का प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी का कोई अधिकारी होशंगाबाद जिले का नहीं है।

Increase in Number of Deaf Persons

7833. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* of the 7th March, 1969 wherein it has been stated that the number of deaf persons in the country is increasing;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that all such deaf persons are not born deaf; and

(d) whether Government will undertake research with a view to reduce the number of deaf persons in the country ?

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

(b) The number of deaf persons diagnosed is on the increase. In the absence of any

survey, there is no suggestion or apparent reason to believe that the number of deaf persons in the country is increasing as such.

(c) All deaf persons are not born deaf, although the congenitally deaf form majority of the group of 'deaf' individuals. Acquired deafness is caused by meningitis, some virus infections and sometimes after high temperature. Some drugs also cause deafness.

(d) Research on causes and incidence of deafness has been undertaken from time to time under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research Varanasi, Lucknow and Kakinada. Research on various aspects of deafness and other related problems are also being carried out at Vellore, New Delhi and Mysore.

दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की कमी

7834. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई में प्रत्येक वर्ष कमी हो जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी का किन क्षेत्रों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ग) इस वर्ष किन क्षेत्रों में पानी की कमी होने की आशंका है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) भविष्य में उन क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मुक्ति) : (क) से (ग). वितरण प्रणाली के एक छोर अथवा ऊंचे स्थलों पर स्थित होने के कारण दिल्ली के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रतिवर्ष पीने के पानी की कुछ कमी अनुभव की जाती है :

1. मालीवाड़ा, दरोबा, चौक रायजी, चीराखाना जैसे नगर के कुछ भागों में।

2. रामकृष्णपुरम के कुछ भागों में ।

3. पश्चिमी दिल्ली के तिलक नगर, अशोक नगर, राजोरी गार्डन भागों में ।

(घ) नेताजी सुभाष पार्क और झण्डे वालान क्षेत्रों में बुस्टर स्टेशन योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने पर अन्ततः यह अभाव दूर हो जायेगा ।

अनधिकृत बस्तियों की समस्याओं के बारे में विचार विमर्श करने के लिये बैठक

7835. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनधिकृत बस्तियों और मकानों की समस्या पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये 15 मार्च, 1969 को दिल्ली में सब दलों की एक बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक में किन किन दलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया और उन प्रतिनिधियों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त बैठक में कोई निर्णय किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

चौथी योजना में धन की कमी को दूर करने के लिये विदेशी ऋण

7836. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धन की कमी को दूर करने के लिये विदेशों से ऋण प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी ऋण से धन की कमी कहां तक दूर होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) चौथी योजना के लिये किन-किन देशों से ऋण प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और प्रत्येक देश से ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). विदेशी ऋणों की जरूरत, आयोजित विकास के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी साधनों की व्यवस्था करने, आयात-सम्बन्धी जरूरतों के कुछ भाग को पूरा करने तथा आन्तरिक साधनों की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिये होगी । चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसौदे में यह अनुमान किया गया है कि कुल 4,030 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ग) चूंकि अधिकतर सहायता के वचन इस समय एक एक वर्ष के लिये दिये जाते हैं, इस लिये यह बताना मुश्किल है कि चौथी योजना की अवधि में बिभिन्न देशों से कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ।

चौथी योजना में बैंकों तथा ऋणदाता संस्थाओं से सहायता

7837. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के आर्थिक विकास में बैंकों तथा ऋणदाता संस्थाओं ने सहायता दी है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में औद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक तथा कृषि विकास हेतु देश में बैंकों तथा ऋणदाता संस्थाओं को उनके विस्तार में सहायता करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) देश में किसानों को और अधिक ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य

से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित की जाने वाली बैंकिंग और ऋण दाता संस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के सामाजिक नियन्त्रण की हाल की नीति के अनुसार उठाये गये कदमों का उद्देश्य, इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करना है कि आयोजित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के ढांचे के अन्दर उत्पादन-कारी क्षेत्रों को ऋण प्राप्त हो। रिजर्व बैंक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों अर्थात् निर्यात, कृषि और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के क्षेत्रों को दिये गये ऋण के सम्बन्ध में बैंक दरों पर या रियायती दरों पर पुनर्वित्त-सुविधाएं प्रदान करके इन क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये इन बैंकों को प्रोत्साहन देता रहा है।

(ग) जिन इलाकों में सहकारी ऋण व्यवस्था का पर्याप्त विकास नहीं हुआ है, वहां किसानों को थोड़ी और दरमियानी अवधि के ऋण देने के लिये असम, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान राज्यों और मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को कृषि ऋण निगम स्थापित करने का अधिकार देने के लिये संसद द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1968 में विधान पारित किया गया था।

खाद्य अपमिश्रण रोक और औषधि तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियमों के अधीन दोषी पाये गये व्यापारी

7338. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य अपमिश्रण रोक अधिनियम, 1954 और औषधि तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री

अधिनियम, 1940 के अधीन वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में क्रमशः कितने व्यापारी कदाचारों के दोषी पाये गये;

(ख) उक्त अधिनियमों को अधिक कड़ाई से लागू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 1966 और 1967 में खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—926/69]। वर्ष 1968 की यही सूचना तथा औषधि एवं अंगराग अधिनियम, 1940 के अधीन गत तीन वर्षों में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को जिन्हें ये अधिनियम क्रियान्वित करने हैं, इन अधिनियमों को और अधिक कठोरता से लागू करने के लिए समय समय पर कह दिया गया है।

Repatriation of Foreign Exchange earned on chartering of Vessels

7339. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a Member of Parliament has sent a letter to Government drawing attention to the attempts made by Indian shipping agents and brokers to evade full repatriation of the foreign exchange earned by them on chartering of vessels;

(b) whether the Member has sent any documentary proof of this racketeering on the part of shipping agents and brokers;

(c) whether any general or specific enquiry into these malpractices by the shipping agents and brokers has since been ordered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). A letter dated 18th March, 1969 was received from a Member of Parliament alleging that shipping agents and brokers in India were not repatriating in full the foreign exchange earned by them on chartering of vessels. Enclosed with the letter were copies of certain documents purporting to contain supporting evidence against two parties. The originals of these documents are among the papers seized by the Bombay branch of Enforcement Directorate as a result of searches conducted by them of the premises of these parties, as early as 4th December, 1968. On the basis of the scrutiny of the seized documents, a notice to show cause why action should not be taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 has been issued to one of the parties. Further investigations are in progress.

Deposits of Lead and Zinc

7840. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that zinc and lead deposits have been discovered recently in the Zawar and Dariba-Rajpura areas in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The lead-zinc deposits of Dariba Rajpura were discovered recently by the Geological Survey of India. The lead-zinc deposits of Zawar have been known for a long time.

(b) The Zawar deposits have been and are being further developed to meet the

requirements of the existing zinc and lead smelters of Hindustan Zinc Limited. Further exploration and proving of deposits in Zawar and Rajpura-Dariba areas are also being undertaken jointly by Geological Survey of India and Hindustan Zinc Limited with a view to increase the metal production from these indigenous sources.

मंत्रियों द्वारा धन कर का भुगतान

7841. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री मंत्रियों द्वारा धनकर के भुगतान के बारे में 24 मार्च 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4224 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धन-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के घोषित धन में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) प्रत्येक मंत्री के घोषित धन में की गई वृद्धि का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उन मंत्रियों को दण्ड न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जिनके घोषित धन में वृद्धि की गई थी जब कि कानून के अनुसार उनको दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये था;

(घ) क्या सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों को दण्ड देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का प्रस्ताव इस मामले पर महान्यायवादी के विचार जानने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). पूरे किये गये पिछले चार कर-निर्धारणों में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा घोषित धन में, धन-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई वृद्धि सम्बन्धी व्यौरे, कारणों समेत, सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—927/69]

(ग) धन-कर अधिनियम की धारा 18 (1) (ग) के अधीन निर्धारिती पर केवल तभी दण्ड लगाया जा सकता है जबकि

उसने किन्हीं परिसम्पत्तियों के ब्यौरे छिपाए हों या किन्हीं परिसम्पत्तियों अथवा ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में गलत ब्यौरे दिये हों। जहाँ तक कानूनी स्थिति का प्रश्न है निर्धारिती पर सामान्यतः तब तक कोई भी दण्ड नहीं लगाया जा सकता है जब तक कि विभाग यह सिद्ध न कर दे कि उसने किसी परिसम्पत्ति के ब्यौरे छिपाये हैं या उसके गलत ब्यौरे दिये हैं। तथापि, 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से धारा 18(1) के स्पष्टीकरण के लागू हो जाने से इस सामान्य स्थिति में अन्तर आ गया है। इस परिवर्तित स्थिति में यदि किसी निर्धारिती द्वारा पेश की गई विवरणी में दिखाया गया शुद्ध धन उस पर निर्धारित शुद्ध धन के 80 प्रतिशत (जिसे 1 अप्रैल 1968 से 75% कर दिया गया है) से कम हो तो यह मान लिया जाता है कि निर्धारिती ने परिसम्पत्तियों के ब्यौरे छिपा लिये हैं। ऐसे मामलों तक में जहाँ घोषित धन और निर्धारित धन के बीच का अन्तर इस सहन सीमा को भी पार कर जाता है, उक्त स्पष्टीकरण में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि यदि निर्धारिती यह सिद्ध कर दे कि विवरणी में वास्तविक धन न दिये जाने का कारण उसकी ओर से कोई धोखा-धड़ी या घोर उपेक्षा अथवा जानबूझ कर उपेक्षा नहीं था, तो उस पर कोई दण्ड नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। अनुबन्ध में उल्लिखित, की गई वृद्धियों के ब्यौरों तथा तत्सम्बन्धी कारणों से यह स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि विवरणियों में दिये गये शुद्ध धन में की गई वृद्धि का कारण अधिकांशतः यह था कि धन-कर अधिकारियों ने अचल सम्पत्ति, शेयरों तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य भी हिसाब में जोड़ लिया था। जहाँ तक परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यांकन का प्रश्न है, केवल विभाग तथा कर निर्धारितियों के बीच ही नहीं बल्कि एक प्राधि कृत मूल्यांकक के दूसरे प्राधिकृत मूल्यांकक के साथ निश्चल मतबैभिन्य की गुंजाइश बनी रहती है। कुछ मामलों में इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्राप्य छूटों तथा कटौतियों के

सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को ठीक ढंग से समझा नहीं गया है। अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि अनुबन्ध में उल्लिखित मामलों में कोई दण्ड नहीं लगाया जा सकता था।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कानूनी स्थिति बिलकुल स्पष्ट है।

Licences for Nylon Manufacturing Yarn Plant on Cooperative Basis

7842. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh industrial licences are not issued to new entrants on co-operative basis and are issued only to existing units and as a result the nylon yarn manufacturing industry has become the monopoly of a few industrialists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Surat in Gujarat State is in the vicinity of raw material producing centre; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not considering it to take in Co-operative Sector by issuing fresh licences to establish '200' of nylon yarn on priority basis at Surat in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Nylon yarn was put on the banned list in 1965 except for expansion of the existing units. Since then, no fresh licence was granted to any party.

(b) Yes.

(c) There was no application from the Co-operative sector at Surat before nylon was put on the banned list.

Rajasthan Canal

7844. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had announced at the beginning of the present drought-spell in the State that 25,000 strong labour force

would be engaged to expedite the completion of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the total labour force engaged, month-wise, during the last six months;

(c) if it is below the figure envisaged, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the interested contractors are retarding the progress of the Canal Project because it is being executed by the Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) When the famine conditions had become apparent in Rajasthan, a programme for engaging famine labour to the extent of 25,000 persons on Rajasthan Canal was prepared and a statement to this effect was made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

(b) The famine labour engaged on Rajasthan Canal during the last six months is as under:—

November, 1968	600
December, 1968	2,000
January, 1969	2,400
February, 1969	2,900
March, 1969	1,500
April, 1969	1,450

(c) Rajasthan Canal is being constructed only in the portions of Bikaner and Ganganagar districts. On the other hand, scarcity is spread over almost the whole of Rajasthan in varying intensities and efforts have been made to divert famine labour from other adjoining districts to the Rajasthan Canal Project. But they have been found unwilling to migrate to distant places hundreds of miles away to work on Rajasthan Canal on task basis as they find employment on other famine relief works organised near their famine stricken villages. On account of these factors, most of famine labour on the Canal has come from the villages close to Rajasthan Canal System only.

(d) This is not correct.

Rural Electrification

7845. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the total outlay on rural electrification, including power for

irrigation and energizing agricultural pumps is as low as Rs. 372 crores as against the total outlay of over Rs. 3,200 crores;

(b) whether paucity of funds is the reason;

(c) whether Government propose to levy a cess on power supplied to industries to raise funds for providing power for rural electrification; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to meet the shortage of funds for speedy rural electrification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 363 crores has been made for Rural Electrification (for both State and Central Plans) out of a total plan provision of Rs. 2085 crores for the power sector. This provision has been made in the context of the limitation of resources.

(c) and (d). It is primarily for the State Governments to consider various specific measures for raising additional resources for the purpose.

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण और अन्तर्राज्यीय बिजली केबल बिछाने की योजनाओं के लिये राज्यों को ऋण

7846. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने 1967-68 और 1968-69 में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना और अन्तर्राज्य बिजली केबल बिछाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्यवार अलग अलग कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त धनराशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार क विचाराधीन है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण के लिये राज्यों को 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में दिये गये ऋणों तथा

1968-69 में अन्तर्राज्यीय पारिषद-पथों के निर्माण के लिये दिये गये ऋणों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुरतकाल्य में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—928/69]। 1967-68 में अन्तर्राज्यीय पारिषद-पथों के निर्माण के लिये पृथक-रक्षित केन्द्रीय ऋण-सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के परिषदों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Loan to West Bengal for Improving their Ways and Means Position

7847. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted any loan to the Government of West Bengal for improvement of their ways and means position during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the amount of loans granted during that year?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not rise.

Hospitals for Cancer

7848. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up few hospitals in the different parts of the country for treatment of Cancer with aid from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether one of such hospitals will be established in West Bengal; and

(c) when will it be established?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Income-tax Arrears due from Persons in Film Industry in West Bengal

7849. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons and companies in film industry in the State of West Bengal who have to pay more than rupees five lakhs as income-tax arrears at present; and

(b) the action taken by Government for recovery of these arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Name	Action taken for recovery
1. M/s. Motimahal Theatres (P) Ltd.	Recovery certificates for the amount in arrear have been issued. The company is now practically defunct. No assets are traceable out of which recovery could be effected.
2. Shri S.S. Dhanuka.	Recovery certificates have been issued
3. Shri H. J. Dave	in all these cases.
4. Shri Hirachand Vestarak.	Every effort is being made to
5. Shri D. P. Agrawal	realise arrears from the above
6. Shri N. K. Bagaria	assesseees by
7. Shri K. D. Ladsaria	coercive methods
8. Shri J. K. Dave	available under the
9. Kailash Pictures	law.

भारत में आवास की समस्या

7850. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में आवास की समस्या का अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) नगरों तथा गांवों में मकानों की कितनी-कितनी कमी है; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च आयेगी?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० झू० मूर्ति) : (क) भारत में आवास समस्या का सामान्य अध्ययन कर लिया गया है।

(ख) आवास की वर्तमान कमी नगरीय क्षेत्र में लगभग एक करोड़ बीस लाख (12 मिलियन) रिहायशी एकक तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग सात करोड़ बीस लाख (72 मिलियन) रिहायशी एकक (अर्थात् लगभग आठ करोड़ चालीस लाख (84 मिलियन) रिहायशी एककों की कुल कमी अनुमानित की गयी है जिसमें वे भी शामिल है जिनका पर्याप्त सुधार किया जाना है अथवा पूर्णतः पुनः बनाया जाना है।

(ग) यह प्रस्तावित है कि वर्तमान सभी आवास योजनाओं को जो कि निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों की आवासीय परिस्थितियों में सुधार की ओर निर्देशित हैं, चालू रखा जाये। योजनाओं का विवरण निम्नांकित है :

- (i) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समुदाय के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लिये एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना
- (ii) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना।
- (iii) उद्यान कर्मचारियों के लिये सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना।
- (iv) गंदी बस्ती सफाई तथा सुधार योजना।
- (v) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम।
- (vi) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना।

(vii) भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास योजना।

(viii) राज्य सरकार कर्मचारियों के लिये किराया-आवास योजना।

(ix) झुग्गी झोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना।

इन योजनाओं की मुख्य विशेषतायें 1968-69 के वर्ष के लिये, निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर-विकास विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गयी हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राारूप में दिये गये संकतों के अनुसार 'आवास तथा नगर विकास' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 170.70 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था होने की सम्भावना है। इस राशि में कलकत्ता महानगर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपये, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के द्वारा सामान्य पूल बास के (कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी, दोनों) निर्माण के लिये 30 करोड़ रुपये, तथा अन्य सभी आवासीय और उससे सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों के लिये 100.70 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। इस प्रकार से उपलब्ध निधियां कुल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये बहुत मामूली होगी। गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के क्रियाशील बनाने तथा गैर सरकारी साधनों का आवास के लिये प्रगतिशील प्रकार से गतिशील करने में ही इस समस्या का उत्तर है। इस लिये चतुर्थ योजना में इस दिशा में प्रयत्नों को संगठित करना होगा।

यदि आठ करोड़ चालीस लाख (84 मिलियन) रिहायशी एककों की कमी को दूर करना है तो 33,000 करोड़ रुपयों का विनिधान करना होगा। आयोजना की लागत सड़कों को बनाना, सीवर डालना तथा अन्य सुख सुविधाओं को बगैर शुमार किये।

विधायकों का सरकारी उपक्रमों के बोर्ड का सदस्य होना

7851. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे सरकारी तथा अर्ध-सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके निदेशक,

प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के चेयरमैन अथवा अन्य पदाधिकारी संसद सदस्य किसी राज्य विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य हैं; और

(ख) उन सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किस-किस पद पर हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और ज्यों ही वह उपलब्ध हो जायगी उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

Sub-Standard Manufacture of Medicines

7852. SHRI RAM CHARAN :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain medicines viz A. P. C., B-Complex, Benzyle Benzoate, Chlorodyne, Vinum Ipecac, Multi-Vitamins etc. which are on sale in the country are not being manufactured according to the standard pharmacopoeia prescription in their cases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these medicines are of sub-standard quality and cause adverse effect on the health of public; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to prevent the sale of such medicines and also to ensure that manufacturers prepare such medicines according to the standard provided for such medicines in I. P. 66?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, Pharmacopoeial preparations such as A. P. C. tablets and Benzyle Benzoate have to conform to the standards laid down in the recognised pharmacopoeias and patent or proprietary medicines such as B-Complex, Chlorodyne, Vinum Ipecac, Multi-Vitamins etc. have to conform to the formula or list of ingredients displayed in the prescribed manner on the

labels or container. Reports were received that some firms were found to market A. P. C. tablets conforming to the National formulary of U. S. A. which is different from that specified in Indian Pharmacopoeia, 1966.

(b) A. P. C. tablets not conforming to the standards laid down in Indian Pharmacopoeia 1966 are deemed to be not of standard quality. No reports have however, been received that these tablets have caused any adverse effect on the health of public.

(c) Adequate provisions already exist in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for taking action against the manufacturers marketing preparations not conforming to the prescribed standards. The State Drugs Control authorities have also been addressed to ensure that A. P. C. tablets manufactured in the country conform to the specifications laid down in the Indian Pharmacopoeia, 1966.

Report of Japanese Bank Expert on Export Financing Schemes

7853. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Bank expert was summoned by the Government to study the various export financing schemes now operating in India and make suitable recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, whether the Japanese expert has since submitted his report; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and whether they have been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A Japanese expert, Mr. Yoshiaki Toda, of the Bank of Japan was invited by the Reserve Bank of India to study export credit problems and make suggestions for improvements in the same.

(b) Mr. Toda submitted his report to the Reserve Bank of India in November, 1968. This has since been published by the Reserve Bank of India in their monthly Bulletin for February, 1969.

(c) Mr. Toda's report was submitted to the Reserve Bank of India and not to the Government, and it is for the Reserve Bank of India to consider the suggestions initially.

Action in respect of some recommendations has already been taken by the Reserve Bank of India and the other agencies concerned. A statement indicating the main recommendations made by Mr. Toda and the present position in regard to them is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—929 /69.*]

Food Aid by Japan

7854. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between Japan and India on terms of its planned extension of food aid;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Japan has offered assistance to India under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement. No agreement has yet been signed as details are still being worked out.

Nagpur (Konhadi) Thermal Project

7855. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone, which was laid for Nagpur (Konhadi) Power House by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has been stolen and the staff from the site has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The work on the project is in progress but the progress is rather slow due to the limitation of funds.

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना

7856. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री मंगलायुमाडोम :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिये 'ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम' स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निगम कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा और इसके क्या कृत्य होंगे ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम शीघ्र ही स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस से सम्बन्धित ब्यारे पर विचार हो रहा है । यह निगम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये जिन में चौथी योजना में स्थापनार्थ प्रस्तावित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण सहकारिताएं भी सम्मिलित होंगी, धन की व्यवस्था करेगा ।

Houses Constructed by Refugees in Arambagh, New Delhi

7857. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refugees from West Pakistan had constructed five houses in Arambagh Place, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi in July, 1948 on the land belonging to the Land and Development Authority;

(b) if so, why these refugees are being used for eviction and payment of damages and why their residences have not so far been regularised under the Gadgil Assurances in spite of the latest recommendations of the Committee on Government Assurances (Second Report) presented to Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1968;

(c) the steps being taken to regularise them and how much more time will be taken to regularise them; and

(d) the number of such cases in Delhi in which alternative accommodation due under the Gadgil Assurances is not given ?

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

(b) In terms of the Gadgil Assurance, these five persons were offered alternative sites but these were not accepted. Under the provisions of the Master Plan, the land unauthorisedly occupied by these persons is to be used for schools and widening of roads. Action for their eviction under the Public Premises Eviction Act is, therefore, being taken because the constructions are unauthorised and cannot be regularised. Steps are being taken to implement the latest recommendations of the Committee on Government Assurances (Second Report) (Fourth Lok Sabha) in this matter.

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken to find out the number of persons who are entitled to rehabilitation under the Gadgil Assurance. It is not possible at this stage to fix a deadline in regard to the removal or regularisation of the unauthorised encroachments.

Payment of Wealth Tax by Chief Ministers

7858. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Chief Ministers of States who are paying Wealth-tax;

(b) the value of wealth possessed by each Chief Minister;

(c) the names of Chief Ministers whose declared wealth has been increased by the Wealth-tax Officers during the last three years and the amount of increase effected in each case; and

(d) whether Government have taken necessary steps to assess the wealth of these Chief Ministers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is not readily available and is

being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Central Assistance for States

7859. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States rely entirely on assistance from the Centre;

(b) if so, their names and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken so that these States may raise their own resources for their development?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). On present indications, two States, namely Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, will be unable to contribute any resources of their own towards their Fourth Five Year Plans. Their Plans will in consequence be financed entirely by Central assistance.

(c) All State Governments have been urged to mobilize additional resources for their development programmes. It is, however, for the State Governments to consider what specific steps they should take in this direction.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, पटना में कार्य करने वाले फर्शा और मेहतर

7860. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, पटना के कार्यालय में कार्य करने वाले फर्शों तथा मेहतरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को कई वर्षों तक सेवा करने के बाद भी चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी नहीं माना जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी घोषित करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों को कब तक चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी घोषित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय पटना में तीन फर्राश और सात मेहतर काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें से तीन फर्राश और छः मेहतर आकस्मिक श्रमिक के रूप में काम पर लगाये गये हैं जिन्हें आकस्मिकता निधि से पैसा दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). चूँकि आकस्मिकता निधि से पैसा पाने वाले कर्मचारी नियमित संस्थापन में शामिल नहीं किये जाते इसलिये सरकार के वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन उन्हें चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी नहीं माना जा सकता है।

(घ) और (ङ) आकस्मिकता निधि से पैसा पाने वाले वर्तमान फर्राशों/मेहतरों को नियमित संस्थापन में शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये कतिपय स्थायी अनुदेशों के प्रकाश में विचार करना होगा। इन स्थायी अनुदेशों से उद्भूत कतिपय प्रतिबन्धों एवं शर्तों की पूर्ति इस समय ये फर्राश और मेहतर नहीं करते। इन सभी शर्तों और प्रतिबन्धों अथवा इनमें से किन्हीं में भी ढील दी जा सकती है या नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Aid for Flood to Gujarat

7861. SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGHADHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat asked for assistance of the Central Government for aid for floods this year.

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) when this amount will be remitted to the Government of Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No request has been received from the Government of Gujarat on this subject.

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

Irrigation Facilities in Kareri and Rakshi in Himachal Pradesh

7862. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI PARTAP SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that survey of villages Kareri and Rakshi in Tehsil Rampur in Himachal Pradesh for the purpose of providing irrigation facilities was undertaken during last year:

(b) whether it is also a fact that while irrigation facilities have since been provided to village Rakshi, but the same have not been given to village Kareri;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing these facilities to village Kareri so far; and

(d) when these are likely to be provided to the said village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Calcutta Customs House

7863. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and clearing agents reported against by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years, the number of cases dropped as unsubstantiated and for having been based on incorrect information by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Calcutta Custom House;

(b) whether on account of cases referred to in part (a) above, promotion / confirmation of any officer has been held up and/or was held up;

(c) the steps taken to safeguard interests of the officers against allegations of the Central Bureau of Investigation on incorrect facts and data; and

(d) whether such facts of false allegations are brought to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation by the Custom House for investigation and appropriate action against the concerned officer.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of cases reported by the Central Bureau of Investigation against officers and clearing agents of the Calcutta Custom House during the three years 1966, 1967 and 1968 is given in the statement annexed. Information regarding the number of cases wherein promotion/confirmation of officers has been held up or was held up is also given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-930/69].

None of these cases have been dropped as unsubstantiated or for having been based on incorrect information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The break-up of disposal and pendency of these cases is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The report furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation is only a preliminary one. The disciplinary authority is required to look into the material furnished in the Central Bureau of Investigation's report and take up appropriate action only if, in his opinion, there is a *prima facie* case against an officer. This adequately safeguards the interests of the staff.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a).

Calcutta Customs House

7864. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers have been allowed to continue in the same posts for years together in formations of Rummaging Inspector Intelligence, Rummaging Inspector and Discipline Confidential Assistant to Superintendent Preventive Service and Vigilance Unit of Establishment Department in contravention of the orders, convention and established practice regarding periodical transfer,

and despite their several promotions, in the Calcutta Customs House; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which are proposed to be taken to train up other suitable officers and when they are proposed to be shifted?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Generally officers are transferred from one formation to another at more or less regular intervals. A few officers have, however, been retained in the same formation for long periods in consideration of their qualifications, aptitude and skill in dealing with the specialised jobs handled in the formations of Rummaging Inspector Intelligence, Rummaging Inspector Discipline, Vigilance Unit of the Establishment Department etc.

Rotation of officers from one Unit to another is ordered keeping in view the twin objectives of continuity in the handling of specialised jobs and the need to have a constant inflow of new talent into these Units. This is essentially a matter which has to be left to the discretion of the local Head of Department who has to balance the various relevant considerations while rotating officers.

Slum Clearance and Improvement in Assam

7865. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally sponsored scheme for slum clearance and improvement was drawn up for 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether any allocation for implementation of the scheme was made for the said period; and

(d) if so, what was the share of Assam and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Centrally sponsored Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was introduced in May, 1956.

A statement indicating brief outlines of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—931/69].

(c) and (d). A statement indicating the allocations and releases made to the State Governments during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—931/69].

The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance under the Scheme is released to them, according to the prescribed procedure, on the basis of the figures of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter, as reported by the State Governments. Utilization of funds under the Scheme depends *inter-alia* on the priority accorded to it by the different State Governments and the extent to which corresponding provisions can be accommodated by them within their plan ceilings. The Government of Assam did not ask for any funds under the Scheme during 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Foreign Exchange for Drug Manufacture

7866. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new established factories of drugs are being given less quota of foreign exchange while some other manufacturers are wasting foreign exchange by importing highly speculative items of Kirana Bazaar *e. g.* importing cloves etc. and selling them in black market rather than on drug manufacture and thus earning a huge sum of money; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The newly established factories are given foreign exchange to cover their requirements for six months to begin with on the recommendation of the State Drugs Controllers. For subsequent periods the allocation depends on performance *vis-a-vis* the licensed capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Sub-Standard Drugs by Firms

7867. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many firms are manufacturing sub-standard quality drugs under the name of patent medicines which contain lesser ingredients than those prescribed in Indian pharmacopoeia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production cost of such medicines is much less than the standard ones by a lay man gets them from the market on the same prices;

(c) whether it is further a fact that these sub-standard medicines do not supply adequate quality of drugs required for the human system; and

(d) if so, the measures Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the patent or proprietary medicines are to conform to the formula or list of ingredients displayed in the prescribed manner on the label or container and so long as these medicines conform to the formula given on the label they are deemed to be of standard quality. Reports have been received of firms manufacturing patent or proprietary medicines containing component ingredients in quantities lower than the therapeutic or prophylactic doses specified in the Pharmacopocia, but such preparations do conform to the formula mentioned on the label.

(b) Prices of patent or proprietary medicines are fixed under the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order on the basis of the cost of ingredients, cost of packing and other material processing cost, etc.

(c) Patent or proprietary medicines shall be deemed to be of standard quality if they conform to the formula stated on the label. Therapeutic efficacy has to be considered as a separate issue from standards. Patent or proprietary medicines conforming to

standards may not be therapeutically effective in some cases.

(d) State Drugs Control authorities have been advised to screen the formula of patent or proprietary medicines from the angle of therapeutic efficacy, stability, etc. at the time of granting or renewal of manufacturing licence.

Medical College for Manipur

7868. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase M.B.B.S. seat quota during 1969-70 for Manipur in view of the ever increasing number of students and in view of the fact that Manipur has no Medical College of its own;

(b) if so, the number of seats likely to be reserved for Manipur for the current year;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the demand of the people of Manipur for setting up of a Medical College there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The allotment of seats to Manipur in the year 1969-70 will depend upon the total number of seats available to the Central Government and the demand from Union Territories and other categories of candidates.

(c) and (d). The demand of the people of Manipur has to be considered in the context of the needs of other areas. The norm is one medical college for five million population.

Rural Electrification and Supply of Power for Tube Wells in U. P.

7869. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells for which power was made available in Uttar Pradesh in 1967-68; and

(b) the total amount spent on the electrification of villages and supply of power for tube-wells in 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In Uttar Pradesh 22,670 tube-wells and pump-sets were energised during 1967-68.

(b) The U. P. State Electricity Board has reported an expenditure of Rs. 14,74,44,440 on the electrification of villages and supply of power to tube-wells/pumpsets in 1967-68.

F.O.B. Cost of Imported Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

7870. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the F.O.B. cost in foreign (currency) of imported crude oil and different petroleum products; and

(b) the F.O.B. cost of the same items that Pakistan and Japan pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The F.O.B. cost of crude oil imported into the country is as follows:

Type of Crude Oil	Net F.O.B. cost (in US Dollars per barrel)
(i) Light Iranian	1.38
(ii) Kuwait	1.31
(iii) Khursaniya (Arabian Medium)	1.35

Petroleum products :

With the exception of Kerosene and Furnace Oil, imports of bulk refined petroleum products have virtually ceased. These two products are imported by IOC under contractual arrangements, the details of which cannot be divulged as it is not in the public interest.

(b) According to published reports, the average F.O.B. prices of crude oil imported in Japan during the period January to June, 1968 were as follows:

Type of Crude Oil	F.O.B. Cost \$ per barrel
(i) Light Iranian	1.464
(ii) Kuwait	1.395
(iii) Arabian Medium	1.369

Government have no information regarding the F.O.B. prices of crude oil imported in Pakistan or of Bulk refined petroleum products imported by Japan or Pakistan. Such information is not generally divulged.

Amount Spent on C. P. W. D.'s Works in States

7871. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Central Public Works Department works in different States during the last three years; and

(b) the major heads under which the amounts were spent?

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

बिहार में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

7872. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा इंजीनियरी विभाग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राज्य को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिये विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी गई;

(ग) उक्त सहायता से बिहार सरकार द्वारा कितने कुएं तथा नलकूप लगाये गये;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सहायता से बिहार के पटना जिले में मानेर, फूलवाड़ी शरीफ तथा हाथीटोला में लगाये गये नलकूप कई वर्षों से तैयार हैं परन्तु पानी की सप्लाई की अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

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

(च) इन नलकूपों को चलाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) पेय जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिये राज्यों को सहायता देने के हेतु राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम तथा कूप निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय बजट में 1968-69 तक व्यवस्था थी। तथापि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि में राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम सहित राज्य की अन्य पात्र प्लान स्कीमों के लिये राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एक मुश्त ऋण और एक मुश्त अनुदान के रूप में देने का विचार है। योजनाबद्ध कोई सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी। किन्-किन योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाय इसका निश्चय राज्य सरकारें स्वयं करेंगी।

(ख) बिहार सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई।

वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्य- क्रम के अन्त- र्गत	कूप निर्माण कार्य- क्रम के अन्तर्गत
	(रुपये लाखों में)	(रुपये लाखों में)
1966-67	122.57	11.43
1967-68	140.73	14.00
1968-69	191.34	8.91

(ग) से (च). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Fertilizer Factory in Gujarat by Birlas
7873. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that offer of help has been received from the U. S. A., for setting up a fertilizer factory in Gujarat by the Birlas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Widening of Road in Rotas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi

7874. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to widen the road leading inside

Babarpur Road, Rohtas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi;

(b) the extent to which the road which is 45 feet wide, is proposed to be extended;

(c) whether the road will be widened from both the sides and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any compensation will be given in lieu of plots thus covered in the shape of other land; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

पाकिस्तानी पठानों द्वारा बनाई गई गुप्त बीमा कम्पनी

7875. श्री रामगोपाल शाल्वाले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी पठानों ने बम्बई में एक गुप्त बीमा कम्पनी स्थापित कर रखी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी का काम तस्कर व्यापारियों के माल को उनके निदिष्ट स्थान तक पहुंचाने के लिये माल का बीमा करना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को किसी गुप्त बीमा कम्पनी का पता नहीं है।

National Coal Development Corporation

7876. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in Umrer Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation and how many of them are permanent; and

(b) the number of persons who gave their land for coal mines and whether those persons have been given work in the mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The number of workers in Umrer Colliery is 457. The information about the number of employees who are permanent is being ascertained.

(b) The number of persons affected by the acquisition of land in Umrer is about 175. The information about the number of persons given employment is being ascertained.

Deaths Due to Lack of Medical Treatment during Doctors Strike

7877. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of persons who died due to lack of medical treatment as a result of doctor's strike in hospitals in Delhi during the first week of April, 1969;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed on doctors and nurses for the neglect of their duty;

(c) whether any punishment has been given to the guilty doctors of Delhi hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No death due to lack of medical care in Delhi hospitals during the Junior Doctors strike has been reported. The emergency services were maintained throughout and the indoor patients were properly looked after.

(b) to (d). The action is being taken in terms of the statement made by the Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 10th April, 1969.

तमिल नाडु में थियेटर मालिकों द्वारा धनकर का भुगतान

7878. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिल नाडु में एक लाख से पांच लाख रुपये की राशि पर धन कर देने वाले थियेटर मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) तमिल नाडु में पांच लाख से दस लाख रुपये की राशि पर धनकर देने वाले थियेटर मालिक के नाम क्या हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; और वह एकत्रित की जा रही है। उसे यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

भारत के उद्योगों में विदेशी निवेश

7879. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई थी और स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) जिन उद्योगों में उक्त पूंजी लगी हुई है उन उद्योगों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). विदेशी निवेशों के आंकड़े भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विदेशी निवेशों के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर किये जाने वाले सर्वेक्षणों से लिये जाते हैं। चूंकि विदेशी निवेशों के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहला जो सर्वेक्षण किया गया था वह जून 1948 के अन्त के सम्बन्ध में था, इस लिये स्वतन्त्रता से पहले के विदेशी निवेशों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कारबार में लगायी गयी बकाया विदेशी पूंजी के सबसे हाल के जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं वे मार्च, 1965 के

अन्त के हैं कारबार में लगायी गयी बकाया विदेशी पूंजी के 3 जून, 1948 के और मार्च, 1965 के अन्त के आंकड़ों के उद्योग-बार विभाजन का विवरण लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या 932/69। इस अवधि में विदेशी निवेश में 671.2 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। आशा है कारबार में लगायी गयी वास्तविक बकाया विदेशी पूंजी के मार्च, 1965 के बाद के आंकड़े भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे।

Thefts in Central Workshops of National Projects Construction Corporation, Agra

7880. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are reports of widespread pilferages and thefts in the Central Workshop of the National Projects Construction Corporation in Agra;

(b) if so, whether Government have made enquiries in this regard; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Some reports alleging theft of stores from the Agra Workshop of the National Projects Construction Corporation were received recently. These were enquired into by the National Projects Construction Corporation management who found the allegations to be without substance.

Finance Minister's visit to Singapore

7881. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has discussed with the Singapore Prime Minister, during his recent visit to that country, the question of economic development of that region and of furthering trade relations with that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). On my way to Sydney for attending the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, I took the opportunity of accepting an invitation from the Government of Singapore for visiting Singapore for two days on the 7th and 8th April, 1969. In Singapore, I called on the President, and had talks with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister of Singapore. These discussions covered subjects of mutual interest including regional economic co-operation and trade relations but did not go into details.

Tata Fertilizer Project

7882. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have now taken a final decision in regard to the setting up of a Tara Fertilizer plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up ?

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

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

Potash Based Fertilizers

7883. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total requirements of India's Potash-based fertilizers are imported on the ground that the raw materials for the fertilizers are not available in the country; and

(b) whether the economics of setting up of a potash-based fertilizer factory with imported raw materials have been calculated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There are no known mineral resources of potash in India. All the requirements are therefore imported mainly in the form of potassium chloride and potassium sulphate and to a small extent in the form of complex fertilizers.

(b) Imported potassium chloride and potassium sulphate are blended with fertilizers manufactured in India to produce balanced mixtures and complex fertilizers. The question of setting up of a potash-based fertilizer factory does not arise.

Spread of Cholera in Madurai

7884. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera has spread in an epidemic form in Madurai and a large number of cases are reported to have been admitted in Government hospitals; and

(b) if so, the action which Government have taken to help in fighting the epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, cholera has not spread in epidemic form in Madurai as would be evident from the following statement :

	January to April	
	Cases	Deaths
1967	361	53
1968	297	30
1969 (upto 12-4-69)	92*	8

* (provisional)

(b) Additional staff has been engaged by the State Government to intensify the anti-cholera inoculation campaign and chlorination of water supplies.

Additional Grants for Completion of Rajasthan Canal

7885. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the needs of Rajasthan and its comparative economic backwardness the Central Government propose to make additional grants for the completion of the Rajasthan Canal at an early date, in addition to the normal grant that is envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) This will be known only after the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Licences to M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd.

7886. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 781 on the 31st March 1969 regarding import licence to M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd. and state:

(a) the details of the shares held by Shri V. Y. Tonpe, his Special Assistant in the companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Tonpe has loaned thousand of rupees to the Bombay Industrial and Chemical Company;

(c) if so, the amount and the number of other companies where he has invested or given money on loan, etc. and the total amount involved therein; and

(d) the details of the income-tax paid by him since he purchased the shares of M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd. and whether the Income-tax Department had found any irregularity in his declaration of the income, for the purposes of filing Income-tax returns, after the purchase of shares by him has come to light by means of questions and debates in both the Houses of Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The details of shares held by Shri V. Y. Tonpe are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-933/69].

(b) and (c). The assessee had deposited money with the Bombay Industrial and Chemical Company and the balance as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 35,000. Investments in two other companies (excluding bank accounts) was Rs. 30,000 as on 31-3-1969.

(d) The application money for the purchase of 25 equity shares of M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd. was paid in January, 1961. The details of Income-tax paid by him in respect of assessment years 1961-62 to 1968-69 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-933/69]. The Income-tax Department has not discovered any irregularity in the Income-tax returns of Shri Tonpe.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार में संसद् सदस्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व

7887. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वस्थ तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की सलाहकार परिषद् में लोक सभा के दो प्रतिनिधियों के कार्य क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उनके इस निकाय के सदस्य बनने के समय से आज तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने उनको न तो किसी बैठक में आमंत्रित किया है और न ही उनको इस सम्बन्ध में आज तक कोई कागज भेजा है;

(ग) सलाहकार परिषद् में शामिल किये जाने के बाद संसद् सदस्यों की उपेक्षा की जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाहकार परिषद्, जिसमें उस परिषद् के सदस्यों के रूप में चुने गये संसद् सदस्य शामिल हैं, दिल्ली विकास परिषद् को मास्टर प्लान सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में, तथा विकास की आयोजना सम्बन्धी अन्य ऐसे मामलों या उन से उद्भूत मामलों के बारे में, या सलाहकार परिषद् को प्राधिकरण द्वारा भेजे गये दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देते हैं।

(ख) जब से संसद् सदस्य, सलाहकार परिषद् के सदस्य बने हैं अब तक कोई बैठक नहीं हुई। अतएव उन्हें आमंत्रित करने का अवसर ही नहीं आया।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Palai Bank

7888. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even nine years after the liquidation of Palai Bank, lakhs of depositors have not been paid their dues;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to speed up the payment of dues to the depositors, most of whom are middle class and lower middle class people?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). In addition to the preferential payment of Rs. 250/- under Section 43A(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, each depositor has been paid the following four dividends :

(i) First dividend of 40 paise in a rupee declared in December 1961.

(ii) Second dividend of 12 paise in a rupee declared in April 1963.

(iii) Third dividend of 6 paise in a rupee declared in July 1964.

(iv) Fourth dividend of 3 paise in a rupee declared in June 1967.

(c) The liquidation proceedings of the Bank are in charge of the Official Liquidator, who works under the directions of the Kerala High Court. The Bank's liabilities have to be paid out of realisations of its assets and therefore the declaration of further dividend to depositors will depend upon the pace of realisation of the assets of the Bank. In view of the above position, the question of Government taking any steps to speed up the payment to depositors does not arise.

New P. L. 480 Agreement

7889. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new PL-480 agreement between the United States and India has been concluded;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The agreement provides for the supply of 300,000 tonnes of milo, 100,000 tonnes of rice, 100,000 American bales of cotton and 40,000 tonnes of soyabean oil. The total value of the Agreement is approximately Rs. 43 crores of which 40% will be under rupee payment terms and 60% under convertible currency credit.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Nirodh from Hindustan Latex Limited

7890. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Nirodh factory of Hindustan Latex Ltd. located at Peroorkada has gone into production;

(b) the estimated annual production of the factory; and

(c) the total cost incurred in the establishment of the factory ?

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

(b) 144 million pieces.

(c) About Rs. 125 lakhs (upto the end of March, 1969).

Auditing of Public Undertakings by M/s. S. Vaidyanath Aiyer and Co. and its Associates

7891. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5714 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding auditing of public undertakings by M/s. S. Vaidyanath Aiyer and Co. and its Associates has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). According to available information while Aiyer & Co. and Mehta & Co. the Associates of M/s. S. Vaidyanath Aiyer, Co. have not audited any of the Public Enterprises, the following Enterprises were audited by M/s. S. Vaidyanath Aiyer & Co. in 1967-68.

1. Ashoka Hotels Ltd.
2. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India (jointly with M/s. Batliboi & Purohit and M/s. Ray & Ray).
4. Rehabilitation Housing Corporation.
5. Life Insurance Corporation of India (jointly with eleven other firms).

For the same year M/s. R. Thakur & Co. were the auditors of Food Corporation of India, jointly with three other firms.

The amount of audit fee, consultancy fee and other fee paid to M/s. S. Vaidyanath & Co. and M/s. R. Thakur & Co. during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 1.05 lakhs and Rs. 1.62 lakhs respectively.

The percentage of payments made by Government undertakings to these firms as compared to other firms of auditors in 1967-68 works out to nearly 6 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

नर्मदा विवाद के बारे में मध्यस्थता

7892. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को आश्वासन दिया है कि नर्मदा विवाद की अध्यक्षता में उन्हें किसी कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के नये मुख्य मंत्री से कोई बातचीत की है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री भी इस मामले को मध्यस्थता के लिये सौंपने के लिये सहमत हैं; और

(घ) यदि इस मामले को मध्यस्थता के लिये सौंपा जाता है, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि इस मामले में निर्णय वर्षों तक स्थगित नहीं किया जायेगा बल्कि थोड़े ही समय में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) न्यायाधिकरण के मामले में कोई आश्वासन देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के नये मुख्य मंत्री के विचार अभी अपेक्षित हैं ।

(घ) इस विवाद को न्यायाधिकरण के पास भेजने के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

Safdarjang Enclave Flats Constructed by D.D.A.

7893. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have received complaints such as use of sub-standard material in the flats constructed by them in B-1, B-4, C-4 and C-6 Blocks of Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi, as also construction defects etc. from their allottees;

(b) whether these flats were handed over to them in incomplete condition, such as, non-provision of brackets, shades, etc. in respect of electric installations and the deficiencies were made good after a long period;

(c) whether the Section Officer-in-Charge did not permit allottees to record about the missing mirror in the bathroom on the Inventory sheet and the same was later fixed in February, 1969 only on receipt of representations; and

(d) whether the Member (Engineering) of the Delhi Development Authority had visited these flats on the 25th March, 1969 and if so, the details of his findings and action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes; but no sub-standard material has been used.

(b) In some houses in block C-4 and C-6, the shades were provided a little late because the original contractor left the work incomplete and the work was got completed departmentally.

(c) In the case of these flats, the looking glass (mirror) could not be provided because the window shutter of the bathroom was fouling the position of the mirror. Later on, a smaller mirror was provided to suit the site condition so that the same does not foul with the window shutter.

(d) The following defects were found :

(1) Weak plaster patches.

- (2) Fixtures such as pelmets, electrical fittings were not fitted properly.
- (3) Leakages in bath room and W.Cs. floors appeared in the form of dampness on the wall requiring replaster.
- (4) Leaks in water supply and sanitary fittings.
- (5) Defective door and window fittings.
- (6) Floor with improper slopes to be rectified.
- (7) The boundary wall pillars were falling in some cases. The plaster on the wall was also coming off.

The rectification of these defects has been taken in hand and is in progress. The Assistant Engineer and the overseers in-charge of the works at these places have been called upon to explain for bad work done under their supervision and suitable action will be taken against them.

Safdarjang Enclave Flats Constructed by D. D. A.

7894. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority Flats in Block B-I, B-IV, C-VI, C-IV and C-VI of Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi have been sold to the allottees at no-profit-no-loss basis;

(b) if so, the prices of each type of flat and the composition thereof, such as, the cost of land, cost of raw material used and the profit margin granted to the contractor, construction cost and overhead charges of each type of flat;

(c) whether the contracts for these flats were awarded by the Delhi Development Authority or through any other agency;

(d) whether the Delhi Development Authority took over physical possession of these flats or the contractors were asked to assist the Delhi Development Authority in handing over charge of these flats to the allottees;

(e) whether the construction and material used in the construction has been reported upon as defective/sub-standard by the allottees concerned and if the complaints are correct who would bear the repair charges; and

(f) the specifications and the schedules up-to which these have been constructed?

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

(b) Double storeyed flats constructed on 125 square yards and 150 square yards plots have been sold for Rs. 22,500/- and Rs. 26,500/- respectively in block B-I, B-IV, C-IV and C-VI of Safdarjang Enclave. The composition of the cost per flat is as follows:—

	125 sq. yds. flats Rs.	150 sq. yds. flats Rs.
1. Cost of Land	2,437.50	2,925.00
2. Cost of construction including departmental charges.	17,575.00	20,590.00
3. Interest charges 7 1/4% for 1 year on (2) above	1,318.00	1,544.50
4. Administrative and management charges for the construction during hire-purchased period etc.	1,169.50	1,440.50
Total	22,500.00	26,500.00

The contract for these flats is for complete items and as such the cost of raw material has not been booked separately. Since contracts were awarded by call of tenders, no profit margin was stipulated.

(c) The contracts for these flats were awarded by the C.P.W.D.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority took over the possession of these quarters

from the contractors before they were handed over to the concerned allottees.

(e) Yes, but the construction and materials used in these flats are not sub-standards or defective. There are minor defects such as leakages in pipe lines and weak plaster patches at some places, which are being attended to, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

(f) The works were executed according to the C. P. W. D. specification 1962 and the rates were based on Delhi Schedule of Rates 1962.

Allocation of Diesel Oil to Uttar Pradesh

7895. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of diesel oil allocated to Uttar Pradesh from January to March 1969 and the quantity actually supplied to that State during this period;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was paucity of diesel oil in that State and it was not available in cities during this period; and

(c) if so, whether Government have increased the diesel oil quota for Uttar Pradesh and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no quota of high speed or Light Diesel Oil for Uttar Pradesh. All requirements are, however, met in full. The figures of supplies to the State are also not compiled.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Hydro-Electric Projects in U.P.

7896. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations were made during the last three Five Year Plans to

explore the potentialities of small rivers and big rivers in Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

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

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

(b) As a result of these investigations :

(i) projects with a total installed capacity of 386.5 MW have been completed and are in operation.

(ii) projects with total installed capacity of 802 MW are at present under construction;

(iii) investigations on projects with a total installed capacity of 464 MW have been completed.

The names of rivers on which hydro-electric projects have been found feasible are as under :

- (1) Rihand.
- (2) Betwa.
- (3) Yamuna and its tributaries.
- (4) Ramganga.
- (5) Bhagirathi.
- (6) Alakhnanda.

(c) The table below gives the names of projects in respect of which detailed project reports/feasibility reports have been completed and the latest position in respect of each :

Name of the Project	Installed capacity	River on which located	Present position
1. Rihand Project	300 MW	Rihand	Completed.
2. Odra Hydro-Electric Project	99 MW	Rihand	Under construction expected to be completed during 1969-70.
3. Matatila Hydro-Electric Project	33 MW	Betwa	Completed.
4. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage I.	3×11.25 MW 3×17.0 MW <hr/> 84.75 MW	Yamuna	Two units of 11.25 MW each and two units of 17 MW each have already been commissioned. Remaining two units are expected to be commissioned during 1969-70.
5. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage II.	4×60 MW 4×30 MW <hr/> 360 MW	Yamuna	Anticipated to be completed in 1971-72.
6. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage IV, Part I.	30 MW	Yamuna	The Project has not yet been taken up for execution.
7. Ramganga Hydro-Electric Project	180 MW	Ramganga	Under construction. Expected to be completed by 1973-74.
8. Maneri Bhali Hydro-Electric Project, Stage I.	105 MW	Bhagirathi	Under construction. Expected to be completed during 5th Plan.
9. Lakhwar Hydro-Electric Project	150 MW	Yamuna	The project has not yet been taken up for execution.
10. Biyasi Hydro-Electric Project	75 MW	Yamuna	Do.

(d) The following schemes are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period:

Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan provision as recommended by Working Group	(Rupees in crores)
1. Obra Hydro-Electric Project		5.5
2. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage-I		0.05
3. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage-II.		44.18
4. Yamuna Stage-IV, Part I.		3.9

Income-tax Arrears Standing against Firms in U. P.

7897. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of firms of Districts Vallia and Deoria of Uttar Pradesh against whom income-tax arrears are outstanding;

(b) the total Income-tax arrears outstanding in these districts; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to realise the arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

National Coal Development Corporation

7898. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of profits earned or estimated to be earned by the National Coal Development Corporation during 1968-69;

(b) whether it is a fact that non-availability of wagons has to a large extent, impeded the

work of the Corporation and has resulted in subdued work and consequently low profits for the Corporation and, if so, to what extent;

(c) the details of the production plan of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1969-70 and the arrangements made for the smooth implementation of the programme with regard to wagon availability; and

(d) the estimates of net profit estimated to be earned with the implementation of this programme during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The accounts of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1968-69 have not yet been finalised.

(b) There were shortfalls in supply of wagons during the first half of the year 1968-69. The wagon supply improved during the latter half even though there were shortfalls in some areas. It is not possible to estimate to what extent this has affected the profits of the Corporation.

(c) Taking into consideration the sales possibilities and production potential, the National Coal Development Corporation is planning to achieve a production of 15 million tonnes which could be raised further if the demand increases and transport facilities improve. The likely requirements of rail transport for N.C.D.C. collieries have been discussed with the Railway Board and details are being furnished to the Railways.

(d) It is not possible, at present, to make any estimate of the likely profit or loss during 1969-70.

British Aid

7899. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. K. Government have sanctioned a loan of 2.7 £ million to enable India to purchase wheat from that country;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the total assistance granted so far by the U. K. Government during 1968-69 and how much of it was untied aid ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJIDESAI) : (a) and (b). The Government of U. K. has given us a *grant* of £ 2.7 millions (*not-loan*) for the purchase of 119,500 tonnes of wheat of which 113,800 tonnes is from Argentina and 5,700 tonnes is from Australia. The aid is a part of U. K.'s contribution for 1968-69 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement.

(c) In addition, during 1968-69, the Government of UK authorised *loans* totalling £ 36.00 million. Of this all except £ 7.5 million (which is a debt refinancing loan) is tied to purchase in the U. K.

Prosecution of persons in Films Industry in Maharashtra

7900. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons in film Industry in Maharashtra who have either been prosecuted or convicted for violation of income-tax Law during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their prosecution ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) During the last three years in Maharashtra prosecutions have been launched against Shri Kishore Kumar, Shri Dilip Kumar and Kumari Asha Parekh.

(b) These persons did not show their correct professional incomes in the returns filed under the Income-tax Act. They are being prosecuted under section 277 of the Income-tax Act for making a false return of income. All the three cases are Pending before the Courts.

Iron Ore Project Higher Secondary School, Kiriburu, Singhbhum, Bihar

7901. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Iron-ore Project Higher Secondary School at Kiriburu, Singhbhum, Bihar;

(b) whether that school had been given provisional recognition by the Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, which also approved of the appointment of the Principal of that school;

(c) whether the Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, afterwards declared the termination of the service of the Principal as illegal and ordered his reinstatement *vide* their Memo. No. 21800-3 dated the 9th August, 1968;

(d) whether in violation of the above orders of the Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, the Managing Committee of that School is trying to get recognition by the Central Board of Secondary Education and to defy the Bihar Board; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in connection with the reinstatement of the Principal ?

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

(b) The Board of Higher Secondary Education, Bihar, gave provisional recognition to the School upto IX Class and also approved of the appointment of the Principal of the School.

(c) Such an order was no doubt passed but it is not binding on the management as the Principal was a probationer and was not confirmed on grounds of unsuitability as a result of which his services were terminated.

(d) and (e). The Managing Committee of the School is seeking recognition from the Central Board of Secondary Education, as such recognition would afford facilities to the employees of the mine, who hail from different parts of the country and are subject to transfer on an all-India basis, to have their wards admitted to Central Schools in other parts of the country. The orders of the Board of Secondary Education, Bihar, relating to reinstatement of the Principal do not prohibit the Managing Committee of the School from seeking recognition

of the School by the Central Board of Secondary Education and as such there is no violation or defiance of the order. The Principal was appointed by the Managing Committee of the School and put on probation for one year which was subsequently extended to six months more. The Committee always have a right to discharge a probationer if he is not confirmed on grounds of unsuitability. The question of reinstatement therefore, does not arise.

Family Planning Programme and Birth Rate

7902. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the birth and death rates in India during the last three years;

(b) the extent to which the Family Planning campaign has affected the birth rate during the last three years; and

(c) the expected effect of Family Planning campaign on birth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Exact figures for annual birth and death rates for India as a whole are not available for these years.

(b) and (c). While the actual assessment of the position regarding the birth rate on a national basis can be made available only after the census in 1971, some surveys in various parts of the country have indicated definite lowering of birth rate in the wake of Family Planning Programme. There has been increasing awareness of the need for Family Planning both in the urban and rural areas and rising acceptance of the advice and services under this programme which is evidenced by over 5.77 million sterilizations, 2.82 million IUCD insertions and over one million users of conventional contraceptives since 1965.

डीजल कच्चे तेल और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

7903. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में लोगों को डीजल तेल, कच्चे तेल और मिट्टी के तेल को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने लोगों को सुगमता से डीजल तेल और मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री द० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं। इस के विपरीत, इस वर्ष डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री पिछले वर्ष के तदनुसूची महीनों से बहुत ज्यादा है। उपभोक्ताओं को कच्चा तेल नहीं बेचा जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dismissal of Engineers in Namrup Fertilizer Plant

7904. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 21 Assamese Engineers have been dismissed from their jobs in the Namrup Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures which are contemplated to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No; 21 Assamese Engineers employed on a purely temporary and ad-hoc basis as Assistant Erection Engineers during the construction

phase who did not qualify to be absorbed under the executive trainee scheme have been appointed as shift-cum-erection in-charges.

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

Drawback Enquiry Committee's Report

7905. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 867 on the 24th February, 1969 and state:

(a) Whether the recommendations of the Drawback Enquiry Committee have since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee accepted by Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement them ?

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

(b) The decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee are indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—934/69*].

(c) A Director of Drawback has been appointed at Delhi to implement the decisions of the Government.

Raid on Premises of Industrialists and Transport Operators at Rajpur

7906. SHRI T. M. SHETH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first week of August 1965, Income-tax authorities, along with C. B. I., raided and searched the offices and residences of some Industrialists and Transport Operators at Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether it is also a fact that some documents and books of account were seized by them which revealed certain fictitious entries and unaccounted for funds in the

personal accounts of those whose offices and residences were raided;

(c) whether any assessment of those concerned has been made by the Income-tax authorities;

(d) if so, the amount assessed and the amount recovered so far; and

(e) if no assessment has been made so far, the reasons therefor ?

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

(d) Total amount brought to tax Rs. 1,85,000/- Extra tax levied Rs. 79,000/- Tax levied has been realised in full and no demand is outstanding.

(e) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Colonies in Shahdara

7907. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colonies named as Chandu Park, Anarkali South, Govind Puri, New Lyallpur and Lakshmi Nagar (Shahdara Zone) have been acquired by Government;

(b) if so, the purpose for which these have been acquired;

(c) the approximate number of people that will be uprooted as a result thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the people in some of these colonies have been living there for more than 12 years, when even the present Delhi Municipal Corporation or any of the old Municipal Committees had no jurisdiction over these areas and nor did the Delhi Development Authority exist; and

(e) how Government propose to rehabilitate these uprooted persons, whether by giving them built houses developed land plots or by paying them compensation in cash ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) These are under acquisition.

(b) Planned Development of Delhi.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to estimate the number of people that will be affected. However, the magnitude of the problem will not be very large, because only those areas will be acquired finally, which are required for community facilities/essential services in the regularised plans of those colonies, and those areas which form part of the regularised residential portions of the colonies in question will be de-notified after verification of the fact that such owners of land have paid full development charges to the Municipal Corporation and have fulfilled other conditions laid down by them in this regard.

(e) The land/house owners whose land/structures are acquired for provision of essential services/community facilities or any other public purpose, will be paid due compensation for the land as well as structures provided such structures had been put-up before the date of notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in each case. Besides payment of compensation, such land owners would also be offered alternative developed residential plots on the fixed rates of premium on lease-hold basis in any of the colonies of the Delhi Development Authority, if they fulfil the necessary conditions *i.e.* the land was purchased by them before 2nd May, 1961 and they do not have any other house or residential plot in Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment either in their own name or in the name of their wives or any dependent relation.

Retention of Accommodation by a Government Employee After retirement of his Father

7908. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing rules, a Central Government employee whose father had been allotted Government accommodation, can retain the accommodation after the retirement of his father;

(b) if so, the quota or percentage fixed for allotment of accommodation out of general pool to above-mentioned cases;

(c) the extent to which such allotments delay the allotment of quarters to those persons who are on the waiting list; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to remove the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir, provided the son is working in an eligible office, had been sharing accommodation with his father at least for six months before the date of retirement and is entitled to that type. If not, he is allotted his entitled type.

(b) No quota or percentage has been fixed for allotment of accommodation in the cases referred to at (a) above as it depends upon the number of Central Government employees, in occupation of general pool accommodation, retiring from service and their near relations working in eligible offices.

(c) Generally the number of allotments made to near relations due to retirement etc. of Government employees is not much.

(d) Residential units, in the general pool, are being planned and built within the funds made available for the purpose. Within this limitation, Government are doing their best to construct as many residential units as possible for Government employees.

Rate of Growth and Family Planning Programme

7909. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's population is expected to touch the 560 million mark by the next census;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate of growth of the population has gone up from 2.2 per thousand to 2.5 during the last decade; and

(c) whether Government propose to abandon the present family planning programmes which have proved to be wasteful in view of the rising birth rate and population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) According to the population projections made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections, the population of the country in 1971 is likely to be around 560 million.

(b) No. According to projections made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections, the annual growth rate compatible with the assumptions on future trends in fertility and mortality works out to 2.2 per hundred in 1961 and 2.5 per hundred in 1971. This estimated rate of growth would be due to steep fall in death rate even though the birth rate is going down .

(c) No. While the actual assessment of the position regarding controlling the birth rate on a national basis can be made available only after the census in 1971, surveys carried out in various parts of the country have indicated definite lowering of birth rate in the wake of Family Planning Programme. There has been increasing awareness of the need for Family Planning—both in the urban and rural areas and rising acceptance of the advice and services under this programme which is evidenced by over 5.77 million sterilizations, 2.82 million IUCD insertions and over one million users of conventional contraceptives since 1965.

The Family Planning Programme is being further intensified and increasingly spread to cover all parts of the country so that it can more effectively assist in controlling the fertility and consequently the growth rate of population.

Second Oil Refinery in Gujarat

7910. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have demanded a second re-

finery in Gujarat on the plea of increased crude production from the State's oilfields;

(b) the total annual production of crude oil from the Gujarat oil-fields and the estimated production at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the present and installed capacity of the Koyali refinery in Gujarat; and

(d) whether any decision on a second refinery has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Gujarat Government have made a suggestion to have another refinery in Gujarat. It will be examined when the question of establishing new refineries in the Fourth Five Year Plan or thereafter is taken up for consideration.

(b) The production of crude oil from the Gujarat fields in 1968-69 was 2.98 million tonnes. The production is expected to rise progressively to about 5.5 million tonnes per annum in 1973-74.

(c) The installed crude processing capacity of Gujarat refinery is 3 million tonnes per annum. Presently it is operating at more than 3 million tonnes per year by utilising its in-built capacity.

(d) No. This will be examined at the appropriate time having regard to availability of additional crude in excess of Koyali's requirements, local demands and other relevant factors.

Income-tax Due from Film Producers

7911. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Income-tax due on the 31st March, 1968 from the following film Producers;

(i) Shri Pramod Chakravorthy, Bombay;

(ii) Shri G. P. Sippy;

(iii) Shri B. R. Chopra;

(iv) Shri Shakti Samanta;

(v) Shri Devender Goel;

- (vi) Shri H. Rishikesh Mukherjee;
- (vii) Shri Ram Mukerji ;
- (viii) Shri S. S. Vasan ;
- (ix) Shri N. N. Sippy ;
- (x) Shri O. P. Ralhan; and
- (xi) Shri Nasir Hussain;

(b) the amount of income-tax paid by these persons during the last three years; and

(c) the names of those of them against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Kangsabati Project

7912. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Kangsabati project is likely to be completed;

(b) the amount required for its completion; and

(c) the amount which has been sanctioned in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In the early part of the Fifth Plan.

(b) Rs. 20.61 crores.

(c) The irrigation programme in the Fourth Plan of the State is yet to be finalised.

Loans to be Floated

7913. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are contemplating to float new loans during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The floatation of a 30 year loan viz. 5½ per cent Loan 1969, at par, for a sum of Rs. 250 crores was announced on the 10th April, 1969. Subscriptions to the loan will be received, in the form of cash/cheque or securities of 4 per cent Loan 1969 (maturing during the year), from 30th April to 2nd May, 1969 but the issue may be closed earlier without notice as soon as total subscriptions amount to Rs. 250 crores. As usual, Government reserve the right to retain subscriptions upto 10% in excess of the notified amount. The Loan will bear interest at 5½ per cent per annum from 30th April, 1969 to be paid half yearly on the 30th April and 30th October and subject to tax under the Income-tax Act.

Shortage of Tab-C Vaccine

7914. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of TAB-C (typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera combined) vaccine in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remove this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Recently there was a temporary shortage of this vaccine due to strike in the factory of the largest manufacturer and supplier of this vaccine. This factory has since resumed full production and the position regarding the availability of this vaccine in the country has eased.

Floating of Special Funds for Soft Loans by Asian Development Bank,

7915. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank is contemplating to float Special Fund for soft loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government so such a proposal ; and

(d) the manner in which the Asian Development Bank proposes to make use of the fund so floated?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a), (b) and (d). The Articles of Agreement of the Asian Development Bank envisage lending on concessional terms from "Special Funds" of the Bank. The Board of Governors at the Second Annual Meeting held recently in Sydney adopted a resolution to set aside \$14.47 million representing 10% of the unimpaired paid-in-capital of the Bank for use as Special Funds *i.e.* for lending on concessional rates of interest and over longer periods. In addition, the Bank is authorised to accept and administer Special Fund contributions from donor countries. As of December, 1968, Japan and Canada contributed \$ 20.00 and \$ 25.00 million respectively. Several other countries have indicated their willingness to contribute to the Special Funds. These funds can be used on terms agreed with the donors and may provide loans on soft terms. In addition, several countries (*e.g.* U. K., U. S. A. etc.) made contributions to the Technical Assistance Special Fund for providing experts, advisers for pre-investment and feasibility studies etc.

(c) Government have welcomed the setting up of the Special Funds and have urged that donors should not impose unreasonably restrictive conditions on their use. It is expected that the Bank will advance loans from these Special Funds for development of agriculture and other sectors in developing member countries.

Separate Finance Commission for Union Territories

7916. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Metropolitan Council has asked the Central Government to set up a separate Finance Commission for Union Territories;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in this connection to the

report appearing in the *Times of India* of the 8th April, 1969 reporting the state of the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The financial transactions of the Union Territories not governed by the Union Territories Act, 1963, from an integral part of the Consolidated Fund of India and the Union Budget. Even in the case of Union Territories governed by the Union Territories Act, 1963, the entire deficit is financed by grant or loan, as the case may be, from the Consolidated Fund of India. Neither the Constitution nor the Union Territories Act envisages the setting up of a Finance Commission for Union Territories. However, the Plan allocation for all Union Territories are determined in consultation with the Planning Commission in the light of the availability of resources.

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

7917. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides Kangsabati Project, no major irrigation project has been started in West Bengal and full cost for the construction of that project is not being met by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are refusing to bear the costs of major irrigation projects like Mahanada Teesta Barrage Scheme; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have refused to pay in full the cost of restoration and strengthening of the embankment of North Bengal rivers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There are three major irrigation schemes included in the State Plan of West Bengal, *viz.* Damodar Valley Corporation irrigation works, Mayurakshi Project

and Kangsabati Project. Of these, Mayurakshi and Damodar Valley Corporation schemes are practically complete, and the work on Kangsabati is in full swing. This Project was given hundred per cent marked Central loan assistance for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, prior to which assistance was given in the form of miscellaneous Development Loans. The procedure for the grant of Central assistance has, however, been modified from the current year and block grants and loans will now be given to the States.

(b) The proposal regarding Teesta Barrage Project have been received and are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) No, Sir. A loan assistance of Rs. 87 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal was approved during 1968-69 to meet the cost of restoration of embankments. A special loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs was also approved for raising and strengthening of embankments in 1968-69.

The requirements for the current year for restoration of embankments are being taken into account by the Central Team, which visited the State recently. It has also been agreed to provide a special loan assistance of Rs. 65 lakhs to the State Government during the current year for the raising and strengthening works required to be done before the flood season.

Exclusion of Delhi from Bhakra Power Pool

7918. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab want Delhi to be excluded from the Bhakra Power Pool;

(b) if so, the reasons given by them and whether Government have consulted the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Punjab Government has recently suggested to reduce gradually the power off-take by DESU from Bhakra complex and to cease it when first Unit of Badarpur Thermal Plant is commissioned.

The Punjab Government has made the above suggestion in view of the shortage of power prevailing in the Punjab-Haryana area supplied by the Bhakra-Nangal system, which would worsen in the coming years on account of increases in the power demand and lack of adequate new generating capacity being commissioned in the near future, particularly when DESU has adequate thermal capacity to meet its demands satisfactorily.

DESU has not yet been consulted. The matter has yet to be gone into carefully.

Collection of Taxes in Himachal Pradesh

7919. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of Income-tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and expenditure Tax which were assessed in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) the amounts realised and the arrears outstanding for these years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Collection of Excise Duties in Himachal Pradesh

7920. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central Excise duties assessed and realised during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the arrears, if any, outstanding for these years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Rewarding of Persons giving Constructive Suggestions for Levy of Excise Duty

7921. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4863 on 31st March, 1969 and state:

(a) when did Government first examine the possibility of levying duty on Crown corks;

(b) whether the possibility of imposing duty on pilfer proof caps had also been examined by Government even before the suggestion made by the member of the public was received on the eve of the 1963-64 budget; and

(c) whether Government would consider instituting some kind of reward or even issue of commendation letters to persons making constructive suggestions with regard to levy of excise duty?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The possibility of imposing the duty on Crown corks was first examined in 1962 .

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Suggestions received from the members of the public are duly acknowledged. There is no system of giving award or reward or issue letters of commendation to such persons nor do the Government consider it necessary to do so.

Plots in Wazirpur Residential Scheme in Delhi

7922. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2020 on the 25th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the execution and registration of lease deeds have since been taken up by the Delhi Development Authority

in respect of plots allotted in the Wazirpur Residential Scheme in Delhi;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) the number of cases where lease deeds have already been executed and registered and by what time all the other plots will be registered where the allottees have already taken the possession;

(d) whether information in respect of parts (d) and (e) of that question has since been collected; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The possession has been handed over in 1198 cases so far. 620 allottees have been supplied with perpetual lease deed forms for getting the adhesive stamps affixed. In the remaining cases, it is expected that the perpetual lease deed forms will be sent to the allottees by the end of June, 1969. Out of the 225 cases received after stamping, execution and registration have been completed in 160 cases so far. No specific time can, however, be indicated for the execution and registration of all the plots as action can be taken by the Delhi Development Authority only on receipt of the stamped perpetual lease deed forms from the allottees.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The position is that :

(i) House building loans are ordinarily granted only after the lease deeds have been executed.

(ii) The option to take over possession of plots after payment of 75% of the premium in anticipation of the execution of the lease deed, was given to facilitate construction of houses by the allottees.

Shortage of Fertilizer during Fifth Plan

7923. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have opined that the country might face acute shortage of fertilizers during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps suggested to obviate the problem; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to implement the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production and Export of Gypsum

7924. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gypsum produced in the country during 1968-69;

(b) the quantity exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the names of the countries which are importing gypsum from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) 12,73,929 tonnes (upto February, 1969).

(b) and (c). India has exported 950 tonnes of Gypsum and Plaster valued at Rs. 63,965/ to Ceylon during the year 1968-69 (upto January, 1969).

Allotment of Accommodation to Sectional Officers of C.P.W.D.

7925. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has recommended that Sectional Officers working in C.P.W.D. at Enquiry offices and other important places should be allotted Government accommodation nearest to their working place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are not given any accommodation at present except in very few cases; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the aforesaid recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Govinda Reddy Study Team recommended that Government accommodation should be provided to Sectional Officers of permanent maintenance Divisions. This was intended for places where general pool accommodation did not exist. This recommendation has been accepted by Government in principle.

(b) Accommodation has been provided to Sectional Officers to the extent available. Further accommodation will also be provided as funds become available.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Registers and Files by Sectional Officers of C.P.W.D.

7926. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sectional Officers in C.P.W.D. working in Enquiry Offices are required to maintain a number of records, registers, files etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are not assisted with any clerical staff except in very few places; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The lowest executive unit of the Central Public Works Department is a Sub-Division and not a Section. The accounts of a Section are ultimately incorporated in those of the concerned Sub-Division. Sectional

Officers are non-gazetted subordinates who are placed in responsible executive charge of works or stores under a Sub-Division. Sectional Officer is one of the many officials attached to a Sub-Division. It is, therefore, neither necessary nor possible to attach clerks to every Sectional Officer. It is the personal responsibility of a Sectional Officer to maintain such records as have a direct bearing on the work handled by him.

Slum and Housing Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation

7927. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audit report has revealed several instances of embezzlement, manipulation of records and over-payments in the working of the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Slum and Housing Department;

(b) whether Government have asked for any explanation from the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

Payment of Wealth Tax by Persons in Film Industry

2928. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons in film industry in India who are paying Wealth tax;

(b) the value of wealth possessed by each such person;

(c) the amount of Wealth-tax paid by each of them during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1968; and

(d) the names of persons in film industry whose declared wealth was increased by the Wealth-tax Officers during the last three years and the amount of increase effected in each case?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information required is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour not commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

Top Ten Film Producers Paying Highest Income Tax

7929. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top ten Film Producers in India who pay the highest Income-tax in the country with the amount of income assessed and tax paid in each case during the last three years;

(b) the arrears due from each one of them as on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available. It can be collected only by a scrutiny of a large number of assessment records which will involve considerable time and labour.

Income-tax Evaders in Film Industry

7930. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Income-tax evaders in the film Industry against whom prosecutions were launched by the income-tax Department during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases out of them in which punishment was awarded, the names of persons whose cases were compounded and the number of cases which ended in the acquittals; and

(c) the total amount of income-tax arrears involved in those cases?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri T. S. Baliah, Shri Kishore Kumar, Shri Dilip Kumar, Miss Asha Parekh.

(b) Only the case against Shri T. S. Baliah has so far been decided. He has been convicted and fines aggregating to Rs. 3,250/- have been imposed on him. Cases against the other persons named in reply to part (a) of the question are still pending before the Courts. In none of these four cases the offence was compounded.

(c) The details of Income-tax arrears at present in the above cases are given below:

Name of person	Arrears	
	Rs.	Rs.
Shri T. S. Baliah	1,27,148	
Shri Kishore Kumar	3,63,418	
Shri Dilip Kumar	6,00,555	
Miss Asha Parekh	16,030	11,07,151

Atlas of Floods

7931. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared an Atlas of frequency of floods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially about floods in Bihar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission have published a Flood Atlas of India. This contains maps showing isohyets, maximum discharge of important rivers, State-wise maps (including Bihar) of usually flooded areas and flood protection works and other data. The Atlas shows that the average annual flood damage in Bihar is Rs. 12.84 crores of which Rs. 10.34 crores is damage to crops.

(c) Does not arise,

Average Physical Fitness in India

7932. SHRI SHIVACHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average physical fitness of an Indian has gone down relatively to what it was 10 years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the present average physical fitness in physique of an Indian and what it was ten years ago?

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

Approaches to Foreign Countries for Foreign Aid

7933. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made new approaches to foreign countries during January and April, 1969 for financial aid; and

(b) if so, to which countries and further details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government keep themselves in close touch with donor countries, in respect of matters connected with external aid. This is a continuous process. As far as Consortium Countries are concerned, they are expected to consider India's requirement for foreign aid for 1969-70 at a meeting to be held in the latter part of May, 1969.

Realisation of L.I.C. Loans from Shri Ram Ratan Gupta of Kanpur

7934. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount that remains to be realised by the Life Insurance Corporation from Shri Ram Ratan Gupta of Kanpur against the decree obtained by it in 1961, with costs and interest thereon;

(b) the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken to realize the amount; and

(c) what has stood in the way of the Life Insurance Corporation in realizing the full amount so far in spite of the fact that Shri Ram Ratan Gupta owns and controls assets worth several crores of rupees ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) After the payment of Rs. 6.63 lakhs by Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, a total amount of Rs. 17.71 lakhs was due from him as on 31-3-1969. The details of dues are as follows:

	Rs. in Lakhs
Principal	14.17
Costs	0.42
Balance of interest upto 31-3-69	3.12

(b) and (c). The Corporation has taken various steps for executing the decree obtained by it against Shri Ram Ratan Gupta and several proceedings in this connection are pending in Courts.

Interview of Candidates in Barauni Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

7935. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates from outside Bihar—one from West Bengal and one from Kerala—appearing for interview for the post of Overseers in the Barauni Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India were manhandled and obstructed physically from appearing for the interview and also whether the Departmental candidates from other units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India appearing for interview at Barauni for the post of Store Keeper were manhandled and threatened;

(b) if so, whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India propose to ensure that candidates from outside appearing for interview are given a fair chance for competing in the interview in the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that non-Bihar staff are being threatened at the said project?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Allotment of Land to Co-operative House Building Societies in Shahdara Area

7936. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 7227 and 2964 on the 15th April and 2nd December, 1968, respectively, and state:

(a) the dates of deposit of cost of land by each society in the Shahdara area;

(b) the area allotted to each society;

(c) the date of registration of each society;

(d) the date by which paper allotment or actual possession of land is proposed to be given; and

(e) the priority list according to which allotment is proposed to be made ?

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

**Theft of Lead from Government of India
Press New Delhi**

7937. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that lead worth about Rs. 25,000 comprising of 1,189 composed pages of budgets of various Ministries was stolen on the 31st October, 1968 from the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any person has been apprehended in this case and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of thefts and also the total amount of loss involved therein in the said Press during the last five years excluding this case; and

(d) the action which has been taken by Government to prevent such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) On the 30th October, 1968, 1189 pages of standing type matter of the previous year's Budget, weighing about 3,500 Kgs. and valued at Rs. 24,325/-, were found missing from the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.

(b) No arrest has been made so far. The case is pending investigation with the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-935 /69].

(d) Steps have been taken for proper accounting of standing type matter in the type store. General security measures are being improved. A Security Officer for the Press is expected to be in position soon.

बिहार के जिलों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

7938. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के अधीन क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के तिरहूत डिवीजन में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम अपने लक्ष्य से बहुत पीछे रह गया है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस वर्ष इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति बनाये रखने तथा इस कार्यक्रम को और अधिक सफल बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

धातुओं का खनन

7939. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन धातुओं का खनन किया जाता है।

(ख) खानों का धातु-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रति वर्ष धातु अयस्क का कितना उत्पादन होता है और इन अयस्कों से कितनी मात्रा में धातुएं तैयार की जाती हैं ?

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

Crude Oil production by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

7940. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering to increase the production of crude oil to seven million tonnes a year;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) when the target is likely to be achieved; and

(d) whether the commission has formulated a drilling programme of three lakh metres in 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Yes. During the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is expected that the ONGC will produce around 7 million tonnes of crude and the increased production will be from the current producing fields and the developing fields in Gujarat and Assam.

(d) The Commission has formulated a drilling programme of 2.85 lakh metres in 1969-70.

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

7941. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the duties of Sectional Officers working in C. P. W. D. at Enquiry offices and other important places are not confined to any limit and time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are called to do various types of work other than the prescribed general technical work;

(c) if so, whether they are given any special allowance, incentive, etc.;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the duties of a Sectional Officer engaged in various fields, field-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir. Sectional Officers are normally required to attend to their duties during the prescribed working hours, but if the exigencies of public service so require, an officer may have to attend to his duties beyond prescribed hours.

(b) No, Sir. Sectional Officers are expected to perform only such functions for which they are personally responsible by virtue of their position or assist their superior officers in performance of such functions as they themselves are required to assume in course of time on their promotion to higher posts.

(c) No, Sir. However, Sectional Officers, who are put on planning work in the Superintending Surveyor of Works/ Surveyor of Works' Organisation, are given a Special Pay of Rs. 40/- per month if they are graduates in Engineering and Rs. 25/- per month if they are Diploma Holders.

(d) In view of answers to (a), (b) and (c) above, this does not arise.

(e) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-936/69]

Promotion Posts in Calcutta Customs House

7942. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotion posts in different cadres of the Calcutta Customs House lying vacant;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of officers are ripe for promotion in those vacancies;

(c) whether their non-promotion has caused dissatisfaction amongst the staff; and

(d) the reasons for which those posts (grade-wise) have not so far been filled by promotion ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Of the posts in various cadres required to be filled by promotion, one post of Preventive Inspector and ten posts of Appraisers are lying vacant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not to the knowledge of the Government.

(d) The posts of Preventive Inspector could not be filled as the officer concerned is involved in criminal proceedings on a charge of perjury. This matter is *subjudice*.

The ten posts of Appraisers could not be filled up as the scheme for which these posts have been sanctioned has not yet been introduced. It is expected that the scheme will be put into operation shortly and these posts filled up.

Eradication of Leprosy

7943. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to eradicate leprosy in the country; and

(b) how many Institutions to cure leprosy have been functioning and what is the expenditure proposed on this item during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The National Programme for the Control of Leprosy has been in operation in the country since 1955. Under this Programme 182 Leprosy control units and 1130 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres are functioning at present. 231 in-patient institutions and 593 out-door clinics for treatment of leprosy cases are also being run by the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations.

A provision of Rs. 36.25 lakhs has been made for the year 1969-70 for the establishment of 20 Leprosy Control Units and 150 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres, and upgrading of 8 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres previously established.

महाराष्ट्र में स्टूडियो मालिकों की ओर आयकर की बकाया धनराशि

7945. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के उन स्टूडियो मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी ओर इस समय आयकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस बकाया धनराशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा यह राशि पूर्णरूपेण किस समय तक वसूल कर ली जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।।

Defects in Trombay Fertilizer Factory

7946. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comments of the TVA team of experts from the U. S. A. pointing out several defects in design, engineering and material deficiencies in the various plants of the Trombay Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, the main defects pointed out by the said team;

(c) the steps being taken to rectify all these defects and the amount likely to be spent in the process; and

(d) the extent of losses attributable to these defects suffered by the Trombay Fertilizer Factory ?

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

(b) The main defects pointed out are :

- (i) Design defects in the Ammonia Plant and low quality of feedstock limiting the Plant capacity to 75% of the rated capacity;
- (ii) Design deficiency in the Air Plant resulting in limitations on filtration of Air from the dryers;
- (iii) Design defects in the Methanol Plant especially in the reformer coupled with variation in the Naphtha Feed resulting in the achievement of only 60% of the production of the rated capacity;
- (iv) General Design deficiency in the capacities and/or materials of construction of some of the items like pumps, pipes, cooling coils, compressors etc. resulting in technical, mechanical and operational problems.

(c) Installation of additional items of equipment wherever necessary and replacement of existing defective equipment. It is estimated that these changes would involve approximately an expenditure of Rs. 259 lakhs.

(d) The approximate loss in earnings due to low production will be of the order of about Rs. 3 crores annually.

Setting up of Pelletising Plant in Goa

7947. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the partial or complete stoppage of extraction of iron ore in some of the mines in Goa owing to the present strike by bargemen;

(b) whether Government consider that to minimize the difficulties in mining industry created by the strikes of transport workers, one of the best ways is to start pelletising to plants in that territory so that the volume of export material is reduced considerably;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned the establishment of any pelletising plant in that territory in the private sector; and

(d) whether Government have also finalised any plant to start one large scale pelletising plant in public sector there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Government of Goa has reported that ore extraction has been partially affected by strike.

(b) It is felt that setting up of pelletising plant will not have much relevance to difficulties resulting from strike of transport workers.

(c) Yes. M/s. Chowgule & Co. have already set up a pelletising plant of 5,50,000 tonnes capacity per annum which commenced production from 1967, they also propose to set up another plant of 1.3 million tonnes capacity per annum. In addition, the following firms have also been given letters of intent for setting up such plants:—

1. M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co.
2. M/s. V. M. Salgoacar & Bros. Ltd.
3. M/s. Sociedade De Fomento of Goa.

(d) There is no such plan.

Irrigation Scheme of Goa, Daman and Diu

7948. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some irrigation schemes from the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu for approval;

(b) if so, which are those schemes and the area likely to be irrigated after completion of those schemes;

(c) whether Salauli Irrigation Project is one of those schemes; and

(d) whether Government will give priority to it and accord necessary sanction so that it will be taken up and be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes. The Goa Administration has proposed to take up the following two major projects during the Fourth Plan:

Name of schemes	Area expected to be irrigated after completion of the scheme
1. Salauli project	36,00 acres.
2. Tillari project	45,000 acres in Goa and 5,000 acres in Maharashtra.

(d) The report of the Salauli project is already under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission, before it is considered for approval by the Planning Commission.

Dudsagar Hydro-Electric Project in Goa

7949. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the potentialities of the Dudsagar fall in Goa in respect to generation of power;

(b) whether Government are aware that even during the Portuguese Colonial Rule, a survey was made by Shri Vishvesharaya of the substantial potentialities of this fall;

(c) whether Government are aware that Goa is completely dependent on supply of power from Mysore and Maharashtra and is not having her own power and also there are frequent breakdowns in power supply due to damage to the lines passing through hilly areas of Sayadri range; and

(d) whether Government are finalizing any plant to give priority to Dudsagar Hydro-Electric Project as industrially developing Goa should have her own and cheap power ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But the Power that can be developed at Dudsagar will not be adequate to meet the need of Goa.

(c) The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu receives its power supply largely from Maharashtra and Mysore. It is reported that the cases of failure of power due to damage to the transmission lines passing through Sahvadri range are not frequent.

(d) The question of economic feasibility of the Dudsagar Hydel Project and its implementation will be considered after the detailed investigations now in progress, are completed.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported sale in Black Market of Gift Wheat

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance, namely—

Reported sale in black market of 13,000 bags of American gift wheat meant for free distribution in the drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Government of India have entered into an Agreement with the Government of U.S.A. under which supplies of foodgrains and other foodstuffs including milk powder, processed foodstuffs and multi-purpose foods, drugs and medicines, hospital equipment and supplies, agricultural implements, etc. are accepted for free distribution by approved Voluntary Organizations. Government of India are responsible for clearing these gifts at the ports and for despatching them to the persons nominated by the voluntary agency receiving the gifts.

In the second half of 1968, Church World Service, one of the approved Agencies for the distribution of these gifts allotted 9641 bags of wheat to one Mr. P. Sundaram, for free distribution in Kōilpatti and Kadambar in the Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu State. The Regional Director (Food),

Madras despatched these bags as per despatch instructions given by Church World Service. The alleged sale of the wheat in the black market is being verified by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Madras. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of a report from the Central Bureau of Investigation.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Sir, before asking some questions on this statement, I will cite some more facts about this.

It is not correct to say that 9,000 and-odd bags were taken like this but 13,000 bags have been taken away from the Madras Port with the connivance of the Deputy Director of Stock Operations at Madras Port. This transaction had been going on for four months, from June 1968 up to October, 1968, and the entire stock of 13,000 bags had been consigned from Madras free of freight—the freight being about Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000—to Kadambur and Koilpatti in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu. One P. Sundaram had been at the bottom of all these things. He had signed at Madras as 'P. Sundaram' in English and had endorsed the railway receipt to two persons, by names Pooliah Thevar and Sankararaj. This P. Sundaram had not gone personally to take delivery of those consignments at Koilpatti and Kadambur but had endorsed the railway receipts in the names of two persons I have mentioned just now and in the endorsement he signed not in English but in Tamil as P. Sundaram.

I want to know as to who is this P. Sundaram; what has he to do with the charitable organisation; what is the address of that P. Sundaram; why should he sign at one end in English and at the other end in Tamil; have these consignments reached the charitable organisation at all up till today; and what happened to the stocks.

These bags were sold in the black market by the agents of Sundaram at Koilpatti and Kadambur at Rs. 50 a bag and Rs. 8 lakhs have been swindled by the said Sundaram and his partymen. This could not have been done unless the Government
.....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that the CBI is inquiring into it

now. Of course, you are giving very good information.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : This will help the inquiry.

SHRI S. XAVIER : I would like to ask as to how the Railway Department and the Food Department connived in these transactions for four months, who is this Sundaram and have they traced the address of Sundaram. If these things come to light, it will remove the disgraceful image that has been created of our country about the free supply that had been sent from America.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We do not nominate the party to whom the gifts are to be delivered; the voluntary organisations themselves nominate the party. From our records it appears that one P. Sundaram was the party nominated by the voluntary organisation to receive these gifted foodgrains. The CBI is inquiring into it. That the position as I have explained.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lakkappa. Without any comments please put your question because Hiren Babu is taking serious objection now and I will take objection now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, I can call this Ministry
(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what I wanted to avoid. If Opposition Members do it, I cannot control the Government Benches. Then it becomes a two-way traffic.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I can compare this Ministry with a goose but it does not even lay one golden egg. When I criticize the Government, specially the Food and Agriculture Ministry, it is because this big racket is going on in this country. In the Food Corporation of India a big racket is going on. Black Market is going on in the foodgrains handled by the Food Corporation of India. Even apart from the facts which are narrated, a big fishy and shady deal is there. They have not come out with the truth. I would like to know who are all the persons who are involved in it. I am told that the Food Corporation of India has been involved in this.

[SHRI K. LAKKAPPA]

I put a specific question in this regard. What is the policy of this Government so far as dealing in foodgrains which are supplied by foreign countries are concerned? Throughout India these things are going on, that wheat that has been given as gift has been sold in the black market. This is not the only instance; there are several other instances. So, what has the Government of India done to check pilferage, blackmarketing and looting of these things? I would like to have a categorical answer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The name of the Food Corporation of India has been wrongly involved by the hon. Member. As far as these foodgrains are concerned, I have submitted that the agreement with U.S.A. is in existence since 1951. This is not a new thing. Some voluntary organisations are working in India.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What is the policy of the Government of India in regard to shady deals? May I know whether stern action is going to be taken, whether any committee is going to be appointed?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If any specific complaints are received, we are prepared to look into them. In areas where drought occurred, many voluntary organisations did good work and we should not forget that.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 792 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-909/69.*]

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-910/69.*]

Hindustan Latex Ltd.—Govt. Review and Annual Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-910/69.*]

Cochin Refineries—Govt. Review and Annual Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-911/69.*]

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.—Govt. Review and Annual Report; and Amendment to Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-912/69].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 901 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 436 dated the 1st June, 1958, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-913/69].

Notification under Customs Act and Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 962 (English version) and G.S.R. 963 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1969 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-914/69].

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1969, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-915/69].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-second, Sixty-second, Sixty-three, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Seventieth Reports

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Forty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-seventh Report (Third Lok Sabha) on paragraphs 12, 13, 14

and 28 of Audit Report (Defence Services) 1964.

(2) Forty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) 1964-65 and Audit Report (Defence Services) 1966.

(3) Fiftieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report relating to 'New Service'/'New Instrument of Service.'

(4) Fifty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) 1965-66 and Audit Report (Defence Service) 1967-Defence Production.

(5) Sixty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report on Appropriation Accounts (Railways) 1965-66 and Audit Report (Railways) 1967.

(6) Sixty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report on Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1965-66 and Audit Report (Civil) 1967 relating to Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Finance, etc.

(7) Sixty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-third Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1964-65 and Audit Report (Civil) 1966 and Audit Report (Commercial) 1966 relating to Ministries of Transport and Shipping etc.

(8) Sixty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1964-65 and Audit Report (Civil) 1966 relating to Ministries of Health, Family Planning etc.

(9) Seventieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-fifth Report relating to the Ministries of Home Affairs etc.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-Third, Forty-third and Fiftieth Reports.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

(1) Thirty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-ninth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Durgapur Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited.

(2) Forty-third Report on Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited [Paras in Section II of Audit Report (Commercial), 1968].

(3) Fiftieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on personnel policies of Public Undertakings.

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, today is the last day for the Demands. I hope, we will be able to finish one or two more demands before we guillotine all the demands in the evening at 6-30 P. M.

On the Steel and Heavy Engineering Ministry, the balance left is 2 hours. The Minister may reply at 3-0 Clock.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : May I suggest one thing ? We should forego the lunch hour today and give more time to the demands.

MR. SPEAKER : That will not solve any problem except that we lose our lunch. The Minister will reply at about 3-30 P.M.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां रेलवे मंत्री मौजूद हैं। मैं उन का ध्यान जो कल बर्दवान के निकट रेलवे एक्सिडेंट हो गया है उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot get up like this. So many Ministers are there.

Because so many Ministers are there, therefore, everybody can get up ? No please.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV (Baramati) : Sir, what about that thing . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I got a letter—I should not mention it or the person who gave me. There is no coordination between you.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anbazhagan would like to speak now ? SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) Later.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I will call somebody from the Congress side. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri—not here. Shri Saigal.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : If I am given a chance on the Finance Bill also, I will speak on this demand.

MR. SPEAKER : About the Finance Bill, I am not very sure what will happen there. How can I assure you ?

Shri Rabi Ray :

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I am prepared to speak. I want to speak on the Finance Bill also.

MR. SPEAKER : I called you; you were not ready. I have now called Shri Rabi Ray.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मंत्रालय हमारे लिये बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, जिस के ऊपर . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Today at 6.30 P.M. there will be this guillotine. After that, the Appropriation Bill will come. Will it be open to us to say something at that time regarding those Ministries in respect of which the Demands for Grants are guillotined. ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Appropriation Bill comes after all the Demands have been sanctioned. Therefore, you can say something when the Finance Bill comes and not at the time of Appropriation Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of President.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We will not be sanctioning; we will only be censuring. Here is the Order Paper where it is mentioned : Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, Ministry of Law and Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development. So, upto 6.30 P. M., the House is supposed to go upto the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Naturally we cannot take up the other Ministries. So, we shall be passing the Appropriation Bill without voting the Demands of the other Ministries. Therefore, before we vote for or against the Appropriation Bill, we should be given an opportunity to speak on those Ministries whose Demands could not be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : The Appropriation Bill comes after all the Demands have been voted. While guillotining, you will be voting all the outstanding Demands; the only thing is that you will not have made speeches there. The Appropriation Bill is not the appropriate time, but the Finance Bill is the appropriate time when you can mention the subjects which could not be discussed on the floor of the House. You must be given a chance; I agree with you, but that will be when the Finance Bill is taken up. Suppose, the Appropriation Bill is to be discussed; that will again take two days. It has to go to the Rajya Sabha tomorrow. Apart from this, the normal democratic practice has been to speak on them when the Finance Bill comes; Appropriation Bill is not the appropriate time for it. The Finance Bill is coming up tomorrow; certainly, you can speak at that time.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : My only request is this. We are going to guillotine the Demands of a number of Ministries. Will you, therefore, please see that we get more days to discuss the subjects pertaining to those Ministries? Please think over it.....

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot answer this now. How can I answer off hand whether I can increase the time and all that ?

* श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह मंत्रालय हम लोगों के लिये बहुत ही एक महत्व का मंत्रालय है, जिस के बारे में खुद रिपोर्ट में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि :

"As on 31st March, 1968, the total investment of Government in Hindustan Steel amounted to Rs. 1072.5 crores...."

और उस के बाद कहा है कि :

"The cumulative loss incurred by the Company since its inception upto 31st March, 1968, amounted to Rs. 122.4 crores."

इस प्रकार से आप देख रहे हैं कि इस बार हम लोगों ने फौलाद के कारखाने पर 1 हजार, 72 करोड़ रु० जमा किया है। फिर उसी रिपोर्ट में मंत्री महोदय बतला रहे हैं कि 31 मार्च, 1968 तक हम ने 122 करोड़ रु० का घाटा उठाया है।

12.29 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

आप खुद जानते हैं कि इस देश में जिस तरीके से हमारे सारे कारखाने चलते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में नौकरशाहों और पूंजीपतियों के बीच में लगातार एक साजिश चल रही है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटॉकिंग्स को बदनाम किया जाये। आज भी आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि फरीदाबाद में जब कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन चल रहा है तब कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष की राय है कि चूँकि पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटॉकिंग्स घाटे में चल रही है इस लिये उन के ऊपर सरकार को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं खर्च करना चाहिये, उन के ऊपर प्राइवेट सेक्टर अर्थात् निजी क्षेत्र को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये। दुनिया भर में निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आप देखेंगे कि निजी क्षेत्र में तो इंतजाम अच्छा होता है और उसमें बेईमानी होती है जबकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खराबियां तो होती हैं लेकिन ईमान चलता है। लेकिन आज भारत में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि निजी और लोक विभाग दोनों में बदइतजामी और बेईमानी उच्च दर्जे पर चल रही है, इन दोनों का ही उसमें बोल बाला है और दोनों ने एक दूसरे की बुरी आदतों [को सीख लिया है। ऐसी अवस्था में लोक विभाग को साकार किये

[श्री रवि राय]

4

बिना, उसको ठीक रास्ते पर लाये बिना आगे बढ़ना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

अभी उस दिन पन्त जी ने इस बहस में इंटरवीन किया था। तब उन्होंने कहा था कि हम लोग पिक अप कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक प्राचीन देश है और इस प्राचीन देश में औद्योगीकरण को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को समाजवाद की आत्मा मानते हैं। समाजवाद को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हम को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जरिये ही समाजवाद इस देश में आना चाहिये। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का मामला चल रहा है इसमें हम को लगता है कि कुछ हद तक फिजूलखर्ची और शान शौकत को ही बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। नौकरवाहों को जिस तरह से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रश्रय मिल रहा है, जिस तरह से प्रशासन पर खर्चा हो रहा है, उसको देख कर मैं दंग रह जाता हूँ। हम को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को फिजूलखर्ची और शान शौकत से मुक्त करना होगा और इसको अच्छे तरीके से चलाना होगा। इसके बिना पब्लिक सैक्टर का या पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग का कुछ मतलब नहीं रह जायगा। हम तो यह मानते हैं कि वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र नहीं है बल्कि असल में सरकारी क्षेत्र है, सरकार उनका सरकारीकरण ही करती है। चूंकि सरकारीकरण इन उद्योगों का हुआ है, इस वास्ते इन उद्योगों का जो महत्व है, जो मतलब है, वह सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपको फिजूलखर्ची का एक नमूना बताना चाहता हूँ। पिछले महीने की 29 और 30 तारीख को मैं और श्री जार्ज फरने-डीज दोनों राउडकेला में थे। उस कारखाने का एक्सपेंशन हुआ है। श्री वी० वी० गिरि जो हमारे वाइस प्रेजिडेंट हैं वह वहां जाने वाले थे। उनके वहां पहुंचने के एक दिन

पहले ही हम वहां पहुंच गये थे। वहां जिस प्रकार की ठाठवाट और ऐयाशी का हमने नमूना देखा उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहां उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन एक्सपेंशन जो हो रहा है उसका उद्घाटन करने वह वहां जाने वाले थे। मशू को और श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज को मालूम नहीं था कि फौलाद के जो कारखाने हैं उनके तीन अपने हवाई जहाज हैं। उनके विशेष तौर पर हवाई जहाज चलते हैं। उन हवाई जहाजों में राउडकेला के जो मैनेजर साहब हैं श्री सिन्हा, वह चलते हैं। वह एक हवाई जहाज से उतरे। हमने पूछा कि ये हवाई जहाज किस के हैं? क्या यह आ० ए० सी० की रेग्युलर फ्लाइट है? हम लोग तो साधारण हवाई जहाजों में जाते हैं, करैवल में जाते हैं या आई० ए० सी० के जो हवाई जहाज हैं उन में जाते हैं लेकिन वे इन में नहीं जाते हैं और उन्होंने तीन हवाई जहाज अपने ले रखे हैं तीन कारखानों के लिये और इन हवाई जहाजों में इन कारखानों के जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं वे जाते और जाते हैं। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में किस तरह से खर्चीलापन और फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है। इस तरह की चीजों से हम लोगों को कुछ सबक लेना चाहिये।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के तीन मापदण्ड होने चाहिये। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से पैसा ले कर हम देश में ज्यादा औद्योगीकरण करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, पैसा जमा करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, इनवैस्टमेंट करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं? दूसरे, इन से हम को जो सामान मिलता है वह सस्ता मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, उपभोक्ताओं को हम उसको सस्ता लसुभ करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। तीसरे फौलाद के कारखानों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तुलना में हम कुछ अच्छा इंतजाम कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इन तीनों मापदण्डों से हम जब विचार करते हैं तो हम को पूरी असफलता ही हाथ लगती है। मैं आपको पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो कि 1967-68 की है, उसमें से कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। राउडकेला ने पहले आयरन ओर लेने के लिये एम० एम० टी० सी० से बातचीत की थी। एम० एम० टी० सी० भी एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है। लेकिन उसके साथ कुछ अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाया और इस वजह से कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि कुछ निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ राउडकेला वालों का करारनामा हुआ जिस के बारे में कमेटी ने शिकायत की है। अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस कमेटी ने कहा है :

M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. originally offered iron ore at Rs. 16.50 per tonne and Manganes ore at Rs. 26 per tonne. M/s. Misrilal Jain had originally offered iron ore at Rs. 17 per tonne and manganese ore at Rs. 27 per tonne. On the other hand M/s. K. C. Chapter & Sons had offered iron ore at Rs. 16.50 per tonne and had indicated that if an order for 1 lakh tonnes of iron ore was placed they would be able to bring down the price to Rs. 16 per tonne. Similarly M/s. Serajuddin & Co. had offered manganese ore at Rs. 25 per tonne although they could not make any definite commitment due to prior arrangement with MMTC. M/s. Baijnath Sarda had offered to supply iron ore at Rs. 17 per tonne.

The Committee is unable to understand why the Rourkela Steel Plant did not consider the offer for 1,00,000 tonnes of iron ore by M/s. K. C. Thaper at Rs. 16 per tonne. Similarly the matter could have been pursued further with other firms who had quoted low prices.

Instead of following this straight forward line of action the plant authorities preferred the procedure of negotiating with parties who had quoted higher prices for these raw materials. If negotiations with Ms. B. Patnaik Mines and M/s. Missila Jain could bring down the rates quoted by them for these ores there is every reasons to believe

that similar negotiations with others would have brought down their rates. Thus the likelihood of further lowering of prices was ruled out by negotiating with certain chosen parties.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अध्यक्षता में भी एक कमेटी बनी थी। कंट्रोलर की आर्गोनाइजेशन के बारे में आपने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ सिफारिशों की थीं। आपने जो सिफारिशों की थी, उनके बारे में एक सरकार कमेटी बनी थी जिसका कहना है कि उनको अमल नहीं लाया जा रहा है और काम जिस तरह से होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है। एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने के साथ सहयोग नहीं हो रहा है। उस दिन पन्त साहब कह रहे थे कि हम लोग सहयोग करेंगे, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक कारखाने का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के दूसरे कारखाने के साथ सहयोग होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह नीति होनी चाहिये कि भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, और राउडकेला का जोकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं, आपस में सहयोग होना चाहिये और इन को आपस में जहां तक हो सके, एक दूसरे से माल खरीदना चाहिये। साथ ही दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो कारखाने हैं, उन सब का और इनका आपस में सहयोग होना चाहिये और एक दूसरे से अपनी जरूरत की वस्तुएं इनको खरीदनी चाहियें।

सरकार कमेटी का जो कहना है, उसको भी मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ अफसर थे जो दोषी पाए गये। सरकार खुद लिखते हैं कि जब वह जांच करने गए तो उन्होंने जिन फाइलों की मांग की, जिन फाइलों की उनको जरूरत थी, वे उनको नहीं मिलीं। सरकार कमेटी का कहना है :

As a result of our investigation we have come to the conclusion that the state of affairs in the Steel Controller's office in the matter of office procedures leaves very much to be desired, as pointed out by the Khadiolkar Committee in their Report also. We had, therefore, considerable difficulty in getting information on a large number of issues. Considerable time

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was also taken up in obtaining records and in getting the requisite information from the authorities concerned.

यह कहा गया था कि बोकारो के कारखाने में 1970 में उत्पादन शुरू हो जायगा। लेकिन अब सरकार ने एलान किया है कि एक साल बाद वह होगा। 1971 में उत्पादन शुरू होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार सदन में स्पष्ट एलान करे कि कब बोकारो में उत्पादन शुरू होगा। मान लो फिर इस अवधि को बढ़ा दिया जाता है, 1971 के बाद कहा जाता है कि 1972 में उत्पादन शुरू होगा तब क्या होगा? अगर एक बार सदन में इस तरह का एलान कर दिया जाता है कि फलां साल में उत्पादन शुरू हो जायगा और उत्पादन तब शुरू नहीं होता है तो उस अवस्था में मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का यह दायित्व हो जाना चाहिये कि अगर उत्पादन निर्धारित तिथि पर शुरू नहीं होता है तो वह इस्तीफा दे दें। कुछ न कुछ तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का जो काम है वह ठीक ढंग से चलना चाहिये। कहीं न कहीं तो दण्ड का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये।

नैशनल लेबर कमिशन ने एक स्टडी टीम बनाई थी। इन पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स के बारे में। वह प्राइवेट अंडरटेकिंग्स में जो लेबर काम करती है, उसके बारे में भी थी लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैं पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के बारे में खास तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि रुपये पैसे के लिहाज से मजदूरों को आप इसेंटिव नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनको इन्सेंटिव देने के लिये आपके पास पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन आप उनको मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सेदार तो बना ही सकते हैं। मैनेजमेंट में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाने के लिये उसने सिफारिश भी की थी। मैं श्री पुनाचा और श्री पन्त को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टडी ग्रुप ने क्या कहा है :

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in the public sector has rightly called for "motivation through association of workers" in the running of public undertakings. Such association should concern not merely questions like wages and welfare, but also matters which concern the management of the undertakings, namely, the financial position, production, sales, costs, higher productivity, etc.

लेबर कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मैनेजमेंट, प्रशासन, में हिस्सेदार बनाया जाये। इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने और उसके अनुसार मजदूरों के नुमायंदों को मैनेजमेंट में शामिल करने से उन लोगों को अधिक काम करने और अधिक उत्पादन करने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी और साथ ही पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स में मैनेजमेंट और मजदूरों के बिगड़ते हुये रिश्तों में सुधार होगा।

आप जानते हैं कि बंगाल में एक सज्जन हैं श्री बिरेन मुर्जी। उनकी एक इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी है। उसमें कई घांघलिया हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन घांघलियों के बारे में जांच करायें हमारे दो प्रमुख वकीलों, श्री दफ्तरी और श्री सीतलवादा, ने इस बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

Similarly, the entries in the Profit and Loss accounts are also not such as to place faithfully before the shareholders the true position in relation to shares. Both with regard to Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, there clearly is failure to give a true and fair picture of the affairs....

उनकी सिफारिश है कि कम्पनी ला बोर्ड के द्वारा या कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी बिठा कर इस बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये। उन के अनुसार इस संस्था ने कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 77(2) में निहित बातों की अवहेलना की है और कहा है कि जो करार किया गया है, वह अधिनियम की धारा 361 में निहित व्यवस्था की प्रवचना करता है। कम्पनी ला बोर्ड में कुछ लोगों ने शिकायतें

की हैं, जिन का आधार श्री सीतलवाद द्वारा दिया गया उन का मत है। यहां यह बात महत्वपूर्ण है कि कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने जो निर्णय किया है तथा माननीय वकील ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन में विरोधाभास है। अतः यह एक वैधानिक मामला है। इस लिये कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को चाहिये कि वह कम्पनी से जवाब तलब करने के पश्चात् विधि मंत्रालय और महुाधिक्ता से परामर्श करने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में अपना निर्णय दे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निजी क्षेत्र, टाटा या बिरेन मुर्जी के कारखाने, इस इन्तजार में रहते हैं कि कोई अवसर मिलने पर किसी प्रकार पब्लिक सैक्टर को बदनाम किया जाये। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री सीतलवाद और श्री दफ्तरी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसके बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री, श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद, की मदद से इस बारे में खुलासा करना चाहिये।

मैं इन अनुदानों का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ स्टील एंड हैवी इंजीनियरिंग की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 30 की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जहां एलाय स्टील प्लांट के बारे में कहा गया है :—

“The Report is currently being examined by HSL. After the examination is completed preparation of the Detailed Project Report for expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant will be taken up”.

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने रिकार्ड को देख कर इस सदन को बतायें कि मेसर्स दस्तूर कम्पनी की तरफ़ से यह रिपोर्ट कब पेश की गई और सरकार ने अब तक उस के बारे में क्या फ़रदर स्टेप्स लिये हैं।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 31 पर सेंट्रल कोल वाशरीज आर्गनाइजेशन आफ़ एच० एस०

एल० के बारे में कुछ विवरण दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वाशरीज के सम्बन्ध में कोई नई योजना बनाई गई है या नहीं। कोयले की सब से बड़ी खदानें चिरमिरी से ले कर कोरबा तक फैली हुई हैं। उन वाशरीज के द्वारा थर्ड ग्रेड के कोयले में तो कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन वाशरीज से निकलने वाला अन्य श्रेणियों का कोयला लोगों के लिये ज्यादा फायदेमंद साबित होगा। इस लिये उस तरफ़ ध्यान देना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 41 पर हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट और हैवी मशीन टूल प्लांट यूनिट इन एच० ई० सी० का उल्लेख किया गया है। यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि उस को स्ट्रेंगदन करने के लिये यथा सम्भव सब उपाय किये जायें, ताकि हमें इस समय जो लास हो रहा है, वह पूरा किया जा सके।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 14 पर इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के एक्सपोर्ट परफार्मेंस का ब्योरा दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ समय पहले इस काम को हाथ में लिया है, लेकिन अभी तक जो काम किया गया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन्होंने जिस तरह से रेलवेज में ख्याति प्राप्त की है, उसी तरह इस विभाग में भी करेंगे। 1967-68 में बिलेट्स, बार्ज, स्ट्रक्चर्ज, शीट्स और पिग आयरन आदि चीजों का कुल 127,327.911 टन का एक्सपोर्ट किया गया था। आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि 1968-69 में इस बारे में स्थिति और अच्छी हो जायेगी। जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है, ये चीजें जापान, हांगकांग, फ़ारमोसा, थाईलैण्ड, फ़िलिपाइन्स, आस्ट्रेलिया, मलेशिया और सिंगापुर आदि कई देशों को एक्सपोर्ट की जा रही हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन प्लांट्स में काम करने वाले इम्प्लाइज को पार्टनरशिप में लिया जाये, उन को प्राफ़िट में कुछ हिस्सा दिया

[श्री रवि राय]

जाये और इस प्रकार उचित कार्यवाही कर के उन लोगों की यूनियन्ज का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाये, ताकि हमारे उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो। जब इन प्लांटस में काम करने वाले एम्पलाइज वहां के मीनेजमेंट का पार्ट एंड पार्सल बन जायेंगे, तो वे हमारे काम में पूरी मदद देंगे।

दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट के बारे में बहुत सी बातें हम लोगों के सामने आई हैं। मैं उन के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि भिलाई स्टील प्लांट और अन्य स्टील प्लांटस का कार्य हमारे देश के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वे हमारे देश के औद्योगीकरण में एक ऐतिहासिक भूमिका अदा कर रहे हैं और उन के द्वारा हमारा देश सैल्फ-साफिशेंसी को प्राप्त करेगा। हमारे आपोजीशन के भाई यह एतराज कर सकते हैं कि यह रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े और तथ्य हमारे सामने रखे गये हैं, उन से मालूम होता है कि हमारे मित्रों का कहना ठीक नहीं है। हमारे मित्रों को इन सब आंकड़ों को देखना चाहिये और अनुभव करना चाहिये कि हम कितना काम कर रहे हैं।

स्टील एक बहुत जरूरी चीज देश के लिये और देश की उन्नति के लिये है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि ऐंग्रीकल्चर हमारा अच्छी तरह से मजबूत हो, हमारे किसान मजबूत हों तो उस के लिये लोहे की बहुत सख्त जरूरत हमें पड़ेगी। इस लिये हम आप से चाहते हैं कि जो ट्रेक्टर्स हम आज बाहर से खरीद रहे हैं उन ट्रेक्टर्स को अपने यहां बनावें और छोटे छोटे ट्रेक्टर्स बना कर के यदि काश्तकारों को हम दे सकें तो हम समझते हैं कि बहुत बड़ा काम हम करेंगे। इस के लिये हम आप की मिनिस्ट्री का और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे। आप इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान दीजिए और छोटे छोटे ट्रेक्टर्स जितने भी बनवा सकते हैं, बनवाइए। जो बाहर से मंगाते हैं, वह जिस वक्त काश्तकार आता है

खरीदने के लिये तो उस वक्त पैसे की बजह से वह चीज या तो उस के नाम पर नहीं मिलती या महीनों धक्के उसे खाने पड़ते हैं। इस लिये इस पर आप विचार कीजिए। आप के जो एम्पलाइज वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं, मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आप के मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो काम किया है उससे दरअसल हमारे देश को और हमारे देश की स्थिति को उन्होंने ऊंचा किया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप की डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really happy at the way in which the Minister of State replied on Friday to the criticisms levelled against the Ministry. Complaints that the Steel Ministry is not working in a fair way and that the administration is not efficient have been levelled since a long time. I hope that after the reply of the Minister of State, there is now a very good opportunity for them to rectify all the lacunae that are present and also to see that the impression that the public sector undertakings will not be efficient and will not be gainful is changed.

After having read the speech of the President of the Congress in the newspapers, the impression of the President of the Congress himself is to the effect that the utility of the public undertakings will be very poor and as such the country needs some sort of efficient changes and remedies so that the public utility services as well as the public undertakings are worked in a way that is useful in order to curtail the monopoly in the industrial sector.

One hon. Member the other day found fault with the public undertakings, and another hon. Member from the Congress bench was defending the public undertakings by saying that no one can expect any gain in public undertakings, thus giving the impression as if they are public utility services. I want the Ministry to note that public undertakings should not be treated as parallel to the public utility Services. Public utility services are established in order to give benefits to the ordinary people; they may incur some losses also.

But if they are public undertakings, only for the gestation period there may be some losses, but those losses should not continue, and if they continue, it will certainly create the impression that the object of the Government especially when they very often claim that they are socialistic in their mind is not fulfilled and the Government will certainly be criticised, and the people will not have any confidence in the Government administration in general. It will indirectly help the monopoly industrialists whose interest is certainly not the interest of the common man in this country.

Further, I would like to refer to one other point. In the fourth Five Year Plan, in the draft as laid on the Table of The House, they have felt that in the year 1972-73, there will be a gap certainly in the production of either iron ingots or finished steel. The gap is to be filled by new projects, new steel plants that are to come up. I shall read a portion here in order to justify my claim:

"In view of the long gestation required in creating additional capacity for steel, action has to be initiated during the Plan for meeting the future requirements of steel and pig iron. Provision has been made for this purpose;"

I do not know for which particular project this provision has been made. Then, it says :

"Demand for alloy and special steels is estimated at about 294,000 tonnes in 1973-74. The output from the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur supplemented by production from Mysore Iron and Steel Company and private sector projects is expected to meet these requirements, except for a few special categories."

The minister should certainly think about this.

There is a demand from the erst-while Madras State—now Tamil Nadu—from 1957-58 onwards to sanction the Salem steel plant. In the beginning, it was doubted whether Salem steel will be a fruitful one in view of the iron content of the ore being only 35 per cent. Actually, after investigation by some experts from West Germany and Norway and then by Dastur and Company and also by some Japanese experts it was found that because of the

presence of other chemicals in that ore, it can be easily converted into ore with 60 per cent iron content and it will be economical. After getting these investigation reports, the State Government has requested the Centre to sanction the plant.

I shall now refer to the replies given by the Ministers in charge of the Steel Ministry from 1964 onwards. At one time, Mr. C. Subramaniam said, "Salem Steel plant will become a fact very soon." After the investigation made by the Japanese team, Mr. T. N. Singh replied as follows :

"The Japanese team which studied the prospect of a steel plant in Salem has reported that a 250,000 tonne plant producing low alloy steels or a 500,000 tonne plant producing low alloy and mild steel would be viable and profitable. The location of the plant which would be based on Salem iron ore and Neiveli lignite has been suggested at a site about 14 KMs. from Salem."

This was his reply on 12th August, 1966 including the site. There have been so many requests, from the State Government. The ex-Chief Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, who was in charge before 1967, assured the State Assembly, when the opposition parties pressed the claim for Salem steel plant, that he had no doubt whatsoever in his mind about the Central Government coming forward and setting up the plant. He also said, if the Central Government is not able to find the necessary resources, the State Government will think on the lines of setting up the plan in its own sector with the permission of the centre. The responsibility fell on the shoulders of our late lamented leader, Mr. Annadurai, to request the Central Government and see that it is implemented within a short time.

13 hrs.

In his capacity as Chief Minister he has also given an assurance to the State Assembly that it will be implemented in the first year of the Fourth Plan. When the leaders of the Opposition there and some other hon. Members doubted the feasibility of such a statement getting materialised, Anna definitely said : "I have no doubt in my mind. I have not yet got a categorical reply from the Centre, but from the way in which Central Ministers including the

[SHRI ANBAZHAGAN]

Prime Minister and others are thinking about this, I think it is feasible and it will come up even in the first year of the Fourth Plan." But in the Draft of the Fourth Plan there is no reference whatsoever about the Salem steel plant. When they themselves find that there is a gap in the requirement as well as in the capacity of production in the year 1972-73, they should think of some other plant which will be able to produce some more steel, some more iron ingot and all that. For this I think the Salem steel plant is specially suited for a special type of alloy. It is not that other projects are not able to produce this, but when the other projects are not able to fill up the gap for a particular special type of alloy the suitability of Salem steel plant should be thought of twice before it is discarded on any account.

Furthermore, I would like to say that there is no tie between Hospet or the Vizag plant envisaged by the people responsible for that area or the Chief Ministers of those States. They can also have those plants. I may add that the Salem steel plant as originally envisaged was to produce only a quarter million tonnes in the beginning and only after that to reach the level of half million tonnes. For that the required amount of capital is only Rs. 100 crores. It may be Rs. 130 crores or Rs. 96 crores or Rs. 100 crores; it has to be finalised. The foreign exchange that may be involved is only about Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 40 crores. For this project the Japanese experts as well as some companies specialised in that sort of steel production have given an assurance to the State Government, when they met our Chief Minister, that it is possible, they will be willing to give the know-how and technical help and also the foreign exchange component. They also agreed to purchase the material produced at Salem. When they are willing to bear the foreign exchange component and also to take the material that is produced, I think there should be nothing that can be objectionable in setting up the plant at Salem.

Therefore, in view of the necessity in the Fourth Plan as well as in the Fifth Plan when there is bound to be a good demand for steel, especially in the context of our industrial sector having picked up after the one-time recession, we will be able to meet the future demand only if we have

new steel plants. Furthermore, on behalf of Tamil Nadu I would like to say that it is not only the demand of DMK, the political party in power, it is also the demand of the Congress which was in power earlier. It is the demand of the entire people of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : It is the demand of the entire people of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Including the Left Communists. When the people demand for such a project the Central Government should give much more consideration. I would like to comment also that out of more than Rs. 2,000 crores spent more or less on steel projects and connected industries most of it has been spent in the North-Eastern region. I do not grudge that. I am not saying that there should not be any development in the north-eastern region, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh or even Orissa or, for that matter, West Bengal. At the same time, I want the Ministry to think in terms of regional balance and removal of backwardness. If you want to have socialistic pattern of society, a vital industry such as steel, which is the backbone as described by the Minister of State, should be there throughout the country. That backbone should find a place in the bottom of this country, that is to say, the southern part of the country. In that you may include Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. I have no objection. Since we have got enough resources to start or establish the Salem steel plant, I would request the Minister and the Cabinet to take a final decision soon. Let the matter not hang in the air for a very long time. Already, much water had flowed down the bridge. I do not think the Planning Commission has given much thought to this aspect, because it is not even mentioned in the draft Plan. Even though Shri Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission was the Industries Minister of Tamilnadu, I do not think he has cared to get this included in the Draft Plan. So, I would request the Minister to take up the question with the Cabinet and come to a final decision so that the people of Tamilnadu will get the steel plant, which is their legitimate demand for which they have been agitating for a long time.

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen hours of the Clock:*

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING.—Contd.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरी आपसे एक प्रार्थना है। दो दिन पहले, सम्भवतः शुक्रवार को, मैंने सिथेटिक्स ऐंड केमिकल्स के सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठाया था और यह कहा था कि आज चार बजे एक विशेष बैठक बम्बई में हो रही है, सिथेटिक्स ऐंड केमिकल्स का उसमें मसला आने वाला है कि क्या तुलसीदास किलाचन्द को सोल सेलिंग एजेंसी दी जाये। आप जानते हैं कि सोले सेलिंग एजेंसी कोलेकर, बिना कुछ परिश्रम किये पिछले साल उनको 22 लाख रुपया मिल गया और आगे आने वाले पांच सालों में वे डेढ़ करोड़ की मलाई खाने वाले हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि डी० जी० टी० डी० ने अपनी मार्फत इनको करीब करीब 30 प्रतिशत आर्डर दे रखे हैं। तो 30 प्रतिशत माल बेचने के लिये इनको कोई मेहनत नहीं करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि वह तो सरकार ही लेती है। तो उसके ऊपर वे क्यों कमीशन ले रहे हैं? मेरे इस प्रश्न पर परसों डिप्टी स्पीकर ने सरकार को यह आदेश दिया था कि मधु लिमये ने जो मामला उठाया है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन भी इसमें शेयर होल्डर है। आज लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन इसके बारे में क्या रुख लेने जा रहा है, उसके बारे में हम को चिन्ता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर ने आपको कोई डायरेक्शन दिया है कि आप श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद, कम्पनी ला मिनिस्टर से या वित्त मंत्री से बातचीत करके शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन या कार्लिंग अटेंशन एडमिट करें और मंत्री यहां पर बयान दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker will be coming in the Chair at about 3 O' Clock. You can raise it then.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो तब तक के लिये इनको क्या डायरेक्शन है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बात श्री रघुरमैया के कानों तक पहुंचे। तीन बजे तक वे इसके बारे में कोई फ़सला करें। इसके लिये आपको टेलिक्स से मेसेज भेजनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि चार बजे से सभा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें लाखों रुपये का सवाल है। देश के पैसे के बारे में किसी को भी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। मेरी समस्या में नहीं आ रहा है कि ट्रेजरी बैंक में बैठने वाले लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, before raising this issue, I had a talk with the Deputy Speaker also. We are raising this matter because a meeting is going to be held at 4 O' Clock today and tomorrow also. There are two meetings. Now, by the time the Deputy-Speaker comes here, the mischief would have been done. We are not sure whether he will be coming here at 3 O'Clock. Even if he comes at 3 O' Clock, he may direct the Minister and then the Minister may not be present in the House. It may take time and the mischief will be done. When you are now occupying the Chair, whether you are Chairman or you are the Speaker and you direct the Minister to make a statement today.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Let the Minister make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to go through the papers. I do not know what he has assured you. Until I go through the papers, I cannot decide anything. I cannot allow anything now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) चैयरमैन साहब, मैं एक बहुत ही सीरियस बात आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। जो कांग्रेसी मेंबर पार्लमेंट के हैं उनको एक बड़ी शिकायत है, अखबार में यह बात निकली है कि जो हमारे डिप्टी ला मिनिस्टर, मु० यूनुस सलीम साहब हैं, उनके साथ ला-सेक्रेटरी ने मिस-बिहेव किया है। (व्यवधान) वह तो गिलोटिन हो।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जायगी, हमें कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. The discussion of the demands pertaining to the Ministry of Law is being taken up today. You may express your views at that time.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एक सेक्रेटरी को इतनी हिम्मत हो गयी मिनिस्टर के मुकाबले कि ला मिनिस्टर की हाजिरी में डिप्टी ला मिनिस्टर की इनसल्ट की गयी, और ऐब्यूसिव लैंग्वेज इस्तेमाल की गयी । उस ला सेक्रेटरी के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाय, उस को सस्पेंड किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hear me. I have understood the point that you want to make. Immediately after the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering are voted, the Demands pertaining to the Ministry of Law would be taken up and you can express your views at that time.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं सारी पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से कह रहा हूँ कि इतने भले डिप्टी ला मिनिस्टर के साथ एक मुलाजिम इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करे । इसमें हम सब की तोहीन है ।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : On a point of order.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं उन से आप कहिये कि यह सारे हाउस की तोहीन है ।

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The officers, howsoever great they may be, should not misbehave with Ministers..... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Drastic action should be taken against him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can understand the anxiety of the hon. members. They

may express their views when they speak on the Demands of the Law Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not be guillotined. Immediately after the Steel Ministry's Demand are voted, those of Law will be taken up.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The practice prevalent in this House is that, when serious concern is expressed on the floor of the House, it is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take note of it and convey the anxiety of the hon. members to the Minister concerned. Within the time that is available he can ask the Minister to make some statement. This is a matter about our economy and our administration. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give any ruling. I have already expressed my views.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I have to request you.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tulshidas Jadhav.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (वाराणसी) : सभापति जी जो मांग इस वक्त सदन के सामने चल रही है उस के ऊपर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ देश में जितनी स्टील की गरज है वह गरज पूरी हो जाय इस लिये प्लानिंग हमने अख्तियार की है । तीन प्लान हो गये, चौथा प्लान अभी शुरू होने वाला है और स्टील और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग विभाग का झुकाव तेजी से पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ होना चाहिये, उस रीति से थोड़ा बहुत होता है । अपने देश में हम लोगों ने कोआपरेटिव और सोशलिस्टिक

पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की रचना कबूल की है और उस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग घंघे हैं वे स्टेट के और सार्वजनिक हाथ में रहने चाहियें। लेकिन उस के साथ-साथ एक बात भी इस विभाग को ख्याल में रखनी चाहिये और वह यह कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर जो चलते हैं वे किस रीति से इकोनामिक होते हैं, और पब्लिक सैक्टर के क्यों नहीं इकोनामिक होते। इस तरफ ख्याल देने की जरूरत है। अभी तक अपोजीशन के लोग और उस में भी पी० एस० पी०, एस० एस पी० और कम्युनिस्ट भाई तात्विक दृष्टि से सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का मुआयना अगर करते हैं और हम भी करते हैं कि मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन जो हैं वे इंडिविजुअल प्रोपर्टी, औररशिप के हाथ में न रहें और उसका प्रोडक्शन देश के लिये हो। उसमें प्रोफ़िटेबिलिटी जिस को कहते हैं, नफ़े की भावना न हो। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसका जो आउट पुट होगा, जो रिटर्न होगा उस में हमेशा नुकसान रहे, यह इसका अर्थ नहीं है। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जो कर देने वाले लोगों का पैसा होता है तो चाहे सरकारी सैक्टर हो या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर हो या कोई और सैक्टर हो, इंडिविजुअल सैक्टर के बजाय, उस के वह ट्रस्टी होते हैं। जिस प्रकार किसी ट्रस्टी के ताबे में कोई जायदाद होती है तो वह उसका इस्तेमाल अपने खुद के लिये नहीं करता, इसी तरीके से पब्लिक सैक्टर को चलाने की यही गरज है। हो सकता है कि वैयक्तिक नफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति प्राइवेट सैक्टर में होने से उस में ज्यादा इन्वेन्टिव होता है। जब 1952 में मैं रूस में एक महीने तक था तो मैंने वहां जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उन को देखा, और खेती के बारे में या दूसरी और छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को जो देखा तो पाया कि वहां स्टेट काम करती है। लेकिन वहां भी जब चर्चा की तो यह मालूम हुआ कि जैसा प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री में एक इन्वेन्टिव होता है, उत्साह होता है ऐसा पब्लिक सैक्टर में नहीं होता। वहां भी यह

नजर आया। लेकिन वह कोशिश करते थे। तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में कभी भी इन्वेन्टिव नहीं आयेगी। हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है और हमारे तत्वाज्ञान में यह लिखा है कि "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्", अर्थात् हम एक फ़ैमिली के आदमी हैं और जैसे फ़ैमिली में चार, पांच आदमी हों वह उद्योग करते हैं तो वह ज्यादा तेजी से और मेहनत से करते हैं यह समझ कर कि यह हमारा काम है। यही तत्वाज्ञान हमारे भारत में हर जगह है। तो इसका फायदा ले कर हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किसी को टीका करने के लिये मौका न मिले। उस टीका का मौका तब मिलता है जब हम देखते हैं कि जितना कैपिटल आउट ले है उस का उतना रिटर्न नहीं मिलता जितना कि बाजिव तौर से मिलना चाहिये। ऐक्यूरेट फ़िगरतो में नहीं दे सकता लेकिन दो परसेंट, एक परसेंट, आधा परसेंट पब्लिक सैक्टर के अंदर हमको मिलता है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को देखा जाय तो उस में आठ, नौ और दस परसेंट तक रिटर्न होता है। जनता का पैसा जब हमारे हाथ में है और उसको सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में लगाने पर यह हाल होता है तो यह एक प्रकार से कर देने वालों को दगा देना है। जनता यह समझ कर कि हम ट्रस्टी हैं इसी लिये पैसा देती है, लेकिन अगर उस का इस्तेमाल इकोनामिकली न हो तो यह हमारी गलती है। और उस का अर्थ जनता यही निकालती है कि हम ठीक से काम नहीं करते। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी-वाले जो हैं जहां तक मैंने उन के भाषण सुने, यहां भी और बाहर भी, तो उन का यही हथियार है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को खत्म किया जाय और प्राइवेट सैक्टर ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाय। उसमें इंटेंशन उन का खराब है ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है। उत्पादक का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े, उस में कम्पटीशन हो, हैल्दी कम्पटीशन हो, बुरा कम्पटीशन में नहीं

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

कहता, हैल्दी कम्पटीशन हो और माल में सुपीरियारिटी आ जाय । जो भी वस्तु वहां से तैयार होकर मार्केट में आय उसकी वाजिब कीमत मिल सके और बाजार में उसकी मांग हो यह उसका इंटेंशन है । जो भी उस के दुर्गण हों या पैसे का गलत इस्तेमाल होता है या और ऐक्सप्लोएटेशन होता है वह नहीं होना चाहिये यही उसका मेन औबजैक्ट है ।

कल के कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष का फरीदाबाद में दिया गया भाषण जो मैंने सुना और पढ़ा उस में भी उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में एक शक का इञ्जहार किया है । उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो आज इंडस्ट्रीज़ चलती हैं वह नुकसान में चलती हैं । जाहिर है कि हमें देश में उतने उत्पादन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिये । कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के उस भाषण से यह चीज़ साफ़ हो जाती है कि उन्हें भी पब्लिक सैक्टर जैसे कि आज चल रहा है उस के बारे में शक है । इसका मतलब यह निकलता है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में हमें जिस रीति से देखने की गरज़ है उस रीति से अभी हम नहीं देख रहे हैं और इसी दोष की तरफ़ हमारे कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष ने इशारा किया है ।

यह हो सकता है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जितना पैसा डाला हुआ है उस पैसे का रिटर्न ठीक तरीके से न आता हो और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो कर्मचारी लगे हुये हैं उनके लिये आवास आदि अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं की माकूल ब्यवस्था न हो पाई हो, वेलफेयर के काम जो कि उन के लिये होने चाहिए वह न हो पाये हों जबकि दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज़ में प्लांट लगने के पहले ही कर्मचारियों और अफसरों के लिये क्वार्टर्स और बंगलों आदि का इंतजाम हो जाता है और इसी तरह और जरूरत से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर दिया जाता है और होता यह है कि जो कैपिटल सरकार द्वारा उस

में लगाया जाता है उस का रिटर्न नहीं आता है । इस लिये यह जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में आज वृष्टि है उस की तरफ सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

एक ओर दुनिया में इंग्लैण्ड अमरीका, फ्रांस, इटली आदि देश हैं जहां कि कैपिटलिस्ट पैटर्न है और दूसरी ओर रूस व चीन आदि देश हैं जहां कि डिक्टेटरशिप औफ़ दी प्रोलोटेरियट है जोकि एक डिक्टेटरशिप वाला पैटर्न चलते हैं । लेकिन हम ने अर्थात् भारत ने जो रास्ता अख्त्यार किया हुआ है वह एक तीसरा रास्ता डैमोक्रेटिक सोशलज़्म का है । जाहिर है कि इस में हमारे ऊपर बहुत अधिक जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है । रूस और चीन आदि देशों में तो डिक्टेटरशिप तरीके से काम चलता है और कर्मचारियों को ८ घण्टे या १० घण्टे रोज़ काम करवाते हैं और अगर कोई दस घण्टे रोज़ काम न करे तो उसे सज़ा हो जायगी । इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका में प्राइवेट इंटरपिनर्स में हैल्दी कम्पीटशन होता है ।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : This is false.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मेरे विचार में जो बात थी उसे मैंने हाउस के सामने रख दिया है । अब अगर उन माननीय सदस्य के विचार में वह ग़लत हो तो वह अपने भाषण में उसे दुस्त करें या बाहर बैठ कर इस बारे में चर्चा करें । यह हो सकता है कि उस पार्टी में रहने के कारण मेरे से ज्यादा जानकारी रखते हों लेकिन मैंने जैसा इसे समझा है उसे रखा है । जहां तक मैंने समझा है या पढ़ा है अथवा रशियन लोगों से चर्चा की है उसके आधार पर मैंने अपना वह मत व्यक्त किया है, हो सकता है कि उनका विचार इस से भिन्न हो और मैं उन से इस बारे में झगड़ा नहीं करना चाहता । मेरा किसी से भी कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, न रूस से न अमरीका व इंग्लैण्ड से और मेरे वह जो भाई उधर बैठे हैं उन से भी कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । दरअसल

मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि आज पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो खामियाँ हैं, उस के कामयाब होने में जो दिक्कतें व बाधाएँ हैं वह दूर हों। मेरे यह सुनने में आया है और देखने में भी कहीं कहीं पर आया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज में पैसे की फिजूलखर्ची होती है, जितना स्टाफ़ काम के हिसाब से होना चाहिये उस से ज्यादा लोग रख लिये जाते हैं तो यह ठीक व उचित बात नहीं है और इसका निदान होना चाहिये। जहाँ काम के लिहाज़ से 2 आदमी आवश्यक हों वहाँ अगर 10-12 रख लिये जायेंगे तो जाहिर है कि वह धंधा घाटे में चलेगा। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि चाहे भिलाई हो, दुर्गापुर हो, अथवा बोकारो का स्टील प्लांट हो वहाँ उतने ही आदमी रखे जायें जितने कि काम के लिहाज़ से रखने आवश्यक हों। अगर उन पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के ऊपर आप आ० सी० एस० अफसरान बतौर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रखते हैं जोकि ला ऐंड आर्डर मेटन करने का काम करते रहते हैं और इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखते ऐसे लोगों को रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये आप अनुभवी और कुशल व्यक्ति लीजिये और इसके लिये आवश्यक हो तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर से कुशल और अनुभवी लोग कुछ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके भी ले लीजिये ताकि हमारी पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज कायदे से चल सकें और मुनाफ़ा कर के दिखला सकें। ऐसा होने से देशकी औद्योगिक उन्नति सम्भव हो सकेगी।

उदाहरण के लिये मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि नरसिंघगिरिजी स्पिनगि ऐंड वीविंग मिल्स जोकि बन्द हो गयी थी उसे सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ले कर बम्बई के एक बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मारू को उस मिल को चलाने के लिये दे दिया। उन्होंने उसे अच्छी तरह से चला कर दिखाया। मेरा कहना है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को कामयाब करने के लिये हम ऐसे अनुभवी व कुशल प्राइवेट सैक्टर में

काम करने वालों की सहायता व सहयोग प्राप्त करें। इसके अलावा पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो पैसे का अपव्यय होता है वह भी सरकार को बन्द करना चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त देश में काफी इंजीनियर्स आज बेकार बैठे हुये हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा कारगर ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जाय। हालत यह है कि हमारे देश में तो काफी तादाद में इंजीनियर्स बेकार बैठे हुये हैं जबकि महाराष्ट्र के एक सज्जन के बारे में मुझे जानकारी है कि वह अमरीका में 4 वर्ष इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा लेकर हिन्दुस्तान आने को हुए तो वहाँ अमरीका में उन्हें कहा गया कि 10-15 लाख रुपये की सहायता उन्हें मिल सकती है और वह अपना इंजीनियरिंग का धंधा यहाँ शुरू कर सकते हैं लेकिन उस महाराष्ट्र के युवक ने उत्तर दिया कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में जाकर काम शुरू करेगा। जब वह यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में आया तो तीन, चार वर्ष उसे आवश्यक लाइसेंस आदि मिलने में लग गया। जब मेरे साथ उसकी मुलाकात हुई, जब वह मेरे पास आया तो उस ने कहा कि अमरीका में मेरे लिये काम शुरू करने की इतनी सहूलियत थी लेकिन यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में उसे शुरू करने में इतनी दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं, इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यह जो दफ्तरी दिक्कतें आज लोगों को होती हैं, लाइसेंस और परमिट आदि मिलने की बह दिक्कतें दूर की जायें ताकि लोग धंधों में लग सकें।

आइडिल कैपेसिटी को हमें जैसे भी हो हटाना है। इतना ही एक्सपैशन करें जितना कि आवश्यक हो। बहुत सारी मशीनें लगाना जोकि इस्तेमाल न आयें गलत चीज़ है। हमें देखना चाहिये कि हमारी मशीनें बगैर काम के ऐसे ही आइडिल न पड़ी रहें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार वहीं पर प्लांट लगायें जहाँ कि उस की आवश्यकता हो और स्टील पंटल लगाने

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

के लिये जो प्रेशर उस पर डाला जाता है कि एक स्थान से स्टील प्लांट हटा कर अमुक स्थान पर ले जाया जाये तो सरकार को इस बारे में दृढ़ता का परिचय देना चाहिये। अब जैसे एक स्टील प्लांट अपने वहां अर्थात् विजिगापट्टम में बैठाने के बारे में श्री अमृत राव खुद को आग लगा लेने की धमकी दे रहे हैं तो इस या ऐसे और जो एजिटेशन होते हैं कि एक स्टील प्लांट यहां से हटा कर वहां पर ले जाया जाये तो सरकार को इस बारे में किसी तरह की कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिये। प्लांट जहां मुनासिब हो वहीं वह लगायें। सरकार को पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस में लोगों का अर्थात् आम जनता का पैसा लगा हुआ है, स्टील और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में काफी पैसा लगा हुआ है और इस को ऐसे सुचारु ढंग से चलाने की सरकार व्यवस्था करे ताकि अभी जो लोगों के मन में एक शंका है और खुद कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष तक ने इस बारे में शंका प्रकट की, उन्हें शंका करने की जरूरत न पड़े और यह देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायें और साथ ही इन में मुनाफ़ा भी हो। अभी जो एक पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में कुछ लोगों को आशंका है जैसे कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने प्रकट की और उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि यह घाटे में चलते हैं इसलिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर में घाटे वाले उद्योगों को दे दिया जाये और दूसरी तरफ़ हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं जोकि उसी स्टेज पर कहती ह कि हमें अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहिये, यह जो विचारों का कंट्राडिक्शन है वह हट जाये और पब्लिक सैक्टर के काम में लगे हुए लोगों के अन्दर हम यह भावना लायें कि वह इस काम को बेसी ही लगन व ईमानदारी के साथ करें जैसे कि वह अपने घर का काम करते हैं। जब तक यह भावना हम अपने अफसरों और कर्मचारियों में जोकि पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगे हुये हैं नहीं ले आ पायेंगे तब तक हम अपने उद्देश्य में कामयाब नहीं हो पायेंगे। बस इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जो रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सदस्यों के सामने रखी है उस से क्या स्थिति है उस विभाग की इस का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। जो कैपेसिटी आइडिल पड़ी हुई है, मैनेजमेंट के बारे में, रैड टैपिज्म के बारे में, प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जो डाईवर्सिफिकेशन किया है उस के बारे में उस का क्या असर पड़ा यह इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं बतलाया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति हमारा यह मंत्रालय किस स्थिति में है इस का ज्ञान उसे बिलकुल नहीं होता है।

सभापति महोदय, यह मंत्रालय और उसकी पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज कैसे चल रही हैं इस के बारे में मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। स्वयं कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री निर्जालगप्पा ने एक सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है। उस सर्टिफिकेट के बाद इस सरकार की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें। मैं और मेरी पार्टी पब्लिक सैक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हमारे लिये पब्लिक सैक्टर टैबू नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर बढ़े। हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर बराबर बराबर चलते रहें और दोनों में फ्री कम्पटीशन हो। लेकिन जिस तरह से पिछले बाइस सालों से पब्लिक सैक्टर चल रहा है, उस को देखते हुई उन सब लोगों को जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास करते हैं और अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, यहां तक कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष को भी, यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज र्थिर्किंग की जरूरत है और हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। आज फिर उन्होंने कांग्रेस सेशन में कहा कि अगर इस बात से सरकार यह समझती है कि मैंने उस पर कोई चोट की है, तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैंने चोट की है और चोट करने के लिये ही मैंने यह कहा है। यह मैंने अभी रेडियो में सुना है।

हमारे कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट के जो विचार हैं उनकी हमारे दोस्तों ने, जिन में श्री रवी राय

भी हैं, नुक्ता चीनी की है। लेकिन मैं उनके साथ पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। आज सरकार ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा रक्खा है। वह लोगों का रुपया है। वह किसी मंत्री या अफसर का रुपया नहीं है। इस लिये सरकार को कोई हक नहीं है कि वह इस रुपये को नाली में बहाये ; 1100 करोड़ रु० स्टील प्लान्ट्स में लगा हुआ है और उसमें करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर आप इस मंत्रालय के इतिहास को देखें तो इस में कई कमिशनों और एन्क्वायरी कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट आई हैं, दर्जनों कमेटियां बनी हैं, लेकिन यह हाथी वैसे का बैसा ही चल रहा है। इस में कोई अन्तर नहीं आया ! मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है यह माडल है माल-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का, करप्शन का, फँवरिटिज्म का, टाप-हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का। दुनिया में जिस देश ने भी पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये हैं, उन में से कहीं भी हमारे देश जैसी इनएफिशिएन्सी नजर नहीं आती।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, शरीफ आदमी हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि

Minor adjustments won't do. We require a major operation in this Ministry. Unless you are able to do it, you will be a complete, miserable, failure.

इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप इस में कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो आप को इस में एक काम्पिटेंट डाक्टर की तरह से मेजर आपरेशन करने की जरूरत है। आज जिस तरह से हमारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर मिस-बिहेव कर रहा है, उस से लोगों के दिमाग में यह सन्देश हो रहा है कि कहीं यह आइडियोलॉजी तो गलत नहीं है। अगर आप अपनी इस आइडियोलॉजी को देश के सामने प्रव करना चाहते हैं तो आप को इस पब्लिक सैक्टर को चला कर दिखाना होगा। जिस पब्लिक सैक्टर में १२ परसेंट का नफा होना चाहिये

उसमें आज आप लास दिखा रहे हैं। अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर ठीक काम नहीं करता, ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करता है और प्रोडक्शन कम करता है तो आप कानून बना कर उस की सुविधायें बन्द कर देते हैं, लेकिन चूँकि आप प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास हैं, आप के पास ताकत है, कानून है, जो लोग मिसबिहेव करते हैं उन को आप ठीक कर सकते हैं, लेकिन चूँकि जनता आप को देख नहीं सकती है, इस लिये आप कुछ करते नहीं हैं : मेरी मांग है कि आप को ज्यादा समय नहीं बिताना चाहिये, आप को एक आदर्श रखना चाहिये किस किस तरह से पब्लिक सैक्टर चलाया जाता है।

लोगों का रुपया ड्रेन में न जाय, हमारे यहां का रुपया बरबाद न हो, आज रुपया बाहर से भी आ रहा है, टैक्स-पेअर का भी रुपया है। सब का ठीक से इस्तेमाल हो आप को इस का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। आज चूँकि रुपया बाहर से आ रहा है, जिस के दबाव में आ कर सरकार ने बड़ा भारी कदम डिवेलुएशन का उठाया है, उन के दबाव में आ कर, क्योंकि हम को बाहर से सामान लेना पड़ता है, हम ने ऐग्रीमेंट्स किये। चूँकि हम को बाहर से शस्त्र लेने पड़ते हैं, इस लिये हम ने देश के हिस्से को कुर्बान कर दिया पैसा उधार लेने के लिये। आज आप नालियों में हमारा पैसा बहा रहे हैं, इस को देश बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये इस का इलाज होना चाहिये। मेरी मांग यह है कि आज जो हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर है उस को जब तक वह कंसोलिडेट न कर ले, उस को अच्छी तरह से न चलाये, तब तक उस को इसे और ज्यादा एक्सपैन्ड नहीं करना चाहिये। यही बात श्री निजलिगप्पा ने कही है और मैं उन से सहमत हूँ।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) :
आप हमारे साथ आ जाइये।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप कहां इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं ? आप के प्रेजिडेंट हमारे साथ आने वाले हैं। विचारों से तो वह आ भी गये। आज

[श्रीकंवर लाल गुप्त]

यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की तरफ प्रधान मन्त्री जा रही हैं। प्रेजिडेंट दूसरी तरफ चले गये। आज यह गवर्नमेंट एक थ्री लेगेड रेस की तरह से है। उस में भी तीन टांगें होती हैं बजाय चार के, लेकिन कांग्रेस तो दो ही टांग की पार्टी है और एक उत्तर की तरफ जाती है और दूसरी दक्षिण की तरफ जाती है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहती हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिये ज्यादा रुपया चाहिये और प्रेजिडेंट दूसरी बात कहते हैं। नतीजा वह होता है जो आज हो रहा है। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि पहले कंसोलिडेट किया जाये। पहले इस को आप ठीक रास्ते पर चलाइये, इस में जिस आपरेशन की जरूरत हो वह आपरेशन कीजिये, उस के बाद इस को एक्सपैन्ड कीजिये। हमें इस में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। बल्कि खुशी होगी क्योंकि हम यह भी नहीं कर सकते कि एक सरमायेदारी सिस्टम में गवर्नमेंट को छोड़ दें। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरमायेदार भी एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। इस लिये दोनों का आपस में कम्पटीशन हो, मैं यह चाहता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप का टागेंट था कि इतने समय तक यह स्टील प्लान्ट कम्प्लीट होना चाहिये या इतना रुपया इस में लगेगा, जितने भी स्टील प्लान्ट आप के बने हैं उन में से क्या एक भी प्रोजेक्ट समय की अवधि में बन पाया है या जितना रुपया लगना था उस में वह खत्म हो गया है? आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन में से एक भी ऐसी नहीं जो निर्धारित समय की अवधि के अन्दर पूरी हुई हो। कोई एक साल आगे चली गई, कोई दो साल और कोई तीन साल। साथ ही जितना भी रुपया प्रोवाइड किया गया था, हर एक उससे आगे चली गई। बोकारो के अन्दर भी यही हो रहा है। आप उस को साल व साल बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और मूझे को पूरा विश्वास है कि जो आप का टागेंट

था उस वक्त तक आप उस को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। बोकारो के अन्दर 50 प्लाख रु० से ज्यादा का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस लिये आप को अपने टागेंट बढ़ाने नहीं चाहिये। जिस तरह आप बोकारो को चला रहे हैं, उस के लिये आप के पास टागेंट होना चाहिये। हर एक क्वार्टर पर रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये। प्राप्रेस रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये कि जो टागेंट आप ने रखे हैं वह पूरे हुये या नहीं और जहां पूरे नहीं हुये वहां उन को क्यों नहीं पूरा किया गया। बहाने तो आप अक्सर दे देते हैं। आप टागेंट दीजिये। अगर आप देखें कि फलों अफसर ने उस टागेंट को पूरा नहीं किया है, तो उस अफसर को हटा दिया जाये। इस का और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है जब तक आप पर्सनल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं करेंगे। प्रोडक्शन के बारे में, टागेंट के बारे में कि यह प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये और यह यह टागेंट होना चाहिये निश्चय होना चाहिये और जो अफसर उस को पूरा नहीं करता उस को वहां रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। साथ ही जो टागेंट से ज्यादा काम करे उस को इनाम भी दिया जाये।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि अगर कोई पहले मंत्री थे और आज नहीं हैं तो उन को उन प्रोजेक्ट्स में भेज दिया जाये जैसे कि श्री मालवीय को जगह दिलाई गई। जिस तरह से जो गाय दूध नहीं देती उस को गोसदन में भेज दिया जाता है उस तरह से जो मिनिस्टर हार जाय या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हार जाय उस को इस तरह से नौकरी दे कर पोलिटिकल गोसदन में नहीं रक्खा जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उद्योगों के लिये वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आज जो आप उन को कहीं का चेयरमैन बना देते हैं, कहीं का मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर बना देते हैं, कम से कम इस तरह के पोलिटिकल गोसदनों को आप मेहरबानी कर के बन्द कर दीजिये। श्री पन्त से भी मेरी यही प्रार्थना है।

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : अगर गाय दूध न दे और जो सदन में भी न भेजी जाए तो गो हत्या की जा सकती है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा अच्छा सवाल किया है। मेरी पार्टी की मांग जो है वह मैं बताता हूँ। मैं हत्या करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। एक गाय के ऊपर जिस को गो सदन में भेजा जाता है, गवर्नमेंट के स्टेटिसटिक्स हैं, कि एक साल में एक सौ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च आता है। जो साधारणतया उस पर खर्च आता है, जो खाद आदि के रूप में मिलता है, उस सब का हिसाब लगा कर देखा जाए तो एक सौ रुपया साल का ज्यादा खर्च आता है। एक हजार गायें रखी हों तो एक लाख रुपया उनके लिये एक साल के वास्ते चाहिये। लेकिन ये जो पोलिटिकल गाय या सांड हैं उन के ऊपर दस हजार रुपया महावार खर्च आता है जितना खर्चा एक हजार गायों पर सालाना आता है उतना एक इस पोलिटिकल गाय या सांड पर आता है। श्री मालवीय को आपने मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बनाया और उन पर एक हजार गायों जितना खर्च आता है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि उनको मारा जाए, उनकी हत्या की जाये। मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमियों को रखा जाये जिन को उस चीज के बारे में अच्छा खासा ज्ञान हो। लेकिन आप करते क्या हैं? कोई आई० सी० एस० अफसर रिटायर होता है तो उसको आप उधर लगा देते हैं। ये आई० सी० एस० अफसर भी बड़े खतरनाक जानवर हैं। ये भी उसी तरह की चीज है। इनको भी आप रिटायर होने दीजिये। नए ब्लड को आप सामने लाइये, उनको आप ट्रेनिंग दें और जिस अफसर को जिस तरह का ज्ञान हो, उसको उस तरह के काम पर लगाइये। केवल सिफारिश नहीं चलनी चाहिये और न ही पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन इस में आनी चाहिये। जो काम करे उसको आप इनाम दें, उसको आप

आगे लायें और जो न करे, उसको आप हटा दें।

आपको एक माडल एम्प्लायर भी बनना चाहिये। कई जगहों पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं। आपको एक आदर्श सामने रख कर चलना चाहिये। प्राइवेट सैक्टर को पता चलना चाहिये कि सरकार कितनी अच्छी तरह से विवेक करती है, उसको सरकार से प्रेरणा ग्रहण करनी चाहिये। लेबर का भी उसमें पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ऐसा भी किया जा सकता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर किसी को आप बोनस देते हैं तो उसे आप शेयरों के रूप में दें ताकि वे लोग भी उसमें हिस्सेदार बन सकें और हिस्सेदार बन कर वे उस उद्योग को अपना समझें। इस तरह का आदर्श सरकार को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है। इन्होंने 1968-69 का फिगर दिया है। इन्होंने इस साल 53 करोड़ का माल एक्सपोर्ट किया और 93 करोड़ का माल इम्पोर्ट किया। जो एक्सपोर्ट है वह इम्पोर्ट से कम है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आसपास के जो देश डिवेलेप कर रहे हैं, उन में आप मार्किट चलाइये। आप यू० के० और दूसरी जगहों को छोड़ दें। जो आसपास के देश डिवेलेप कर रहे जहां शहर बन रहे हैं, जहां बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बन रही हैं, उन देशों में अपने आदमी भेजिये, वहां पर आपके माल की ज्यादा मांग हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उसके लिये कोशिश की जाए तो हमारी जो अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसटी है उसका भी हम काफी मात्रा में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

जो हमारा कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है वह भी बहुत ज्यादा है। आपने टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रखा हुआ है। मिसमैनेजमेंट भी है। टारगेट्स भी पूरे नहीं होते हैं। इस

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

वास्ते कास्ट को घटाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। आप मालूम करें कि किस तरह से इसको घटाया जा सकता है। अगर इस कास्ट का मुकाबला दूसरे देशों से किया जाये तो फी टन वह बहुत ज्यादा है। खुद रूस का डैलीगेशन यहां आया था। रूस ने जो प्राजेक्ट लगाई है उसके बारे में भी उस डैलीगेशन ने बड़ा डिससैटिसफैकशन शो किया है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस को ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट रशियन डेलीगेशन ने दी है उसको सभा पटल पर रखा जाये ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि रूस जो हमारी सहायता कर रहा है इसके अन्दर, उनके क्या विचार हैं प्रगति के बारे में। रूस के जो एक्सपर्ट आये थे, मैं कहता हूँ कि उनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसको छिपाया न जाये बल्कि उसको सदन पटल पर रखा जाए ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि कहां क्या गड़बड़ है। गड़बड़ को छिपाने से उसको दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर बढ़े। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि कम्पीटीशन की भावना भी पैदा हो। लेकिन माइनर आप्रेशन से काम नहीं होगा। इस्टिक स्टेप्स आपको लेने होंगे। नए मंत्री जो आए हैं, उनको एक साल का समय कम से कम मिलना चाहिये काम करके दिखाने के लिये। इन शब्दों के साथ जो मार्ग हैं इनका समर्थन तो मैं नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि ये सरकारी मार्ग हैं। लेकिन अगर पुनाचा साहब की होती तो मैं समर्थन कर देता।

श्री गा० शं० मिश्र (छिन्दवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय हुआ मैं इस्पात तथा हेवी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हूँ। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन सुझावों पर ध्यान दें।

ऐसी कई चीजों का उत्पादन हो रहा है जैसे लोहे की पत्तर्, चदरें जिन पर चार सौ से

एक हजार रुपये टन तक का ब्लैक मार्किट होता है। पिग आयरन पर भी ब्लैक मार्किट होता है। इसी तरह से कुछ चीजें हैं जो हमारे यहां ज्यादा बनती हैं, जैसे रेलें हैं, जिन का कहीं मार्किट नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी रेलों की डिमांड है उससे चौगुनी रेलें बनती हैं। उनका स्पेसिफिकेशन ऐसा होता है कि हम उनको एक्सपोर्ट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें चाहिये कि हमारा यह मंत्रालय स्टील में जिस चीज का भी प्रोडक्शन होता है उसका नियंत्रण करे। ऐसी चीजें बनाई जायें, ऐसा प्लानिंग किया जाये ताकि जो भी चीजें बनाई जाएं उनकी बिक्री हो, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर की जो मांग है, वह भी पूरी हो और एक्सपोर्ट भी उन चीजों का हो सके। आवश्यकतानुसार स्पेसिफिकेशन तब्दील किए जायें।

दरअसल इस मंत्रालय का ज्यादा नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये प्रोडक्शन पर। आज हम पिग आयरन एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। स्ट्रक्चरल्ज पर हमारे कुछ बंधन हैं। होना यह चाहिये कि पिग आयरन से हम स्ट्रक्चरल्ज बना कर, फिनिशड गुडज बना कर, तैयार माल बना कर उसको बाहर भेजें ताकि हमें अधिक रुपया मिल सके। पिग आयरन का जो तैयार माल बनाया जाता है उसके कारखाने पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा चलाने चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में जो फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है, उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इन सब कारखानों में आज जो डायरेक्टर हैं, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, अफसर हैं, वे मनमाने तौर पर दुनिया भर में घूमते फिरते हैं। उन पर मंत्रालय का सही मानों में सीधा कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। एक में मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। जब दुर्गापुर कारखाने में झगड़े चल रहे थे तब एक बहुत बड़े अफसर श्री चंडी वहां से भागे, यू० के० वह चले गये, इंग्लैण्ड वह चले गये। मंत्रालय की तरफ से

उनको तार दिया गया, केवल दिया गया कि वह वापस आ जायें। उन्होंने उस बात को ठुकरा कर, उन आदेशों का पालन न करके, अमरीका जाना पसन्द किया और वह अमरीका चले गये। ऐसे जो लोग हैं और जो बहुत ज्यादा असरदार भी हैं, सही मानोंमें ऐसे लोगों पर कुछ तो मंत्रालय का नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये, कुछ तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई मंत्रालय को करनी चाहिये।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (हायरस) : लौट कर आ गए हैं या नहीं ?

श्री गा० शं० मिश्र : मेरे खयाल से आ गये हैं।

जब मीटिंगें होती हैं तो क्या होता है ? आफिस इनका कलकत्ता में है। जहां स्टील प्लांट है वहां से ये लोग रोज हवाई जहाज से आते हैं। मीटिंग यदि चार रोज तक चलती है तो सुबह वे हवाई जहाज से आते हैं और शाम को हवाई जहाज से वापिस चले जाते हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे रोज भी वे आते हैं और चले जाते हैं। इस तरह से यह जो फिजूल खर्ची होती है, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये।

आप यह भी देखें कि इनके बड़े बड़े गैस्ट हाउसिस हैं। उन गैस्ट हाउसिस को इस तरह से सजाया गया है कि हमारे किसी मंत्री के बंगले को भी उतनी अच्छी तरह से नहीं सजाया गया है। इनकी आखिर क्या जरूरत है ? इनको बन्द किया जा सकता है।

इन सब के यहां लायजन अफसर हैं। इतना बड़ा मंत्रालय यहां पर है। ऐसी अवस्था में इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें दे कर इन लायजन अफसरों को रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? इन पर भी कुछ बंधन लगना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कभी कभी बगैर बताये हुये और अकस्मात उनको इन कारखानों का मुआयना

करने के लिये जाना चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो और भी बहुत सी चीजें उनके सामने आयेंगी।

जहां तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी जो पद्धति है वह मंत्रालय से कंट्रोल नहीं होती है, नियन्त्रित नहीं होती है। ज्वार्यंट प्लांट कमेटी जैसी कुछ अजीब सी चीजें बना दी गई हैं जहां भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। कुछ ऐसा भी प्रोडक्शन होता है कि जिस की तादाद दिनों दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है और वह है डिफैक्टिव माल। डिफैक्टिव माल जो तैयार होता है उसका वितरण वहां से सीधा होता है। उसमें भाई भतीजावाद चलता है। अपनों को कम पैसों में ज्यादा माल देने का तरीका भी वहां चल रहा है। वजन करने में भी गड़बड़ी होती है। परचेजिज, बुलाई और आयरन और तथा लाइम स्टोन के रोजिग में भी भ्रष्टाचार है। यही स्थिति वेमेंट में भी है। एनेलिटिकल लैबोरेटरी में भी भ्रष्टाचार है; वहां पर लो ग्रेड माल को हाई ग्रेड बना दिया जाता है। इन सब बातों पर मंत्रालय का सीधा नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसा सेल बनाया जाये, जो इस तरह की चोरियों को पकड़े। आज हालत यह है कि जो शिकायतें की जाती हैं, उन की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा की जाती है। पब्लिक सैक्टर पर सरकार का नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि श्री पुनाचा, श्री पन्त और श्री शफी कुरैशी इस बारे में काफी दिलचस्पी ले कर इस स्थिति को बहुत जल्दी दुस्त करेंगे।

स्टील के इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़ों को देखने से अफसोस होता है कि हम ने जितनी प्रगति की है, उस का क्या अर्थ है। इम्पोर्ट्स को भी नियंत्रित करना चाहिये।

इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि मजदूरों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों, ताकि अधिक काम हो और उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो।

14.52 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

आज हम 1,300 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से देश में 6 मिलियन टन लोहा बना रहे हैं। बोकारों पर हमारा 1,100 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और वहां पर 3 से 4 मिलियन टन तक उत्पादन होगा। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि यद्यपि हमारा लोहा दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा महंगा है, लेकिन उस को और ज्यादा महंगा करना पड़ेगा। पहले लोहे का भाव 640 रुपये प्रति टन था। इन चन्द वर्षों में बढ़ते बढ़ते वह 1200 रुपये प्रति-टन तक पहुंच चुका है। बोकारों में लोहे के बनने के बाद उस के घाटे की पूर्ति के लिये पब्लिक सेक्टर के लोहे की कीमत और बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। उस की कीमत 1500, 1600 रुपये प्रति-टन तक पहुंच जायेगी और तब एक्सपोर्ट सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस लिये मंत्रालय बोकारों के सम्बन्ध में जल्दी न कर के उस पर फिर से विचार करे और देखे कि इस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक दुरुस्ती की जा सकती है, ताकि उस में हमारा इनवेस्टमेंट कम हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

14.53 hrs.

RE: MESSRS. SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, unfortunately you were not in the Chair in the afternoon when we met and we had to trouble Shri Gowd. You will remember, Sir, that you asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to accept a Short Notice Question regarding the controversy that is going on about the sole selling agency of Messrs. Synthetics and Chemicals being given to Khilachands. Because the meeting is taking place today at 4 p.m. and another meeting at 4 O'Clock tomorrow, I would request you, Sir, to move the Minister concerned to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I remember correctly, when Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri N. K. Somani and others raised it on the floor of the House, I said that this is a serious matter because LIC has invested quite a big amount in this enterprise. Naturally, the House is concerned with it, in so far as it is a public investment. So, I supported the plea and, if I remember correctly, I said that it would be a good thing if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs contacts the concerned Minister so that the Minister could give a statement, giving all facts. That is what I said that day. It shall find out just now what the position is and then I will say something about it.

14.55 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
—Contd.**

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the report presented by the Ministry appears to be misleading and that designedly so. In this report the Ministry perhaps seeks to take pride in the fact that our exports of iron and steel are increasing. The names of various countries to which our exports are being made are also mentioned with pride. But look at the figures supplied by the Ministry and you will find that these exports are at the expense of the internal needs or demands of the country.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has said that the report is misleading and designedly so. By this he is actually imputing motives.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I stand by it. I will prove it from the report.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, misleading is for the purpose of misleading the House. That is most objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Member making the statement is ready to substantiate it, how can you prevent him? It is his view after going through the report.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am proving it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You are too lenient.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The table given at page 5 gives us an imaginary picture of things to come in 1973-74 and 1978-79. From this it will be seen that domestic demand of finished steel will be 7.12 and 10.97 million tonnes respectively and exports of finished steel will be 1.30 and 1.80 million tonnes respectively but at the same time at the end of the table it is shown that the gap would be of 2.7 and 6.42 million tonnes respectively. This would show that actually these are not exports; these exports are made at the expense of the internal demands of the country.

There is nothing to be pleased at the exports and the rising figures of exports. It is not that there is a surplus in the country of iron products and they are being exported. Perhaps in our craze for having more and more foreign exchange, we will be willing to sell anything for foreign exchange, as it appears, even ourselves. We are doing that every minute.

Then, it says about the existing capacity—main producers and secondary producers—and availability at 90 per cent utilisation. Where on earth do you think you have got your technology from so as to arrive at availability at 90 per cent utilisation? In the next sentence you say that the corresponding global figures are 80 to 85 per cent. Do you mean to say that our production, our technology and our management are so excellent that we will go 5 per cent over the global figure? For everything we are borrowing from outsiders. For every little defect we are consulting outsiders—some Torsch from somewhere, some body from the USSR or from America or from other countries. We are seeking their help in every titbit and still we take we will have 90 per cent utilisation whereas the global figure is 80 to 85 per cent. Even taking the utilisation at 90 per cent, our gap in 1978-79 in finished steel will be 6.42 million tonnes and in pig iron it will be 2.98 million tonnes.

Another rosy picture has been given at page 7. They include certain programmes and perhaps the Ministry wants to show that when those programmes mature our internal demands will be fully met and we will have some surplus for export. In

this table for Bokaro 1.36 million tonnes of finished steel have been fixed and 1.16 million tonnes of pig iron have been fixed for 1973-74 and 3.22 million tonnes of finished steel has been fixed for 1978-79. These are all imaginary figures. It does not cost anything to put something into those imaginary works which have not come into existence.

15 hrs.

Much has been said about Bokaro steel plant. Anybody visiting Bokaro steel city will not find a scrap of steel in Bokaro now. All the steel that is found in Bokaro is taken from outside. Perhaps, the Ministry is aware that all the machinery that has come for the Bokaro steel plant is lying not in cold storage but in warm storage. If this still continues, what we will get is, it will get roasted and we will have to invest more money in producing it. Whatever Engineers and personnel there are, you must be meeting their expenses. The whole paraphernalia is there except the steel plant itself. Nothing has been installed. If you search the whole steel city, not a single machine has been put in place. It is said, they have come but they are not put in place. We have, again and again, demanded in this House that the Minister should give us a firm date when it will come into production. The date is shifting. Even now the Minister is not able to say what is the firm date when it will come into production. Perhaps, the Minister feels helpless in such a situation, in such a vicious circle, in Bokaro and we have our own doubts whether it will come into production in 10 years.

In the circumstances, you will find that the figures of 1973-74 to 1978-79 are all imaginary, a rosy picture which, as I stated earlier, is designed to give a wrong picture to the House. Mr. Bhandare will, perhaps, realise that, from these figures, it is amply proved that these are imaginary figures and they are not going to materialise very soon.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You are repeating with vengeance.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Why do you object to it?

Then, I will come to another point. The Government is swearing by public sector and much of the finance of this country

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

is being invested in giant projects in public sector. What is the figure now ? The hon. Minister of State was very stoutly defending the expenses and the cost obtaining in public sector projects. His argument was that the size and the inputs are so much that the production cost must be high. He said that the production cost compares favourably with private sector. But still there are losses because the input is high . .

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The Capital, not inputs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : You say, the capital is high. The Ministry should take into consideration what is really a viable and economic unit. Sometimes, dwarf unit is uneconomic and giant unit is also uneconomic. This must be taken into consideration. Without taking that into consideration, if you put all your eggs in one basket and, if that basket somehow breaks, all the eggs will break. You have not taken that into consideration.

About investment, what is the proportion as between private sector and public sector ? 41 per cent of the basic ingots, even now after so much investment in public sector steel projects, is produced by private sector. So far as electric ingots are concerned, 41 per cent is produced by public sector. It is just the reverse. Curiously enough, about the finished product, 55 per cent is still produced by the private sector. What is the investment in the public sector and what is the investment in the private sector ? As compared with our investment, even now the private sector supplies 55 per cent of the total production of the finished steel in the country.

I have one or two more points to make...

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Could my hon. friend quote those figures? I do not think that he is correct in saying that 55 per cent is being produced. Could he kindly quote from that misleading document which he seems to have ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Not misleading calculations. In arithmetic, nobody can mislead. It can be checked up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Interpreting the figures in a particular way is possible.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Please see Appendix III, page 50—Production of Finished Steel. There you have given Tisco and Iisco—these are private firms. Then comes Mysore. Mysore is not a Union concern. Then come Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. The total of Tisco and Iisco is 1497, *i.e.*, about 1,500 thousand tonnes by the private sector. And what does the total of public sector minus Mysore come to ? It comes to about 1,900 thousand tonnes. Therefore, it comes to 55 per cent of the finished product. Please also look at the 'Total (Main Producers)' and 'Total (Other Producers)'. The 'Grand Total' is 4,435 thousand tonnes. Out of that, the figure of the public sector can be seen—you add up 716, 840 and 332 thousand tonnes. So, the private sector comes to 55 per cent. You may calculate or you may ask your Secretary to calculate. This is the figure. I have just calculated.

Regarding Hindustan Steel, some excuses have been found out by the Minister of State. It is perhaps the worst to throw the blame at the doors of the workers who are working there, to say that they are the main cause for these losses. Government ought to be a model employer. Public sector undertakings ought to be the spheres of model employment. But, instead of being the model employer, the Government is trying to put all the blame for their mismanagement at the doors of the workmen. Here I would say that it is unfortunate that, regarding Durgapur, such a statement should have been made in the Report itself, *i.e.*, on page 27; it should not have been made; at least it is in bad taste, whatever else it may be.

What other things are there regarding Hindustan Steel ? Agreements are being waved. They have said on pages 20 and 21 :

"The Company has taken a major step in diversification with the execution of an agreement with M/s. Tor Isteg Steel Corpn. of Luxembourg for the production of cold twisted ribbed bars . . ."

"The question of strengthening the Bureau further with the assistance of the Government of the USSR is at present under consideration."

All these are being waved before us that they are going to do this and that. But the present performance is an indication of the performance to be made in future.

I oppose these Demands.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : I thank the House and particularly the hon. members who participated in this debate. They have given an objective assessment of the working of this Ministry and have also made some constructive suggestions. Views were not wanting as regards certain ideological approaches too. I do not want to go into this matter, but before I come to certain specific points, I would perhaps like to clear one or two wrong impressions that seem to have prevailed upon some hon. members of this House and particularly on my hon. friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, who spoke last. As regards the figures that we have furnished in respect of finished steel, ingots steel and pig iron—all these you will have to take into account in arriving at a conclusion regarding the production capacity of the various steel plants private or public. My hon. friend knows it very clearly that TISCO capacity in terms of ingots steel is—2 million tonnes and IISCO—1 million tonnes while all the other public sector steel plants viz., Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur produce 5.9 million tonnes. 55-45% ratio can very well be calculated. Apart from that, the question is that these are two integrated steel plants. The integrated steel plants like the composite textile mill have a range of production lines. But we have at the same time other units like the re-rollers, foundries who require the raw material and it is somebody's job—it should be somebody's job—to provide this raw material. Here is Hindustan Steel providing this raw material to the maximum number of units that engage in finished products. The maximum quantity of ingot steel and pig iron is being supplied and to that extent Hindustan Steel is not using in its own finishing plant which may be profitably done and then make money on it. But there are several hundreds of these units which have to be looked after and Hindustan Steel while producing the most essential lines of finished steel material is also a supplier of raw material in a substantial way and in very substantial quantities to various re-rollers and foundries and what

not and in this respect Hindustan Steel is fulfilling a function which is very essential to the economic prosperity of this country. Let us not judge Hindustan Steel by the one single table that is given here. If we take a comprehensive view of the entire information furnished here you will come to know that Hindustan Steel, in so far as its production capacity is concerned, has been catering its own finished lines and also various units that are established in this country with regard to finished steel materials, re-rollers and what not.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार (गुडगांव) :
फिर 122 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान क्यों है ?
अगर आप पब्लिक सैक्टर में इतना कुछ
कर सकते हैं, तब तो फायदा होना चाहिए,
नुकसान क्यों होता है ?

[श्री عبدالغنی دار (گڑگاؤں) :
پھر 122 کروڑ روپے کا نقصان کیوں
ہے - اگر آپ پبلک سیکٹر میں اتنا
کچھ کر سکتے ہیں تب تو فائدہ
ہونا چاہئے - نقصان کیوں ہوتا
ہے -]

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : He was explaining. I thought I need not go over it again. He was explaining the particular point as regards the pricing and profitability of the steel plant, particularly in so far as assessment of the profit. Taking into consideration the block capital, our overheads are about Rs. 176 more per tonne than what is calculated on the basis of the Tariff Commission's recommendations providing the basis for fixing the steel prices where they had taken only about Rs. 1,100 as the block capital while our capital block is Rs. 2,500. In this calculation the extra overhead charges that come upon HSL is to be extent of Rs. 176 and further more it has been added while we have been subjected to a straight depreciation of 7% per annum on three shift basis which again has added another Rs. 20 or Rs. 26 per tonne.

These are the various calculations as regards the financial performance and explanations have been given to Parliament from time to time. There is a certain pattern which has been laid down, and certain heavier

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

overhead charges compared to other units. But, I am not in the least wanting to draw any individious comparisons; but would like to place the facts as they are. For the time being there is a heavier rate of depreciation. Now, take for example, this rate of 7% . . .

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I have great respect for the hon. Minister. But I would like to ask one question. Is it not a fact that due to defective production certain orders placed with public sector were cancelled, and that resulted in huge losses?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I would like to have from my honourable senior colleague of this House some specific instances and I will certainly take them up. He can bring up such cases. Let us understand the position. As regards these calculations, I may say, the Hindustan Steel at the moment is not in an advantageous position. Perhaps at the rate of 7% depreciation, after 14 or 15 years the written down value will be such that the returns of HSL earnings would be much more profitable and, as it happened in the case of the other older steel mills I am sure steadily and gradually these public sector steel mills also will be able to give a better account of themselves at the given time. But at the moment I am not well-pleased, and I am certainly conscious of the fact that Hindustan Steel is losing. It has lost Rs. 40 crores last year. And the next year's prospects are that there would be about Rs. 15 to 16 crores of loss. This is just an estimate and it is not something encouraging. References have been made to this aspect that in these public sector organisation such heavy sums of money have gone as capital and that the country's resources are locked up. I would like to explain certain special factors which this House should take into consideration. It is true that capital has been invested. It is true that we have sustained certain losses. Rs. 162 crores is the cumulative loss up till today. I agree there. But let us also take into consideration the other side of the coin. Take Bokaro for instance. Some friends were suggesting that we should now not go beyond the 1.7 million stage. I don't agree with that. We can see the figures with respect to Bokaro project in comparison with the other three steel plants

where we had collaboration arrangement with friendly countries where the steel plants were intsalloed on a turn-key basis. Now so far as Bokaro is concerned I can give figures. As regards equipment, the figure is Rs. 2,76,800; 64 per cent of the equipments will be made in our country. This is for the first time going to be designed and made by our own technicians and by our factories. As regards structurals...

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I will be made. But when will it be supplied ? That, nobody knows....

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I am coming to that. Please at least have this satisfaction.

This country has come to a stage to claim that it could make this. Do you mean to say that we would ever have made these, unless we had gone the way we had gone. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU : At what cost ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As regards structurals, out of 2,36,977 tonnes, 93 per cent are going to be made and fabricated in this country. The achievement is not of a mean order. As regards refractory materials, out of 2,12,000 tonnes, 97 per cent are going to be made indigenously. This shows how we are making steady progress towards self-sufficiency, 'indigenisation' and self-help in acquiring knowledge and technique as regards steel plant construction in this country. HEC, MAMC, Civil Engineering and Designs Bureau of HSL, are all now organised to a level where we can hopefully look forward for the construction and installation of the plant from out of our own effort, our own initiative and our own technical know-how. This is the stage to which we have to go ahead. Take for example, it is very easy for us to say : Why don't you do that ? It cannot be done for nothing. Certain amount of losses is inherent in this big scheme and if at all a country can claim to have economic strength, it is judged by the way it can handle basic industries in the country and the way it goes ahead with confidence about basic, sustaining industries that are required for the development of the nation's economy.

Now let us project our mind and attention to the report of the Steering Committee. My friend Shri Somani referred to the point—he is not here now—that we had projected our views and thinking on certain studies made by the Council of Applied Economic Research that the demand of this country is going to be somewhere of the order of 20 million tonnes in about 12-15 years. Now we are in a position to have an installed capacity of about 9 million tonnes—from 9 million tonnes to 20 million tonnes. That is to say, even if we think in terms of three or two million tonnes unit, it will mean another 5 or 6 steel plants in the country. For another 5 or 6 steel plants, the know-how is within the country. The technical competence is within this country; the trained personnel, technicians and technocrats are all going to be in our country. It should be a day of pride so far as India is concerned when the sixth, seventh or eighth steel plant will be wholly indigenous and towards this direction we are now marching ahead.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : जब इतनी बड़ी ज़रूरत है तो बोकारो के बाद वाला प्लान्ट आप क्यों नहीं प्लान कर रहे हैं ? उस से पीछे क्यों हट रहे हैं ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That we are doing. If you have studied the Fourth Plan, you would have known something about it. In this regard, you have to do ever so many other things. Not that the CEDB of the HEC and the rest of the technical institutions and Bureaux can by themselves do everything. We are negotiating with friendly countries for certain specialised know-how and licences. As regards blast furnace, we are negotiating with USSR. As regards to the rolling mills, we are negotiating with America. For the LD converter, we have already a licence with Austra. For coke ovens, we are again discussing with the USSR. As regards the pelletisation plant, we are discussing with the USSR. For continuous casting, which is going to revolutionise the very process of steel-making in this country, we have a collaboration with Russia. With all these lines of specialised items of manufacture, we could attain a stage where we will be self-sufficient and will be able to go ahead and think in terms of design, construction and manufacture entirely on our talent and our resources.

We have not yet been able to take up the fourth steel plant programme. Shri Anbazhagan was referring to the Salem Steel plant. In that connection, he referred to a statement on page 7 of this report in which we have said that in 1973-74, we have projected certain demands to develop and also explained the capacities we have, that is to say, by that time, the total capacity in our existing units with certain expansion carried out and certain technological improvements effected in the process of manufacture, we will reach a stage of 9.4 million tonnes which at 90 per cent availability should be about 8.46 million tonnes. But when we go to the fifth plant, 1978-79, we should reach a stage where the demand would be 13.74 million tonnes which at 90 per cent availability would be 12.37 million tonnes, which means that the gap will be about 3 million tonnes. That is shown as new steel plant 2.38 and pig iron 1.23.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Include exports also.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This is as regards home demand. Then we are adding exports and to that extent, the capacities will have to be created, that is to say, the next stage, for having new steel plants in the country to meet the additional demand that would be generated; probably in the Fifth Plan period we will reach that stage. During the Fourth Plan period, we have got to be ready with all the studies, surveys and project reports and all the rest of it. In this particular regard, now the Steering Committee has given its report and the Planning Commission is now studying it; after the necessary studies have been completed, we would be in a stage to take a decision as to the location, which would be the ideal location, taking into account all the requirements, raw materials, energy, water and what not. A technical body would go into these things and take a final decision. At the moment, we are not in a position to indicate which would be the exact location of the next steel plant.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । आल टाइम्स आफ शीट्स, जिनकी इस देश में इतनी डिमांड है,

[श्री का० ना० तिवारी]

उसे आप क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ? उस डिमांड को आप क्यों नहीं पूरा करते हैं ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Reference has been made to the non-availability of certain scarce categories of steel. As the House is aware, from 1967 steel has been completely decontrolled, but a sort of informal control is being exercised through the Joint Plant Committee which, along with the main producers of steel, has a working arrangement. In arriving at this working arrangement, there is the Steel Priorities Committee which fixes priorities. With regard to flat products and certain special items of steel, the Priorities Committees would fix the priority as would be required by certain essential sections of the administration, such as defence, railways, the DGTD and the rest, and the small-scale industry. Taking into account their demand, certain allocations will have to be made on a priority basis. After making this priority allocation, what remains goes to the open market for sale. In that, I realise the point that there is scarcity, but with the expansion of Rourkela plant, where the flat production capacity has been increased substantially and where we are now having electrolytic tin-plate section, a plate mill and a galvanised sheet mill, and the cold-rolling section, it should be possible for us to meet the demands in the country as regards flat products.

So far as pig iron is concerned, this year, I am confident that the demand would be fully met. The demand as assessed is somewhere near one million tonnes and we would be in a position to meet substantially this one million tonne demand for pig iron. As regards billets, the demand is roundabout one million to 1.1 million tonnes. Our production capacity is about 0.9 million tonnes. We have a heavy programme of export commitment and we have got to honour the export commitment. It is our intention that we should honour this export commitment and, at the same time, try to meet the internal demands. We have made certain special arrangements and I hope that we will be able to meet the billet demand inside the country in a substantial manner. We should be able to meet about 80 to 85 per cent.

As regards flats, there is scarcity and we are making every effort to see that we are in a position to meet the demand, as regards these scarce items.

I would like to mention briefly about the steel plants. As regards Bokaro and the other three main plants, in the series of things, our foreign exchange component was of the order of 25 per cent. Some hon. Members referred to a point the other day that even when you say in percentages that you would be meeting 64 per cent of equipment and 90 per cent of structurals, this and that, your import element costs much more and therefore your foreign exchange component is very high. As regards the other three steel plants, the foreign exchange component was of the order of about 45 per cent. As regards Bokaro, it is going to be 25 per cent. The Russian credit that has been offered is about Rs. 160 crores to Rs. 167 crores. I think within that, it should be possible for us to adjust and that would be just 25 per cent of the foreign exchange element that would be required for Bokaro steel, a very big project which we have in view.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes more.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I realise the House has not much time to spare. I should have certainly liked to—

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : There is no need to ration the time; after all, you are going to guillotine the Demands.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not only a question of your Ministry. Members would like to have the Ministry of Health also touched. I cannot keep that out. It is very difficult. Steel Ministry had four hours at least; but others hardly get that much.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I would very briefly refer to one or two other points. It was mentioned that Government should be an ideal employer. I would have liked to know in what respect we have failed in this regard, as to where we have not been an ideal employer. Take, for example, these very three steel plants, and

what is going to be in Bokaro also. It was almost a charge levelled against this Ministry that we have provided all the housing facilities and other amenities like water, electricity, health, school and everything. Therefore, you have incurred a higher capital cost. On the other hand, some people say, you have put up everything and provided all the facilities and amenities to labour even before you start production. Between the two, Government has to strike a *via media*, as ideal employer. When steel mill workers come to work in the plant, they should have all the necessary amenities. Therefore, Government have provided all the amenities. I hope the House would agree that steel plant workers have a better deal today than anybody else compared to other sectors of industry. I can confidently claim that. I have figures to show it. In Durgapur, the pay of the ordinary worker is somewhere about Rs. 250 including bonus and fringe benefits.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Illiterate labour gets that much ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Yes. But he is working on a three-shift basis and he performs a difficult task. This is all tied up with certain production levels. Let us see the productivity in Durgapur, I am taking Durgapur because it has been highlighted in certain discussions in this House. The productivity at the ingot stage was 68 tonnes per man-year in 1966-67. It dropped down to 50 tonnes in 1967-68 and to 47 tonnes today. This explains the position which has got to be tackled. On this ideology and principle that Government should be a model employer in the matter of paying labour, if productivity is consistently dropping, these two things will not marry. The result is, Durgapur has incurred a loss of Rs. 18 crores in the previous year and a loss of Rs. 18 to 19 crores this year. Next year it will incur a loss of Rs. 15 to 16 crores. At this rate, it cannot sustain the continuous losses and it will work to its disadvantage. Therefore, we, the employers, the leaders of the labour unions and Government—everybody—will have to put their heads together and see that while labour gets all its due under the law, responsibility to do work and maintain productivity at higher levels is also respected by everyone. We should see

that these public sector units in the basic industries justify the confidence that has been vested in them and the amount of capital ploughed into them.

With these words, I hope we would be able to get the support of the House as well as of the leaders of labour unions and the various State Governments and step by step try to go ahead towards self-sufficiency and build the know-how and technical equipment in the steel and allied industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the permission of the House, I will now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 83, 84 and 130, relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.”

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.’

DEMAND NO. 84—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,68,000 be granted to the President to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,53,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

15.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MESSRS. SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up for discussion and voting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Law, a point was raised here regarding Synthetics and Chemicals and the hon. Minister will make a statement on that.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, I was informed that some hon. Members had raised the question regarding dispute between the Firestone Company and Kilachand. The only thing I would like to inform the House is that I have received representations from various quarters regarding this matter. Our present information is that a meeting is going to be held today for the purpose of approving the sole selling agency agreement and another meeting has also been called by shareholders tomorrow for disapproving this agreement. The position is that as long as this subject is before the shareholders' meeting it is not possible under the law for us to interfere, but if the agreement is disapproved the matter falls and there is nothing to be done. But if it is approved it has to come to the company Law Board. Under Section 294 of the Companies Act, when the matter comes to us we shall certainly look as to what is in the interest of the shareholders after the whole matter has been examined. What is done in this meeting will be taken into consideration

by us. So far as my information goes, the shareholders on both the sides are canvassing their cases. I think the only thing we can do is to leave it to the shareholders to decide whether they will approve of the agreement or not. After that has been approved it will come to us and then on the basis of facts and material available to us the Company Law Board will take necessary action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we wanted Government's intervention only on one ground that LIC has invested money in this. Am I to understand that the entire thing has been left in the hands of the shareholders ? After all, LIC is an autonomous corporation working under a particular Ministry which is answerable to this House. Therefore, will a Company Law Officer, a Secretary or a Joint Secretary, also attend the meeting as an observer to see that the interest of LIC money is safe ? Otherwise, Sir, Shri Kilachand may take a decision or the other man may take another decision. Once they approve or disapprove, the final approval should depend on the approval given by the Company Law Board.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as LIC is concerned the hon. Member must appreciate that LIC is as much a shareholder as any other person or any other body, and that LIC also functions under the control and guidance of the Ministry of Finance. I have no reason to doubt that as a shareholder they will not take necessary action to look after the interest of their own as well as the other shareholders. So far as my information goes they are in possession of all the facts and materials which are necessary to take a decision in this matter.

15.44 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF LAW

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 73 and 74 relating to the Ministry of Law for which one hour has been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of

the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 73—MINISTRY OF LAW

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending, the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Under Rule 376(2) a point of order can be raised at any time pertaining to any business before the House. The business before the House, as is evident from the Order Paper, is discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Law. Sir, a serious matter has taken place in this Ministry. I mention with regret that we have read a newspaper item that the Deputy Minister Shri M. Yunus Saleem of this particular Ministry has been insulted by the Secretary of this Ministry. We raised this issue when Shri Gadalingana Gowd was in the Chair. He ruled that when the Demands of this Ministry are taken up we can raise it.

Even today you will find that the hon. Minister is sitting here and the Deputy Minister, although he is in Delhi, is not present here. He has been grossly insulted by the Secretary of the Law Ministry in the presence of the Law Minister, who was a silent spectator to the whole incident. Sir, I would request you to request the

Law Minister to ensure that his Deputy is also present here when we discuss this issue. Because, we want to condemn the action of the Law Secretary. The official has to go by the orders of the Minister, because this Parliament and its members are supreme and sovereign. The executive, the bureaucrats have to serve the legislature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that when Shri Gowd was in the Chair he has ruled that these points can be made when they make their speeches on the Demands of the Law Ministry. I have only cursorily seen what has appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Law Minister deny it.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What appeared in the press is not correct.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Waudiwash) : Then what is the truth ?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul) : As Shri Banerjee has said, it is a question of propriety.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If any expression has to be given about the correctness or incorrectness of that particular statement, which has appeared in the press as emanating from PTI, it can be done only by the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Yunus Saleem, by coming here and making the statement that it is wrong. Otherwise, the Law Minister making a statement that whatever has appeared in the press is not correct would not convince anybody. Then, what is the correct version ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : So far it has not been denied or contradicted. It is a very important matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is not correct for the hon. Minister simply to contradict the press report. Then the House ought to know what the actual fact is, because it is a serious allegation that the Deputy Minister was insulted by the Law Secretary in the presence of the Law Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलराम-पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप विधि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा करा रहे हैं या यह व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर चर्चा करा रहे हैं ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, I am told that Shri Gōwd had observed that this point could be made during the discussion of the Demands of the Law Ministry so that the Minister could reply. Otherwise, it will be wasting our time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, it is not a question of wasting our time. You have permitted this point to be raised.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : I think the whole position will become clear if the Minister gets up and clarifies the position. What has appeared in the press is certainly very serious because it raises the very important question of demeanour, behaviour and relationship of an executive officer or bureaucracy towards Ministers and Members of Parliament. Therefore, instead of coming out with a statement that what has appeared in the newspaper is wrong, if the Minister comes out with a clarification that such an incident did not take place, we would all be very happy. But if, in fact, it had happened, let the truth come out.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, you have permitted that matter to be mentioned and we notice in this House that the Minister is here but the Deputy Minister, who was here a little while ago, is not here.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He is in the other House, piloting a Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We must find out the truth. The Minister must today give information in regard to a matter which has been noised about in the press. We have only one hour for discussion. So, let us not raise the question of wasting our time. This is the only matter which agitates the House and we want the Minister concerned to give a statement here and now, at the beginning.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला कब उठाया जाये, किस ढंग से उठाया जाये इसके बारे में आप निर्देश

दें ? विधि मंत्रालय के ऊपर केवल एक घण्टे की चर्चा है और अगर व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर ही सारा समय चला जायेगा तो विधि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा का समय नहीं मिल पायेगा। लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जैसा सभाचारपत्रों में कहा गया है अगर सचिव महोदय ने यूनस साहयब के साथ सचमुच में वैसा ही व्यवहार किया है जैसा कि पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है तो अब तक मिनिस्टर महोदय को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये था।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो बजे भी यह मामला उठाया था और इस बात को कहा था कि जो अल्फाज ला सेक्रेटरी ने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब के लिये इस्तेमाल किये वह निहायत काबिले ऐतराज हैं। एक सेक्रेटरी, ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी या डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी की इतनी हिम्मत व जुरत हो कि वह एक मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ जिसे कि जनता ने चुन कर पार्लियामेंट में भेजा हो इस तरह के इंसाल्टिंग लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करें और वह भी सीनियर मिनिस्टर साहब की मौजूदगी में करे ? मैं ला सेक्रेटरी की इस हरकत को बहुत बुरा और नावाजिब समझता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस मिस्त्रिबेवियर के लिये जोकि उसने मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ किया, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have pinpointed the issue very correctly. If the behaviour of an executive head, as it is reported, of not showing even ordinary courtesy and respect, is correct then I would ask the Minister to clarify the position, to save time. That is the best thing, that is, state the facts as they are.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : We demand it through you.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will do it. What appeared in the press was that there was some difference of opinion between the Secretary and the Deputy Minister.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ (कासगंज) : डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन का सवाल नहीं है। मिनिस्टर महोदय इस बात को छिपाना चाहते हैं। अखबार में निकला है "प्रास मिसबिहेवियर अगेन्स्ट दि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर।"

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : It is a shameful thing.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I think, on this statement which the hon. Minister is making, you will ask Shri Yunus Saleem to come and make a statement in this House. It is no more a private affair. The news has not been contradicted. The news is that he was insulted in the presence of the Minister. Now he says that it is not true. Then, what is true? We do not want to speak against an officer who cannot come and defend himself here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us ascertain the factual position from the Minister of Law and if there is some contradiction, we shall see what is to be done. If the statement made on the floor of the House is not in keeping with the facts, of course we will have to ascertain the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Today's *Statesman* has given a clear picture of the whole thing. On the face of it, why is this Minister trying to hide the thing and mislead the House? He is so capable of misleading the House.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Deputy Minister is in the other House piloting a Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No, he is in the Central Hall. I have seen him one minute ago. He is misleading the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Then, you bring him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shall I bring him?

SHRI M. A. KHAN : He is in the Central Hall. I have also seen him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Here is a Law Minister making untrue statements. If I had the liberty, I would say he is lying before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him clarify the position. There is no harm if we send for the Deputy Minister to clarify further his position.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Deputy Minister was here. He took leave of me saying that the Foreign Marriages Bill, which is on the agenda of the Rajya Sabha, is going to be taken up and he will attend to it.

What appeared in the newspapers.... (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I saw him two minutes ago in the Central Hall.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Deputy Minister was here. He took leave of me saying that there is a Bill known as the Foreign Marriages Bill, which is on the agenda of the Rajya Sabha, and that he would go there to attend to it.

Now, what appeared in the newspapers two days back was.... (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Today also, in the *Statesman*.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is a new situation.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : New situations require new techniques.

What appeared in the newspapers two days back was that the Deputy Minister was threatening to resign or had resigned from the Ministry because the Secretary insulted him in my presence. The Deputy Minister has neither resigned nor notified that he is resigning. He is very much in the Ministry and continues to be and has continued to be the Deputy Minister.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In spite of the insult? (Interruption).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why is the Minister yielding?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If necessary, we shall send for the Deputy Law Minister.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a very important matter. Mr. Kundu is a lawyer and he would like to know what it is and, whatever he says, I should hear so that the reply is complete, thorough and perfect. That is why I yielded. If he is intentionally interrupting, he is intentionally wasting the time.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

What happened was that on the 16th of this month, I called the Deputy Minister to discuss with him the way in which he disposed of a certain file. I was commenting upon it rather adversely. The Secretary was also present. He supplemented what I said. This naturally hurt the Deputy Minister. I have told the Secretary that it was not proper to have done so and to make amends.

AN HON. MEMBER : Did he do so ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes; he has regretted to the Deputy Minister for his words and the matter is closed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is not closed. It is in today's papers. He is deliberately misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I suggest is, if Deputy Minister is not otherwise busy, I will give him an opportunity to state the facts. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He has said in my presence that he is satisfied. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us now proceed with the Law Ministry's demands.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No regret; he must be suspended. (*Interruptions*).

मिनिस्टर को गाली दे कर रिजेट, यह हम ऐक्सेप्ट नहीं करते ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have a suggestion. Let the Law Minister go to the Rajya Sabha and bring him to the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From the agenda papers, I find, the Deputy Minister is not busy in the other House. Please send for him. (*Interruptions*).

श्री म० अ० खां : इसका मतलब है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने मिसगाइड किया है हाउस को ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ascertained it. He is not busy in the other House. I have ordered and he will come here. In the meantime, let us proceed

further. What I say is, let him come, let him take a little time, let us proceed. We have got only 1 hour.

श्री म० अ० खां : शैल्टर करने से काम नहीं चलता ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The officer is said to be very arrogant. He must be suspended and dismissed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chair is naturally concerned. If facts are proved that the executive head of the Department has insulted a Deputy Minister in the presence of a senior Minister, it is a serious matter. We have to see what it is.

Now, shall we proceed with the business ? (*Interruptions*).

16 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is misleading the House through new techniques.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is a question of the privilege of the House. When the hon. Law Minister was making a statement, he said that, when he was adversely commenting on certain actions of the Deputy Minister in disposing of a file, the Secretary joined him. The Secretary also adversely commented on the action of the Deputy Minister. It is a fact. This cannot be disposed of with regrets. It is a very serious matter. I do not know how the hon. Minister said that the matter was closed. We should take firm action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Law Minister must resign.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The merits and demerits of the case are not being considered. It is a case of misbehaviour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that Mr. Randhir Singh raised the point at 2 O' Clock.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is not a question of merits or demerits of the case.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a serious matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall we proceed ? Our time is wasted....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Kindly call the Deputy Law Minister from the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : The most illegal thing has happened in the Ministry of Law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that it is a serious matter. Let us proceed with the business now and whenever he comes here, we shall allow him. Mr. Koushik.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The Deputy Law Minister was in the Lobby. I saw him two minutes before. Please call him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that he is not there now. (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Either you may call him or I can bring him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Ultimately he will have to come here—now or a little later. Let us now proceed with the debate.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Action must be taken. It is a very serious matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको आपने बुलाया है, यह ठीक है। हम उनको सुनना चाहेंगे। लेकिन तब तक चर्चा तो चलनी चाहिये। सदन का इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is what I have said. Mr. Kaushik may bring.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आज डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के साथ हुआ है, कल को मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ होगा, फिर डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ होगा। इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या मजाक बना रखा है इन अफसरों ने। यह जनता का रोज है। फिर डिप्टी स्पीकर के साथ हो जायगा —

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब तक वह नहीं आते, चर्चा तो आप जारी रखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion. Let us proceed with the business. Let us not waste the time of the House. After some time, he is bound to come back. Now let us proceed with the Business. Mr. Kaushik. Only five minutes.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is a serious matter.

SHRI M. A. Khan rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Khan you go and bring him here.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I bring him. I carry out your orders, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप चर्चा को भी नहीं चलाते हैं और उपमंत्री को भी नहीं बुलाते हैं। आप सदन की कार्रवाई को स्थगित कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have asked Mr. Kaushik to begin his speech. But the whole House stood up and said that the Deputy Minister should be brought here. Now two hon. Members have gone in search of the Deputy Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर नहीं आते, तब क्या होगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yunus Saleem, in your absence a question was raised and Mr. Menon has given an explanation as to what happened. So many things have appeared in the Press, correct or incorrect—we do not know. Therefore we want the factual description of the scene that took place and what has appeared in the Press is correct or incorrect. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 16th April at about 4 O'clock I received a telephonic message from the Law Minister that he wanted to discuss with me certain matters and that he was expecting me at 5 O'clock in his room in the Parliament House. I reached there at about 5. We discussed certain matters.

[Shri M. Yunus Saleem]

Then one file was also discussed between myself and the Law Minister. The Law Minister after having discussed the file dictated the order thereon in my presence and after the order was dictated the stenographer was asked to type the order dictated by the Law Minister. Then we discussed some other problems of the Ministry also regarding extensions. But before the discussion was concluded, the Law Secretary who is in charge of the Advisory Section of the Ministry appeared and entered the room. He sat by my side. After a few minutes he addressed me in very harsh tone and very objectionable. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is the name of the Secretary ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : His name is Mr. Ghei. It is not necessary to repeat every word which was uttered by the Law Secretary. But it was a very unfortunate scene and I felt very much insulted. After he left the room I requested the Law Minister to discuss this matter with me and take suitable action against the Secretary. The Law Minister was in a hurry to go and attend to some meeting. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request hon. Members not to interrupt.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : As some important sub-committee of the Cabinet was to be held to be attended by the Law Minister, he said: Saleem, we shall discuss this matter tomorrow. Now, on the next day, I saw him and I expressed my sentiments to him and I said: Sir, if I have done any wrong, or if I have committed any mistake, it is for you to correct me, and I always stand corrected, because I treat you to be my elder brother, but it is not the job of Secretary to speak to me in such a tone. After all, I am an elected Member of the Parliament also. . . . (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let us hear him.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The Law Minister very kindly and sympathetically said : Yes, I also do not like, but I will send for him and I will see that he apologises and expresses his regrets. Then, next day, I left Delhi and went on a tour. I came back on Monday evening. Unfortunately a news item appeared in the paper. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Not only one paper; it appeared in all papers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you say 'unfortunately' ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I discussed the matter with the Law Minister this morning and the Law Minister said that Secretary is prepared to apologise and express his regrets.

AN HON. MEMBER : The honour of this Parliament is at stake. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Let him conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This man should be brought bodily here and he should be reprimanded by the House.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This morning, in the presence of the Law Minister, Mr. Ghei came and expressed his regret and apologised and so far as I am concerned, I have closed the matter. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There the matter is closed. (Interruption). Now, Mr. Dwivedy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendapara) : This frank and forth-right statement of the Deputy Minister—after all, he is a Member of the Council of Ministers—brings to light the real situation that is prevailing now in the administration itself, as to how the bureaucracy is behaving and taking an upper hand in the administration and the Ministers are treated, if I am excused.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are right. . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If I am excused, it shows, Ministers are treated in manner which is not only dishonourable to them but to the whole public life of this country.

But, perhaps, this is only one occasion. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : A sample.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : A sample which has been brought out. And, therefore, I congratulate him, that the Deputy Minister has the courage to bring this to the light. We should know everything and this matter should not be treated in a very light-hearted manner. Proper

steps should be taken and that officer must be sacked. We are all sorry to learn that such a thing happened in the presence of the Cabinet Minister. However important his work might have been this matter should not have been left at that moment. This matter should have been brought to the notice of the Cabinet to take a decision on this issue. It is not proper that when the Deputy Minister was insulted in the presence of officials the Cabinet Minister should have left the matter to hang on for two-three days and then the matter was published in the press and then only it was brought in the House. This is not proper for a Cabinet Minister under whom and with whom his other colleagues are working. Since it has been brought to the notice of the Parliament, I would further suggest : Let us all discuss now the relationship of bureaucracy with the Ministers and how they should behave. Let us have a thread bare discussion on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mukerjee : (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : One from that side and one from this side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. You brought him to the House. Shri Dwivedy has expressed the sentiments of the House. But if all Leaders want to say something, then I will have to call a few.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं इस बारे में आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि इस मामले में हाउस की तौहीन हुई है इस लिए हाउस के लीडर, यानी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस पर स्टेटमेंट करना चाहिए कि वह इस मामले में क्या महसूस करती हैं और हाउस की फीलिंस का किस कदम अदब करती हैं। वह हाउस की लीडर हैं, सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी की नहीं। वह सारे केंद्री की प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। यह मामला सिर्फ श्री यूनुस सलीम का नहीं है। उनकी जगह पर चाहे कोई भी हो अगर कोई सेक्रेटरी किसी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर की मौजूदगी में ऐसा करता है, तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि

प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस बारे में क्या महसूस करती हैं और क्या एक्शन लेना चाहती हैं।

[श्री عبدالغनी डार (गुडगाँव) :
मिर्वा प्वाँन्ट ऑफ आर्डर हे -
अस बारے میں آپ کی (رولنگ)
چاہتا ہوں - کہ چونکہ اس معاملے
میں ہاؤس کی توہین ہوئی ہے -
اس لئے ہاؤس کے لیڈر - یعنی
پرائم منسٹر - کو اس پر ستیمنت منٹ
کرنا چاہئے - کہ وہ اس معاملے میں
کیا متحسوس کرتی ہیں - اور ہاؤس
کی فیلمنگس کا کس قدر ادب کرتی
ہیں - وہ ہاؤس کی لیڈر ہیں -
صرف کانگریس پارٹی کی نہیں - وہ سارے
کنگری کی پرائم منسٹر ہیں - یہ
معاملہ صرف شری یونس سلیم کا
نہیں ہے - اُن کی جگہ پر چاہے
کوئی بھی ہو - اڈر کوئی سیکرٹری
کسی کیہنٹ منسٹر کی موجودگی
میں ایسا کرتا ہے - تو ہم جاننا
چاہتے ہیں کہ پرائم منسٹر اس
بارے میں کیا متحسوس کرتی ہیں -
اور کیا ایکشن لینا چاہتی ہیں -]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : The House is in possession of certain matters which have been said by the Law Minister as well as the Deputy Law Minister. Most of us, as you indicated, would agree entirely with what Shri Dwivedy has said. But I feel, Sir, there are certain procedural proprieties which we also should observe, that is to say, after having heard what we have heard from these two Ministers, this House must discuss this matter directly and that is why some time has got to be set apart. We cannot in a huff decide one thing or the other. Now, most of us seem to agree with what Shri Dwivedy has said. It is necessary to have a discussion where the Prime Minister also has got to be present because the functioning of the Cabinet is a theme which has pushed itself to the foreground. Therefore, you must consult Speaker on this matter and allot specific time for discussion of this issue in the presence of the Prime Minister and

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

leaders of the Cabinet so that this kind of bureaucratic abuse of authority and showing of temper in the face of elected representatives of the people is stopped. Not only that, the Deputy Minister who thought of resigning has now been stamped into saying 'I closed the matter'. We are not going to allow the Deputy Minister to consider the matter as closed. He cannot close the matter. Only the House can close the matter after discussing it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है, यह न सिर्फ डिप्टी मिनिस्टर की इज्जत का सवाल है, सारे हाउस की इज्जत का सवाल है, बल्कि देश की इज्जत का सवाल है। सवाल यह है कि इस देश में यह अफसरान पी० सी० एस०, आई० सी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० यह हुकूमत करते हैं या हमारे वजीर हुकूमत करते हैं। जहाँ तक शराफत का सवाल है, इखलाक का सवाल है, शराफत का नमूना है सारे हाउस के सामने जो मु० युनुस साहब ने रखा। पर इतने बेहतरीन इन्सान के साथ ऐसा सुलूक हो सकता है तो मेरे जैसे गुस्से वाले आदमी के साथ तो भगवान जाने क्या होगा ? मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि एक मिनट आप मुझे दें। यह मामला ऐसा है कि एक आफेंस का कन्फेशन उन्होंने किया है। उन्होंने आ कर माफी मांगी, इसका मतलब सारे वाकयात को तस्लीम करते हैं। अब मामला मिनिस्टर के हाथ में नहीं रहा, ला मिनिस्टर के हाथ में नहीं रहा, अब तो मामला सारे हाउस के सामने है। जब एक अफसर ने कन्फेशन किया है एक आफेंस का और आफेंस है मिसबिहेवियर का, उन्होंने बदतमीजी की है एक वजीर की शान में— बस लाख आदमी चुन कर एक एम० पी० को भेजते हैं और एम० पी० मिल कर वजारत को बनाते हैं, एक वजीर करोड़ों आदमियों का नुमाइन्दा होता है। एक करोड़ आदमियों की नुमाइन्दगी की शान में एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर गुस्ताखी करे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसे बदार्शत नहीं

किया जा सकता। इन के दिमाग आज भी वही हैं जो अंग्रेजों के वक्त में थे। इन के दिमाग सुधरे नहीं हैं और उन्हें माफी पर नहीं छोड़ना है। उन को सस्पेंड किया जाये और सस्पेंड करने के बाद उन को डिस्मिस किया जाये ताकि दूसरे अफसरों को सबक मिले। आज हो सकता है डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के साथ हुआ, कल मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट के साथ हो सकता है, परसों हो सकता है दूसरे नेताओं के साथ हो, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ हो.....(ब्यवधान)

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ हो। यह मामला बहुत संगीन है और बहुत बड़े नतायज इस के हो सकते हैं। मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि आप पूरी नोटिस इस की लें और उस अफसर को ऐसी सजा दी जाये कि सारे अफसरों के दिमाग सही हो जायें और इस किस्म की बात आगे रिपीट न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before calling the next speaker, I would make a suggestion. Prof. Mukerjee has suggested, just now, on the spur of the moment, if we were to carry on a debate on this issue, there would be no end. The House is seized of the matter as every member feels about it. So you should request the Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee to find sometime to discuss the behaviour and conduct of the executive *vis-a-vis* the Ministers concerned. This is the main issue and that has been pinpointed by Shri Dwivedy and Prof. Mukerjee.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : 'लेकिन सेक्रेटरी ने कहा क्या ? किस चीज पर डिस्कस हम करेंगे, यह भी देखना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does he want to carry it on just now ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : नहीं, मैं यह नहीं कहता, बाद में आप सोचें लेकिन जब तक सारे तथ्य सामने नहीं आयेंगे तब तक कोई भी

बात निर्णय करना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिये जैसा बाद में आप ने कहा.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक बात और भी है। सदन की नेत्री के नाते प्रधान मन्त्री को भी इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देना चाहिये। प्रश्न एक उप-मंत्री और सचिव का नहीं है, प्रश्न यह है कि सचिव और मंत्रि-परिषद् के सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध किस प्रकार का हो ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मुहम्मद युनुस साहब ने यहां सदन में आ कर सारी बात कही नहीं थी, तब तक मुझे इस की अनुभूति नहीं थी कि मामला इतना गम्भीर है क्यों कि समाचार पत्रों में छपा, फिर उसका खण्डन आ गया। लेकिन किसी मंत्रि-परिषद् के सदस्य को कोई सचिव अपमानित करे, यह गम्भीर घटना है जिस का सदन को नोटिस लेना होगा। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि अगर माफी मांगने के बाद युनुस साहब का ही समाधान हो गया तो फिर मामले को तूल देना शायद सम्भव नहीं होगा। इसलिये मामले को एक व्यापक परिवेश में देखना पड़ेगा कि सचिवों और उप-मंत्रियों के बीच में क्या सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये, मंत्रियों के बीच में क्या सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। अगर उप-प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें तो शायद सदन को कुछ समाधान हो जाये नहीं तो प्रधान मन्त्री से कहा जाये कि वह इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : अभी अभी उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैंने कहते हुए सुना, जब चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी कह रहे थे तो उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऐसा बड़े मंत्रियों के साथ नहीं होता। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उप-प्रधान मंत्री और इन मंत्रियों के पीठ पीछे जो यह बड़े बड़े आई० स्त्री० एस० लोग हैं यह जो कहते हैं वह सुना नहीं जा सकता.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In this matter, when the Minister himself is satisfied, how does the question arise in this House?.... (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a question of behaviour of the bureaucracy.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The matter has been brought to the notice of the House. It should be discussed. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am only told that the Minister is satisfied. That is why I said that. (Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Minister has to satisfy the House. The matter is before the House now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह पूरे हाउस की बेइज्जती का सवाल है।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with what my friends, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and Shri H. N. Mukerjee, have said. We should take the earliest possible opportunity to discuss this matter. We may consider the procedure also in regard to that, when the Leader of the House, the important Ministers on that side and the Leaders of the Opposition parties could get together and discuss it between themselves and also within the House itself as to what kind of relations should subsist between the Secretaries and the Ministers—we have got various tiers of Ministers—how the Cabinet Ministers should learn to treat his colleague, how he should also have the capacity—from the Prime Minister downwards—to see that the Secretaries behave not only towards the Cabinet Ministers but all the other Ministers below them.

I may add this, to what my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has said. This is not the first occasion when this sort of thing has happened. No less a person than the former Home Minister had to complain in the statement that he made after he had resigned that he was not getting sufficient or proper or adequate or satisfactory co-operation from his Secretary : that was the Secretary of the Home Ministry. It is there on record. I put the question to the Prime Minister, then, as to what are the relations between the Cabinet Ministers and their

[Shri Ranga]

Secretaries. Then the Prime Minister said whenever any Cabinet Minister wanted a change in the Secretary, it had to come up before a sub-committee of the Cabinet. Then I asked her who were the members of that committee, and she said, "The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the concerned Minister." Here, the concerned Minister was the Home Minister, and the Home Minister himself was in trouble. Therefore, the two were put into one; one was a party to the dispute. So, the Prime Minister had to take a decision; it was a committee of only one. It came to that. I left it at that, because, advisedly, some day I knew these things would arise, the loose manner in which the Ministers have to learn, function, and to live with their own troubles.

I can easily sympathise with my friend the Cabinet Minister about the time that he had taken, the hesitation that he had had, and so on, because, in the light of the fate of no less a person that Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, this is not new. If Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda could not get any change in his Secretary, what could this poor Law Minister do? If he were to remain content in the Cabinet, he must necessarily be very circumspect. I do not blame him. It must be the plight of quite a large number of Minister's poor people, who have got to keep all these things to themselves and live with them. Otherwise, the little reputation that this Government is enjoying in the country would be lost, and then nobody would care for the Ministers, even Cabinet Ministers.

Under these circumstances, something has got to be done in order to see that the Secretaries get definite instructions as to how they should behave towards the Ministers. And the Cabinet Ministers also should have some kind of assurance as to what they could expect from their Secretaries, and if by any chance, the Secretaries were to prove to be powerful, they take umbrage and full protection from the Prime Minister. To-day I am afraid they are not getting it. We do not know the relationship between the Cabinet Minister and the various Ministers below him. They should take the leaders of the various parties into confidence about this.

Having said this, I would say, we should not do anything in a hurry to weaken the prestige of the Secretaries also. After all,

they are the permanent people. The ministers may be elected by the people, but they come and go. The Secretaries have to maintain some prestige *vis-a-vis* the whole lot of various cadres of officers. Their prestige also must be maintained. We want an efficient civil service. I do not want the civil service to be demoralised either by the reactionaries or by the so-called leftists. I want the civil service to be strong, efficient and permanent, to be capable of taking decisions in a courageous manner. They should have the courage to be able to say to the minister, "I do not agree with this. Please consider the other aspects also. Having considered everything, if you come to a decision, it is my loyal duty to implement it. But it is also my duty to place these things before you." The civil service should be able to do that. Otherwise, this country will go to dogs. In some States, the civil service has been very much weakened already; I do not want it to happen at the centre. At the same time, I do not want the ministers to be weak-kneed, as some of them appear to be. I am sorry, Sir, you put the Deputy Minister in trouble by asking him to give an answer when he did not know all that was happening here. Therefore, he offered that short remark. I hope he would not stand by that unnecessarily and he would give himself and the Leader of the House more time to consider this matter and give satisfaction to the House as well as to the whole Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I appeal to all sides of the House? Let us proceed with the Demands. This matter should be taken up at the appropriate time.

श्री सु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा रंगा जी ने कहा यह वाक्या नया नहीं है, इस से पहले भी नन्दा जी के साथ ऐसा हुआ था। ये मिनिस्टर तो नोमिनली बना दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि ये सेक्रेटरीज, यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी रूल करती है और यही वजह है कि वक्तन-फवक्तन ऐसे वाक्यात होते रहते हैं। हमारा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर 10 लाख आदमियों को रिप्रेजेंट करता है, इस हाउस का मेम्बर है

और यह हाउस मुस्तकिल रहने वाला है, इस हाउस की सदस्यता मुस्तकिल है। यह हो सकता है कि युनुस सलीम न आये कोई दूसरा आदमी चुन कर आये, चव्हाण साहब न आये, कोई दूसरा आदमी आये, लेकिन हाउस की सदस्यता कायम रहेगी, वह बदलने वाली नहीं है, इस लिये अगर इस हाउस के स्टेटस को कायम नहीं रखा गया, इस हाउस के सदस्यों की इज्जत को कायम नहीं रखा गया तो इस के नतायज इस मुल्क के लिये ठीक नहीं होंगे। जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ—अंग्रेज चले गये, लेकिन अपने बच्चों को छोड़ गये जो अभी भी कमजोर किस्म के मिनिस्ट्रों पर हावी होने की कोशिश करते हैं। डा० साहब जैसा मिनिस्टर हो, तो भले ही मुश्किल से हाथ में आयेगा, लेकिन कुछ कमजोर किस्म के मिनिस्ट्रों पर ये लोग सवार होने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस लिये अगर इन मिनिस्ट्रों और इस हाउस की इज्जत की हिफाजत नहीं की गई तो यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी बढ़ती चली जायगी—इस लिये इन के बारे में फैसला करना हमारा सब से पहला कदम होना चाहिये। मैं इस बात से कतई सहमत नहीं हूँ कि ये सेक्रेट्रीज मुस्तकिल रहने वाले हैं। सब से पहले इस देश में चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों की इज्जत बरकरार रहनी चाहिये, यह नौकर-शाही हरगिज नहीं चलनी चाहिये। हम इस बात की हरगिज इजाजत नहीं दे सकते कि ये सिविल सर्वेन्ट चुने हुए सदस्यों के साथ इस तरह से विहेव करें। पहले भी इस किस्म की बहुत सी शिकायतें आ चुकी हैं।—रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और दूसरे मेम्बरों के खिलाफ शिकायत आ चुकी है कि वे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ ठीक बर्ताव नहीं करते। इस लिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है।

मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप इस के ऊपर डिस्कशन के लिये समय दें ताकि हम अपनी अपनी बात सदन के सामने रख सकें। मैं लीडर आफ दी हाउस और कैबिनेट

मिनिस्टर साहबान से भी अपील करूंगा कि सदन जिन खयालात का इजहार करे, उस को बुक्कत दें, उस को इज्जत दें और ऐसा तरीका अपनायें जिससे आइन्दा इस किस्म की बातें पैदा न हों।

श्री शशिमूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन जिन देशों में क्रांति हुई, वहां से ब्यूरोक्रेसी को खत्म किया गया। लेकिन जब हमारा देश स्वाधीन हुआ—गांधी जी और नेहरू जी ने ब्यूरोक्रेसी को सब तरह का मौका दिया, सब तरह का सम्मान उन को इस देश में दिया गया—मेरी पार्टी ने दिया, नेहरू जी ने दिया और आज के नेता दे रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर ये ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हमारे नेताओं को अपमानित करते हैं तो यह गलत बात है, इस को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। हम ने पुराने जमाने देखे हैं जब ये लोग अंग्रेजों के साथ काम करते थे, उस के बाद आजादी के जमाने में देखा, रिटायर होने के बाद देखा कि किस तरह से इस देश की कास्ट पर वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट कि नौकरी करते हैं। हम इस तरह से अपने नेताओं को अपमानित नहीं करने देंगे। इन्होंने जिस डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को अपमानित किया है—उस से सारे हाउस का अपमान किया है, इस लिए उस अफसर को फौरन सस्पेंड करना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will treat this as the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Law. I will now call the Minister to reply.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapali) : Sir, this is not only a question of the behaviour of the Secretary of the Law Ministry, it is a question of the behaviour of the bureaucracy towards the elected Members of Parliament and the Cabinet. There is no difference between a Minister and a Deputy Minister so far as the Secretary is concerned. He should have behaved in a proper manner. I wonder how the hon. Law Minister who was present could support it. This creates a suspicion in our minds that a certain be-

[Shri Nambiar]

haviour of Cabinet Ministers has encouraged the bureaucracy. Therefore, we do not want that sort of thing to continue. Further, it is not a question of privilege of the House or privilege of the Member; it is a question of the rule by the people and not by the bureaucracy. Some hon. Member said that members of the Treasury Benches may be going and these people in the bureaucracy will remain. But, Sir, let me remind them that these bureaucratic Secretaries will be sent out or dismissed at the point of a pen. They are to be removed first and this House will remain. Members may change but the bureaucracy will have to go at our command. Therefore, they must be told as to how they should behave.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had one hour for the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Law. There is a cut motion which reads like this:

“Reported misbehaviour of the Law Secretary towards the Deputy Minister of Law.”

Debate has taken place on that. I will ask the Law Minister to reply. If hon. Member's want they can vote on the cut motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is that an indirect way of avoiding discussion. I am not going to be confronted later by the Chair with a decision that the Law Ministry's Demands have been discussed during the Budget Discussion and this matter was raised there. A very important matter of principle has come to the surface that requires discussion at a level which is different from what prevails at this point of time. To discuss it as part of the Demands for Grants or as a cut motion or something like that will not do. You have to take time for a full-dress discussion on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry, Professor Mukerjee has not followed me correctly. I have said that we must have a full-dress debate on the question of the behaviour of the executive with the Ministers. In consultation with the Speaker and with the concurrence of the BAC some time could be fixed for this discussion. Because we have got another Ministry to be taken up and the cut motions are to be moved, for the time being at least, let the matter be closed

with the Law Minister's reply. That is the only suggestion I am making. There must be some end to this discussion. I am not completely shutting out discussion. That is left to the Speaker and the BAC.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The statement made by the Deputy Minister here cannot be treated as closed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not treating it as closed.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Whatever discussion has taken place is only on the basis of the statement of the Deputy Minister which has nothing to do with the Demands of the Law Ministry. So, it will be unfair if you connect or mix the two. Let the demands of the Law Ministry be discussed, as usual and, as you have observed, let the date and time be fixed for discussing this very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope you at least agree to the closure of this debate now.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : (Bombay Central) : This whole discussion has taken place on the point of order raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. Then a statement was made by the Minister and discussion followed on that. Now we want to speak on the Demands of the Law Ministry. Sir, you are mixing up the two issues. How could you deny a discussion of the Ministry ? It is being unfair to the House to do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not mixing the two issues at all. We had just one hour for Law Ministry and we wanted to take up the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and at least touch it, as I had announced. I am not closing this debate. We will spend half an hour for this demand and then take up the next demand. So far as this discussion is concerned, it will be taken up on some other day.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir during the centenary celebrations of the Bombay High Court a souvenir was published, and in that souvenir there is a pertinent reference to a salient fact, and it is this. The old British Judges of the Bombay High Court did not even respond to invitations for tea from

Government House, the reason being that they did not want, consciously or unconsciously, to be suborned in any manner by the executive in the discharge of their judicial duties. They wanted strictly to adhere to what is known as judicial seclusion. But what do we find to day? A news item appeared in the press recently that a Judge of the Allahabad High Court entertained the Chief Minister to dinner and the members of the bar were greatly agitated over it. Certainly, it is not a healthy practice at all. In this context, I would only say that what the judges were in the past and what the judges are today makes me recall the words of Julius Caesar "What a fall my countrymen?"

The other day I was in the Supreme Court and it pained me to hear personal attacks of the judge of the Maharashtra High Court who tried an election petition. In fact, for 25 minutes personal attacks were going on against the judge himself with regard to his conduct of the case. Why is all this happening? The reasons are not far to seek. In fact, the Chief Minister has got the power to appoint Vice-Chancellors, members of inquiry commissions and also to send them to foreign countries on certain occasions. These are some of the powers and favours which a Chief Minister could confer on the Judges of the High Court.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

It is because of this that the High Court Judges actually try to please the Chief Ministers, as we have been seeing. It is not uncommon that some of these Judges actually wait on the Chief Ministers. So, the matter has come to that.

I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to see that no sort of commissions or appointments should be assigned to a High Court Judge after he retires. This is a salutary rule and it will have a salutary effect if it is very strictly enforced in times to come.

In this context I would also say that it is not only desirable but also necessary now to implement the Law Commission's recommendations with regard to the appointment of Judges and their transfers. To quote

only a small instance, supposing that a man has been practising for 25 years in a particular High Court and he is elevated as a Judge in the same High Court. Certainly, it is not a desirable thing at all.

Why? The cardinal principle of law is that justice should not only be done but it should also appear to be done. Here a man, who has practised, has his own relation with the other members of the Bar. If he is put in the same High Court at the same place, naturally there will be a certain amount of embarrassment. This has to be looked into also. All these difficulties will be obviated if the Law Commission's recommendations are implemented in letter and spirit.

Then, delay in courts is a very important matter. The number of cases pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court is really shocking. In fact, Justice Shah, when he presided over the Tax Advocates' Conference in Delhi, said that the whole judicial system would break down if the accumulation went on with this speed at which it was now going on. He also showed what was the cause for this. He said—I quote—

"the illdrafted, ilconceived, sometimes solvenly drafted acts, rules, regulations, orders, directions and circulars which are poured out in a continuous and ever-increasing stream from the legislative branch"—

are the causes for this. Is it not correct? In fact, our legislation machinery is a flourishing one. It is akin to a basic industry. We have been producing so many acts. It is the only industry which is flourishing very well in our country.

Every legislation is pushed through in hot haste. This leads to vagueness. Justice Shah again says:

"Hardly a day passes when the courts are not confronted with problems which become difficult because of vagueness, inconsistency and sometimes sheer ineptitude in drafting."

All this can be obviated to a very great extent if really there is no hurry in pushing through legislation. Some time back we passed the Gold Control Bill within five days. This is the way in which legislation is pushed through, in such great hurry. The result is

[Shri K.M. Kaushik]

is that it will be ambiguous, there are several loopholes and naturally so many cases are bound to go to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Therefore there is congestion of work and naturally delay takes place.

With these submissions, I would request the hon. Law Minister to consider very seriously implementing the recommendations of the Law Commission in this regard.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to translate Acts into Hindi (1)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to amend old and obsolete Acts (2)]

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take action against the Election Commissioner for his latest statement regarding Kashmir by-elections in which he abused his powers and indulged in politics (8)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to publish the laws in Hindi (11)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the justice cheap and easily available (12)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make available free legal advice to the poor (13)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make election laws easy and effective (14)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to enforce strictly the law regarding ceiling on election expenses (15)].

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make law to check beating and withholding of voters from casting their votes and other irregularities committed during elections (16)]

* That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take strict action against the persons who incite casteism, provincialism and communalism during elections (17)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to guarantee casting of votes by Harijans and other weak people (18)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to end the inordinate delay that takes place in hearing the suits (19)].

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Reported misbehaviour of the law Secretary towards the Deputy Minister of Law. (9)]

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय चेयरमैन महोदय, विधि मंत्रालय एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। मुझे खुशी है कि एक उत्तम और कुशल मंत्री के हाथों में यह मंत्रालय है। इस देश के अन्दर जो तरीका है वह वही तरीका है जोकि यहां पर अंग्रेज छोड़कर चले गए थे। उसी परिपाटी के ऊपर विधि मंत्रालय और सारी कानून की व्यवस्था भारतवर्ष में चल रही है। भारतवर्ष में तीन तरीके की व्यवस्था है। एक माल विभाग, दूसरे दीवानी और तीसरे फौजदारी। माल विभाग के सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय सरकारों के माध्यम से कानून बनते हैं। लेकिन दीवानी और फौजदारी खास तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से चलती हैं। जब इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद की व्यवस्था को स्वीकार किया गया है और समाजवाद की व्यवस्था को

स्थापित करने का विचार है तब फिर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि फौजदारी के अन्दर जो जाब्ता फौजदारी है और ताजीरात हिन्द में यानी इंडियन पैनल कोड और सी० आर० पी० सी०, उनमें आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। जब तक इस में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक सुव्यवस्था देश के अन्दर कायम नहीं हो सकती। इस के अन्दर एक दफ़ा है १०६ जाब्ता फौजदारी के अन्तर्गत है यह दफ़ा अंग्रेजों ने इसलिये रखी थी कि जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जो बेगुनाह हैं उन को फंसा कर के उस दफ़ा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया जाये। और सैकड़ों, हजारों आदमी बगैर सबूत और शहादत के कचहरियों में बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं और उन को सजा हो जाती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जितनी जल्दी दफ़ा १०६ जाब्ता फौजदारी से निकाल देंगे उतना ही अच्छा हो।

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]

आज इस जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद के अन्दर मुकदमे का लड़ना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। वे ही लोग मुकदमा लड़ सकते हैं जिन के पास धन है। यदि श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी या माननीय मंडारे जैसे वकील को कोई आदमी रखे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस की जायदाद बिक जायगी। इतना पैसा वह चार्ज करते हैं। तो आवश्यक है कि इस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सस्ता, सरल और सुगम न्याय की व्यवस्था हो, और ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जो शीघ्रता से लोगों को फ़ैसला मिल सके, और जो गरीब निर्धन हैं, जिन के पास पैसा नहीं है उन के लिये तो ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि निःशुल्क उन्हें कानूनी सहायता प्रदान हो। तब तो वह अपनी कठिनाइयों को न्यायालय के सामने रख सकते हैं, नहीं तो नहीं रख सकते हैं।

आप ने देखा कि जो ऐडवोकेट लोग बनते हैं उन की भी फ़ीस अधिक रख दी गई है।

उन के सामने भी आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट का प्रश्न है, वह भी बेकार हैं, कचहरियों में घूमते हैं लेकिन उन को काम नहीं मिलता है। अपने को जन कल्याण कहने वाली सरकार का यह कर्तव्य होता है कि वह जो ऐडवोकेट्स हैं, अधिवक्ता हैं, जिन के पास काम नहीं है उन्हें भी काम देने की व्यवस्था करे।

एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न देश के सामने है। न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका का प्रथकीकरण, कुछ प्रान्तों में तो हो गया है, लेकिन हर प्रान्त में नहीं हो पाया है। और जिन प्रान्तों में कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका पृथक हुई भी है उन में भी न्यायपालिका क्लेक्टर और कमिश्नर के अन्तर्गत है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उसे सीधे हाई कोर्ट के अन्तर्गत कर दें जिस से कि कार्यपालिका से कोई उस का सम्बन्ध न हो।

इस देश के अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी विचित्र घटना यह है कि जजों की नियुक्ति होती है, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों, हाई कोर्ट के हों, जिला जज हों या ऐडवोकेट जनरल हों, उन की नियुक्ति गृह मंत्रालय से होती है। वह विधि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आते हैं लेकिन नियुक्ति उन की गृह मंत्रालय करता है। विधि मंत्रालय के द्वारा नहीं होती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो नियुक्ति हो वह विधि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हो। विधि मंत्री महोदय कानून के जानकार हैं और जो कानून के जानकार होते हैं वे उस काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग आदि की आल इंडिया सर्विस है उसी तरह से आप को यह करना चाहिये कि जो जुडिशियल सर्विसेज हैं उन का भी आल इंडिया बेसिस करें ताकि एक समानता हो, सारे भारत

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

में एक ही सर्विस हो। जो मुन्सिफ़ हैं, जज हैं, हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हैं, उन की तनख्वाह में भी आप को वृद्धि करनी चाहिये, उन को अधिक सुविधा प्रदान करें क्योंकि जब आप उन को हर तरह की सुविधा देंगे तो वह न्याय ढंग से दे सकेंगे।

अभी तक जब कि राजभाषा हिन्दी अपनायी है, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी आप ने माना है, लेकिन जो फ़ैसले होतें हैं वह हिन्दी भाषा में नहीं हो पाते हैं। मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय अपने मंत्रालय में जो कानून बने हुए हैं अंग्रेजी में उन का हिन्दी अनुवाद करायें। और फ़ैसले जो मुन्सिफ़, जिला जज तथा हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज करें वह हिन्दी में करें, अपनी भाषा में करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अनुदान मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में पेश की है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय विधि मंत्री महोदय जितने लम्बे, चौड़े, तगड़े और वजनदार हैं उन की रिपोर्ट उतनी ही दुबली, पतली और छोटी है। इस के लिये मैं उन को दोष नहीं दे सकता। वे बेचारे करें भी तो क्या करें। उन के पास कुछ काम ही नहीं है। कहने को ला मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन जितने हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज हैं उन की नियुक्ति करने का उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस सदन में बहुत पहले से मांग की जा रही है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के बदले हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न है वह ला मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन आना चाहिये। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि वह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट

के जजों की नियुक्ति ला मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन करे।

सभापति महोदय, यद्यपि इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम केवल मुंशीगिरी करने का है, जिसे पैरवीकारी कहते हैं, कुछ मामलों की पैरबी करना, दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को सलाह देना, फिर भी इस के जिम्मे तीन और काम हैं, इलेक्शन कमीशन, ला कमीशन और इन्कम टैक्स ट्रिब्युनल्स। इन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

जहां तक इलेक्शन कमीशन का सवाल है मैं आपका ध्यान और सारे सदन का ध्यान मध्यावधि चुनावों की ओर आकर्षित करूंगा। चुनाव फ़ेयर हों, अच्छे ढंग से हों, ईमानदारी के साथ हों, यह सब की मांग है। हम कहते हैं कि हमारे बैलट पेपर नासिक में छापे जायें, कुछ कहते हैं कि बैलट पेपर्स पर वोटर्स की फोटो हो। लेकिन जहां तक इन मध्यावधि चुनावों का सम्बन्ध है इन में देखा गया कि ऐनब्लाक बूथ के बूथ वोटर अपने वोट ही नहीं डाल सके। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ, बिहार में भी बंगाल में भी और मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, कुछ स्थानों में ऐसा ही हुआ होगा। एक नयी टेक्नीक डेवलप कर ली गयी है और उस के अनुसार जो कैंडीडेट काफी तगड़े होते हैं कि वे दस बाहर बूथों पर कब्जा जमा लेते हैं। वे पोलिंग एजेंट के रूप में अपने आदमी भेजते हैं या बैसे आदमी रखवाते हैं जिन को वे खरीद सकते हैं। इन चुनावों में देखा गया कि जहां एक हजार वोटर्स का बूथ है वहां 997, 998 तक वोट डाले गये हैं। क्या यह कहीं संभव है। जहां हजार वोटर हों वहां 998 वोट डाले जा सकें? वहां हुआ यह है कि जिस पोलिंग एजेंट का बूथ पर जाने का आठ बजे का समय था उसे सात बजे ही बुला लिया गया और 5, 7 आदमियों ने मिल कर सब बैलट पेपर्स को स्टाम्प कर बवसों में डाल दिया। बैलट पेपर्स नासिक में छपे या वोटर्स का फोटोग्राफ़ उन पर रहे

इससे इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी रोकੀ नहीं जा सकती। जब तक पोलिंग अफसरों को जो काम दिया गया है करने के लिये उस को वह ठीक और ईमानदारी से नहीं कर सकते हैं तब तक आशा नहीं कर सकते हम कि आगे चुनावों में फेयर वोटिंग हो सकेगी। जो गूंडा गर्दी कर सकते हैं, जो लोगों को खरीद सकते हैं उन्हीं का बोलबाला रहेगा। जिस तरह से चुनाव हो रहे हैं मैं कहूंगा कि यह जनतंत्र का एक तरह से जनाजा निकल रहा है और लोकतन्त्र बड़े खतरे में है। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे कुछ ऐसे उपायों को सोचें और सदन के सदस्यों से इस बारे में सलाह लें और सोचें कि किस तरह से निष्पक्ष और फ़ेयर इलेक्शन हो सकता है।

एक बात मैं ला कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। ला कमीशन 1956 में नियुक्त किया गया था और उस के बाद 39 रिपोर्टें उस की निकल चुकी हैं लेकिन अभी तक बहुत से पुराने कानून पड़े हुए हैं जिन को छूटा तक नहीं गया है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि ला कमीशन में जो एक चेयरमैन और तीन रिटायर्ड जज काम कर रहे हैं उन के बदले कुछ सब कमेटी के रूप में कुछ और जजेज मुकर्रर किये जायें जिस से हमारे जितने पुराने कानून हैं उन का जल्दी जल्दी से सिंहावलोकन कर पुनर्गठन कर सकें।

एक बात मैं हिन्दू कोड के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां ला मिनिस्टर साहब का सवाल है, हमारे यहां कांग्रेस अपने को समप्रदायवाद से अलग समझती है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कांग्रेस ही सब से बड़ी सामप्रदायवादी संस्था है। आज हिन्दुओं के लिए हिन्दू कोड है, लेकिन दूसरी जातियों के लिये कोई दूसरा कोड नहीं है हमारे यहां सरकार जाति विभेद कर रही है और तफ़रका पैदा कर रही है। मैं कहूंगा कि हिन्दू कोड के बदले एक कामप्रीहेन्सिव सिविल कोड हो जिस के मातहत जितने

हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिन्दे हैं, हिन्दु, मुसलमान, ईसाई आदि सभी उस के अन्दर आवें।

इन्कम टैक्स ट्राइब्यूनल ला मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत आता है। आज इन्कम टैक्स ट्राइब्यूनल में मामलों की संख्या इतनी बढ़ गयी है क्योंकि इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में जब से लिमिटेशन दो वर्ष कर दिया गया है तब से मामले बहुत जल्दी सुलटाये जा रहे हैं और उस के मुकाबले में काम करने वाले इन्कम टैक्स ट्राइब्यूनल काफ़ी नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दिल्ली जैसे स्थानों में जहां पैन्डेन्सी बहुत काफ़ी बढ़ रही है वहां और ट्राइब्यूनल बनाये जायें जिस से कम से कम जितने भी मामले हैं उन में 6 महीने से ज्यादा का समय न लगे।

17 hrs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तीन, चार मिनट में ही अपनी बात ख़त्म कर दूंगा। पहली बात तो मेरी यह है कि जैसा ला मिनिस्टर के सामने मैं पहले भी हाफ़ औवर डिस्कशन के समय अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट को लेकर पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के लोगों को दिक्कत और परेशानी का अनुभव हो रहा है क्योंकि वह पिछले हजारों सालों से कस्टमरी ला से गवर्न होते रहे हैं और इस हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट को वह अपने रस्म, रिवाज आदि में एक रूकावट समझते हैं। इस तरह से उन के रिवाज वगैरह ख़त्म कर दिये जाएंगे। इसीलिए हरियाणा, गवर्नमेंट और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट इस किस्म का ला पास करना चाहती है ताकि उन की मौजूदा दिक्कत व परेशानी ख़त्म हो सके। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की हुई है। आप को याद होगा कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहां कहा था कि कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अगर इस किस्म का कोई अमेंडमेंट करना चाहे तो वह कौनकरेंट लिस्ट के मातहत ऐसा कर सकती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन का जैसा स्टेटमेंट है, पंजाब की तरफ़ से इस

किस्म का कोई ला आये और हरियाणा सरकार भी कोई इस किस्म का अर्माइंग ला लाना चाहे तो ला मिनिस्टर साहब मेहरबानी कर के उसे मंजूर कर लें। बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के दक्षिण राज्यों के वह चाहे मंजूर करें या न करें लेकिन हरियाणा और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के जरूर मंजूर कर लें। मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दू सक्सेसशन ऐक्ट में इस तरह की तरमीम मंजूर की जाये कि लड़की को अपने पिता के यहां हक न रहे बल्कि लड़की को उसके पति के यहां अर्थात् फादर इन ला के यहां हक मिले।

जैसा कि आजकल एलैक्शन ला है उस में मास स्केल पर यह इम्पर्सोनेशन चलता है। मलत आदमी वोट डाल दिया करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह इम्पर्सोनेशन को रूट आउट कर दिया जाये। आज हरिजनों और गरीब व पिछड़े लोगों को इस तरह से इम्पर्सोनेट करा जाता है, ऐसे लोगों के वास्ते जोकि इस तरह की बेजा हरकत करते हैं उन के लिए स्पेशल प्राविजन लाया जाये और आर पी ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 100 और 123 में इस तरह की तरमीम लाई जाये ताकि वह उन का इम्पर्सोनेशन का फेल मैल प्रैक्टिकल समझी जाये और उनका एलैक्शन रद्द कर दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आजकल जो हमारा पंचायती ऐक्ट है वह युनिफार्म नहीं है अर्थात् बिहार का अलग है, हरियाणा का अलग है और पंजाब का अलग है। अलग अलग राज्यों का अलग, अलग है। अब हमारे यहां जुडिशिएरी और ऐक्जीक्यूटिव डिवाइजनल लैबिल पर तो अलग है लेकिन अभी जो हमारा पंचायती ऐक्ट है उस में यह जुडिशिएल और ऐक्जीक्यूटिव अलग अलग नहीं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह ऐक्जीक्यूटिव और जुडिशिएरी पंचायत लैबिल पर भी अलग अलग हों।

तीसरी मेरी डिमांड यह है कि इस छुआछात को आप कौगनीजेबल औफेंस बनायें और साथ ही उस को नोन वेलेबल भी बनायें। ऐसा आदमी जो इस छुआछात को वर्त उधे ठीक करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उस औफेंस को नोन वेलेबल बनाया जाये ताकि हवालात में दो, चार हफ्ते उसे रखा जाये क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक उस का दिमाग ठीक नहीं होगा।

कैपिटल सैटेंस के बारे में महज इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा अन्य मुल्कों में भी है आप आई०पी०सी० के सैक्शन 302 के मतहत बजाय डेथ सैटेंस के इसे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन लाइफ कर दें।

इसी तरह पनिशमेंट फोर रींगफुल रैस्ट्रेंट के लिए आई० पी० सी० का जो सैक्शन 341 है वह कौगनीजेबल नहीं है। आजकल यह घेराव करने की बिमारी बहुत जोर पकड़ गयी है और इसलिए इस 341 के औफेंस को कौगनीजेबल करे बिना गवर्नमेंट का काम ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल पायेगा।

आखिर में जो चीज मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि हाईकोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पैडिंग केसों की तादाद काफ़ी बढ़ रही है और अभी हालत यह है कि वहां एक, एक पैडिंग केस की कहीं 7-7 साल में और 10-10 साल में सुनवाई का नम्बर आता है। लिटिगेंट बेचारा बेभीत मारा जाता है और उस की जिंदगी उसी में खत्म हो जाती है। इसलिए न्याय मिलने में देरी न हो और अदालत में पेश मामले जल्दी निपटायें जायें इसके लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था मंत्रालय शीघ्र से शीघ्र करे। यह ठीक कहा गया है कि :—

जस्टिस डिलेड इज़ जस्टिस डिनाइड
जल्द से जल्द लोगों को इंसाफ़ देने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय देश को आजाद हुए को 22 वर्ष हो रहे हैं, दुनिया बदल रही है और हम लोग खुद भी बदल रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे देश की जो न्याय व्यवस्था है उस में कोई परिवर्तन मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। हम अभी अभी भी अंग्रेजों की लकीर पर चल रहे हैं जिसके बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह ठीक ही बतलाया कि जो हमारी न्याय की व्यवस्था है वह उसी घिसी पिटी लाइन पर चल रही है। गरीबों को उस से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि न्याय बहुत महंगा है। कई-कई दिन तक उन्हें अदालतों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं लेकिन उस पर भी उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। हमें न्याय को सस्ता करना होगा और आम जनता तक उसे पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इस के लिए यह भी आवश्यक होगा कि जो कानून की किताबें हमारे यहां हैं उन का हम इस देश की पन्द्रहों राष्ट्रभाषाओं में अनुवाद कराएँ और उन को आम जनता तक ले जायें ताकि वह समझ सकें कि उन के लिए कानून की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

आम जनता तक न्याय पहुंचे इस के लिए हमें उस कोर्ट फीस को जोकि अभी बहुत ऊंची है उसे कम करना होगा। आज कोर्ट फीस नीचे से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक बहुत ज्यादा है। कोर्ट फीस इतनी अधिक रहते हुए गरीब अपने मुकद्दमें को लड़ नहीं सकता है और ऊपर तक जाने में उस के सामने तरह-तरह की कठिनाइयां हैं। आज जब उस गरीब आइमी को दो वक्त भरपेट भोजन मुयस्सर नहीं होता है तो वह इतनी अधिक कोर्ट फीस देकर मुकद्दमा कैसे लड़ पायेगा ?

इस के अलावा कार्यपालिका और न्याय-पालिका को पृथक करने की भी जरूरत है। अभी बंगाल की संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है और उसी तरीके

से आप को भी ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि यह कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका अलग हो जाये।

एक बात और है। बैरिस्टर हमारे यहां हैं और वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने के हैं और हालांकि उन से आला दर्जे के ऐडवोकेट हमारे यहां हैं और हो चुके हैं लेकिन वे बैरिस्टर अपने को मालूम नहीं क्या समझते हैं जो उन में और ऐडवोकेट में फर्क माना जाता है ? उस फर्क को आज मिटाने की जरूरत है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने का जो यह चिन्ह है उस को हम मिटाएँ और ऐडवोकेट को सचमुच में जो समाज में सम्मान मिलना चाहिए उसे हम दिलाएँ।

इस के अलावा चुनाव के सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। कई सदस्यों ने यह ठीक ही कहा कि चुनावों के दर-मियान और चार राज्यों में जो मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए उन में यह देखा गया कि हरिजनों को, पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को और मुसलमान वोटरों को लोगों ने मत डालने के लिये जाने नहीं दिया, लाठी के बल उन्हें डरा, धमका कर उन्हें वोट नहीं डालने दिया। कई पोलिंग बूथ ऐसे निकले जहां एक भी ऐसे वीकर सैक्शन के या माइनरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग अपना वोट डालने नहीं पहुंच सके और उन के नाम पर दूसरे लोग वोट डाल देते हैं। इस मैल प्रैक्टिस को रोकने के लिए कानून मौजूद है लेकिन उस का अमल नहीं होता है। देखना यह है कि उसे हम कैसे अमल में लायें ? जाहिर है कि जब तक हम तमाम लोगों को वोट देने का मौका नहीं देंगे हमारी डेमोक्रेसी या हमारा जनतंत्र ठीक तरह से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा और उसकी जड़ मजबूत नहीं होगी। इस तरीके से सम्प्रदायवाद, जातिवाद, प्रांतवाद और तरह-तरह का प्रचार किया जाता है उस पर सख्ती के साथ रोक लगानी चाहिए। उस के लिए कोई व्यवहारिक क्रम उठाना चाहिए।

अभी आप ने सीमा बांध रखी है कि पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में कोई भी उम्मीदवार 25000 रुपये से अधिक खर्च नहीं कर सकता लेकिन बनासकांठा में चले जाइये पाटिल साहब पता नहीं कितने लाख रुपया वहां पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि यहां पर ही बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं जो कई-कई लाख रुपया खर्च करके इस सदन में आये हैं इसलिए आपने जो सीमा बनाई है उस सीमा को आप ठीक से अमल में लाइये और अगर बैसा आप कर सकें तो वही बहुत है।

लेकिन लोग 25,000 से ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। यह अन्दाज आप को लगता नहीं क्यों कि हिसाब किताब देने वाले तो उसी हिसाब से एलेक्शन रिटर्न दे देते हैं। यह भी एक करप्ट प्रैक्टिस है। इस को कैसे रोका जाये इस के लिए आप कोई व्यावहारिक तरीका निकालना पड़ेगा और कानून में इस की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी ताकि लोग उस से ज्यादा खर्च न करने पायें। अगर हम सचमुच में अपने देश में जनतन्त्र को विकसित करना चाहते हैं और आम जनता तक उस को ले जाना चाहते हैं ताकि उन की राय हर स्तर पर हमको मिले, तो हम को ऐसा करना ही चाहिये। तभी हम सचमुच जनतन्त्र की जड़ को मजबूत कर सकते हैं अन्यथा कानून की किताबें अपनी जगह पर रहेंगी और सारी गड़बड़ी चलती रहेगी।

मैं थोड़ा सा भ्रष्टाचार का भी जिक्र कर दूँ। अब तो वह न्याय विभाग में भी और हाई कोर्ट तक चलने लगा है। जज लोग भी घूसखोरी करने लगे हैं और वहां पैरवी भी चलने लगी है।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : On a point of order. This is not the proper way of putting things. He should not be allowed to make such remarks....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order now. He should resume his seat.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने ठीक कहा कि पैरवी चलती है और घूसखोरी चलती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात तो जानता नहीं, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट तक की बात अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ और जवाब देही के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें हो रहीं हैं। मेरे साथ यह घटना घट चुकी है सन् 1957 के चुनाव के बाद आज एग्जिक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी साथ-साथ है। वही वारन्ट....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri D. N. Tiwary. Nothing that Shri Shastri says further will go on record.

श्री द्वा ना तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : महोदय, मैं विधि मंत्री का ध्यान और कानूनों की तरफ तो नहीं, लेकिन पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट की ओर जरूर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट में ऐसी बहुत सी खामियां हैं जो मनुष्य को बाध्य करती हैं कि वह गलत काम करे।

पहले तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग जितने मेम्बर्स यहां आये हुए हैं वह अपना प्रारम्भ ही झूठ से करते हैं। हम लोग जो एलेक्शन रिटर्न देते हैं वही झूठ होती है। जब यह सदन झूठ से शुरू होता है तब सत्यमेव जयते का अर्थ क्या होगा यह मैं नहीं जानता। इस लिये जो प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज हैं उन को हमें देखना चाहिये और हम लोग झूठ से अपना काम न शुरू करें इसलिये हम को चाहिये कि जो एक्सपेंडिचर रिटर्न देते हैं इस को उठा देना चाहिये। इस को कानून में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है : किसी ने यहां कहा कि 25,000 रु० की हद्द होनी चाहिये। हद्द क्या है इस को कैसे साबित किया जायेगा ? कोई 4 लाख खर्च करता है, कोई 10 लाख खर्च करता है, लेकिन इस के लिये किसी

के पास भी सबूत क्या है ? अगर कोई दोस्त खर्च करता है, या कोई और खर्च करता है तो उस पर कोई बन्धन नहीं है । इसलिये इस धारा को हटा देना चाहिये ।

सदन में और भी सजेशन दिये गये हैं, उन सब को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल जो चुनाव होते हैं, खासकर जो अभी मध्यावधि चुनाव हुआ है वह एक फार्स ही हुआ है । यह पीपल्स की सही विश्वास को जाहिर नहीं करता । मैंने देखा है, और प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर ने खुद कबूल किया कि एक आदमी ने 100 बार वोट दिया । उस के बाद जब वह आया तो प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर ने कहा कि सँचुरी तो पूरी हो गई अब ज्यादा क्यों देते हो ? सँचुरी कम्प्लीट हो गई ।

इसी तरह की जो दूसरी खामियां हैं उन की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । चुनाव में जो जबर्दस्त था—मैं किसी पार्टी या दल की बात नहीं करता—उस ने जहां चुनाव हो रहा था उस बूथ को घेर लिया और उस को घेर कर किसी को वहां पर आने नहीं दिया । यह केवल हरिजन या मुसलमान की बात नहीं है, अच्छे-अच्छे लोगों को भी नहीं आने दिया । दस आदमियों ने मिल कर वोट गिनवा दिये । ऐसा भी हुआ है कि कल सुबह वोटिंग होने को है तो आज रात में ही लोगों ने बक्सों में वोट भर दिये । चूंकि पोलिंग या प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर मार खाना नहीं चाहता था, बेइज्जत होना नहीं चाहता था इस वास्ते उसने ऐसा होने दिया, ही एलाउड इट टू बी डन । इसलिए यह सब कुछ हुआ कि उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं था । एक दिन मैं पोलिंग खत्म करने के हक में हम भी थे, लेकिन यह चीज टोटल फेल्योर साबित हुई है । कहीं भी किसी भी प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर को कानून के अनुसार काम करने की सुविधा नहीं मिली

है । एक गांव में जहां बूथ है वहां वह जाता है तो उस इलाके के जो जबर्दस्त लोग हैं वे आ कर उनको इतना धमकाते हैं कि इन की हिमन्त नहीं होती है कि कुछ कर सकें । यहां तक भी हुआ है कि दूसरे कैडीडेट के जो पोलिंग एजेंट्स वगैरह थे उनको मार कर भगा दिया गया । कोई उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया जा सका । रोविंग सर्वैड को जब बताया गया कि वहां गड़बड़ हो रही है तो वह उधर न जा कर दूसरी जगह चला जाता था इस वास्ते कि वह झंझट में पड़ना नहीं चाहता था । कोई जीते, कोई हारे इससे उसको कोई मतलब नहीं था । वे इस फेर में पड़ना नहीं चाहते थे । बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का तो मुझे मालूम है, बंगाल का मुझे मालूम नहीं है । पीपल्स विश्वास का कहीं भी प्रदर्शन नहीं हुआ । सब जगह बोगस काम हुआ । अगर यही इलेक्शन का ढांचा रहा तो और ज्यादा खराबियां पैदा होंगी । लोगों ने खून चख लिया है और अगले इलेक्शन में इससे भी बड़ी ज्यादातियां होंगी । अगर यही ढांचा रहा तो डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रह सकेगी । इलेक्शन कमीशन को मैंने वापर किया, चिट्ठी लिखी, ला मिनिस्टर को वापर किया, होम मिनिस्टर को लिखा । किसी ने यह नहीं लिखा कि हम इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं । एकनालेजमेंट तो आ गया लेकिन किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं । दो तीन महीने हो गए हैं, कुछ नहीं हुआ है । इलेक्शन कमीशन में, ला मिनिस्ट्री में या होम मिनिस्ट्री में क्या होता है, मुझे नहीं मालूम । आफिसर्स भी खुले आम पक्षपात से काम लेते हैं । कम्प्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट, कांग्रेस आदि का कोई ध्यान नहीं । जिस अफसर को जहां सुविधा हुई जहां उनके मन का आदमी हुआ, उसकी उन्होंने मदद की, उसके लिए उन्होंने चंदा इकट्ठा किया और उसके खिलाफ जो कैडीडेट था उसके खिलाफ उन्होंने काम किया । जिस किसी की उन्होंने मदद करनी चाही, खुल कर मदद की ।

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

हमारे जिले में डी० एम० ने पार्टिजन स्पिरिट से काम किया। मैंने उनको वायर किया। उत्तर प्रदेश के इलैक्शन पहले हो गए थे। दो दिन पहले वहां एलैक्शन हो गए थे। उत्तर प्रदेश से लाठी वाले मोटर पर भर कर आ रहे थे। मैं खुद इनको पकड़ा। एक थाने में जा कर मैंने एस० आई० को इनफार्म किया, ब्लाक अफसर को इनफार्म किया। किसी ने कुछ नहीं किया। जब उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया तो मैंने फालो किया और आठ मील पर जा कर उसको जा घेरा। थाने में जा कर पकड़वाया, हमारे जिले के डी० एम० ने उसको छुड़वा दिया। अफसरों की जो घांघली है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम लोग उनकी मर्सी पर ही जीते या हारेंगे। इन बातों को आप देखें। मैं नहीं जानता कि केरल में क्या होता है। लेकिन हम लोगों का अनुभव बहुत खराब है। 1967 के इलैक्शन में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई थी जितने बड़े पैमाने पर इस बार हुई है। अगर इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह न होती तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज इन असेम्बलियों की शक्ल दूसरी होती। कौन आता, मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन शक्ल दूसरी होती और दूसरे प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आते। हराना और जिताना डिस्ट्रिक्ट अफसरों के हाथ में है। जिस को वे चाहें हरा दें और जिस को चाहे जिता दें। उनको आपने खुली छूट दे रखी है। प्रोटेक्शन का आप प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तो हो सकता है कि चार लठघारी बोटिंग बूथ पर जिस को चाहें बोट डालने दें और जिस को चाहें न डालने दें। यह जो स्थिति है यह अच्छी नहीं है। 75 परसेंट केसिस में इस बार ऐसा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि कानून मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the gentleman in charge of this ministry, the Law Minister, I cannot help saying, is the most unlawful Law Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No personal reference need be made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He went to Trichur in Kerala and tried to incite the people by saying, "Take the law into your own hands against the Government." What sort of Law Minister is he?

A very sensational article has come in a Calcutta paper about his predecessor. It is alleged that he has been selling his opinion in favour of parties which were litigating or about to litigate against the Government of India. It should be examined and cleared.

On the one hand, the bureaucrats rule this ministry, as has been revealed today. On the other, the minister very carefully practises nepotism by granting extension to people whom he likes and recruiting such people who are good for nothing.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is this? The hon. member should not be so low.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am within my rights.

They have been promising cheap justice. You know, Sir, what cheap justice they have been offering during the last 20 years. What about the Law Commission's reports? You have put them in cold storage. Why not implement them?

The Law Minister is a great loophole finder for the Home Ministry. His job is not really to guide the Home Ministry in dishing out justice and good order to the keeper of law and order in the country. We have seen continuously for the last two years how he has been a great loophole finder for the Home Ministry. He has been advising them in curbing freedom and the progressive forces and the workers in the country.

The appointments of High Court Judges are made on political grounds and many questionable ones have been recruited. The matter needs serious consideration.

What about the cases pending in the courts today? It is most deplorable. The number of cases pending with High Courts and those pending for more than five years was as follows: Madras 34,200 and 900 respectively; Bombay 32,800 and 3,400. Kerala 29,600 and 200; Andhra Prajesh 23,000 and 200; Punjab and Haryana 20,700 and 3,300; Delhi 17,000 and 2,100; Gujarat 16,000

and 2,000; Mysore 13,900 and 100; Madhya Pradesh 12,700 and 200; Patna 12,100 and 700; Orissa 8,000 and 28 and Assam and Nagaland 3,000 and 20. What has the Law Minister been doing and what does he propose to do about these arrears? Does he know that justice delayed is justice denied or should we tell him that?

The class character of High Court judges is very often reflected in their judgements. To quote from Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, it is 18 years' imprisonment for stealing a piece of loaf! Whenever there is a progressive piece of legislation, they immediately stay it by an order. About election cases, we have seen what the Government has done in Tripura and Kashmir. The less we talk about it the better.

About the appointment of Government lawyers and panel of advocates for Government cases, there has been serious nepotism, favouritism, lot of back-scratching and mutual admiration. We want to know what is the policy of the Government in this regard.

We suggest that Supreme Court and High Court judges should be elected and not arbitrarily recruited according to the sweet will of the Home Ministry and Law Ministry.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Law Ministry. While doing so, I want to make a few suggestions. Firstly, the Law Ministry has not been able to bring before this House one uniform civil code. It is a constitutional position which was accepted at the time of framing of the Constitution, that there would be one Civil Code for the whole country. But that constitutional obligation has not been fulfilled, and I certainly hold this Law Ministry responsible for the failure to implement the provision of the Constitution.

In the Law Commission I do not know whether they have accepted the principle of reservation and how many members belonging to the Scheduled Castes have been taken in. I think the principle should be translated into action and accepted even by the Law Ministry so far as the Law Commission is concerned.

For the appointment of Government pleaders Assistant Government Pleaders

reservation have not been observed at all. I think whatever is possible for the Government to do in implementing the principle of reservation ought to be done and it should be insisted upon by the Law Ministry.

The Law Ministry has not been able to give a fair deal to the Buddhists converted from Scheduled Castes. In 1956 when the conversion to Buddhism ceremony took place a small measure was brought before this House running into six lines which said that those who had left the Hindu fold should not be allowed to get the facilities which are entitled to be given to the Scheduled Castes. Those six lines are coming in the way of the Buddhists who have converted themselves to Buddhism for the Scheduled Castes. I, therefore, very humbly draw the attention of the Law Minister to article 25 and after reading article 25 if he comes to the conclusion that I am making some fantastic demand then certainly I am not prepared to raise it.

Education is a question which must fall within the province and precincts of social reform and social welfare. So far as Indian society is concerned I doubt very much whether we have changed from 'status' to 'contract'. So long as there is caste system—I need not mention here the rigours of caste system—we know the views expressed even today in the modern scientific and atomic age by no less a person than Shankaracharya himself, that the status and position of the individual must be taken into consideration and the status at birth should be retained at all costs whatever the efforts of the individual may be. Therefore, I would be entitled to conclude that in the Indian society the position of an individual has not changed from status to contract. This position ought to be changed. In this respect there must be social reform and there must be some change brought about in the society itself.

The Law Minister is bound to say or answer the question saying that educational facilities are meant for those who are within the Hindu fold. Once we accept the position that education is meant as an instrument for social reform and social change then we have got to consider article 25. Sub-article (1) of article 25 speaks of equality of religions. That is an accepted fact and there is no dispute, no denying. Sub-article (2) says:

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

"(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the States from making any law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;"

(b) is more important from my point of view. Sub-para.

(b) reads like this:

(b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus."

After reading article 25(2)(b) one is bound to conclude that this is meant for the social welfare and social reform of the Hindu society, that is to say, people who are within the fold of the Hindu society. But, then, there is Explanation II which speaks of those people who should be included in the term "Hindus" for the purpose of social reform and social welfare. It says:

"Explanation II.—In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly."

Sir, I do not want to encroach upon your time but, at the same time, I would like to say that I have been arguing the case of the Buddhists for the last five years. Still, this article has not been understood in its proper perspective at all. Everybody is out to argue that the facilities are meant for the Scheduled Castes who are within the fold of the Hindu religion and Buddhists are outside the Hindu religion and, therefore, they should not be given these facilities. But article 25(2) (b), Explanation II specifically, very clearly, glaringly and without ambiguity makes it very clear that for the purpose of social reform and social welfare, Buddhists are included in 'Hindus'. Because of this interpretation, even the Sikhs are given educational facilities. Here I am not asking for political reservation, because that is a dif-

ferent matter. It is only for their social welfare and social reform that I am making this request to the Law Minister to give a proper interpretation of this article in a proper perspective so that the Buddhists could get the educational facilities. I hope this very small request will be conceded. The Prime Minister has very clearly stated that the question of granting of educational facilities to the Buddhists will certainly be taken into consideration by this Government. I think the Law Minister is the proper person to give guidance to the Central Government. It is in that context that I am requesting the Law Minister to give proper interpretation of this article. With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं बहुत चाह रहा था कि यह बात कहूँ, लेकिन कहे बगैर मुझ से रहा नहीं जाता। मैं माननीय श्री गोविन्द मेनन साहब को इस बात के लिये कान्फ्रेंचुलट करता हूँ कि वह अपनी जगह पर पहाड़ की तरह से खड़े रहे, जब कि मुख्तलिफ़ किस्म की गालियाँ उन को दी गईं, उन के लिये एब्जूसिव लैंग्वेज इस्तेमाल की गई, लेकिन वह पहाड़ की तरह से खड़े रहे। ख्यालाती मुखालफत हो सकती है, विचार-विष्मता हो सकती है, डिफरेंस आफ़ ओपीनियन हो सकता है, लेकिन किसी को इस तरह से गालियाँ देना, किसी भी पार्लियामेन्ट्री लैंग्वेज में उचित नहीं है। इस बात के लिये मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आपने जिस तरह से पहाड़ के ऊपर बूंदें पड़ती हैं और पहाड़ कोई परवाह नहीं करता, उसी तरह से आपने कोई परवाह नहीं की।

लेकिन इन 22 सालों में जो काम हुआ है, वह नाकाफ़ी है। आज से 20 साल पहले इण्डियन पैनल कोड को मोडिफ़ाई करना चाहिये था, अंग्रेजों के बनाये हुए बोसीदा कानून को नहर में फेंक देना चाहिये था, उस को खत्म कर देना चाहिये था, बालाये-ताक रख देना चाहिये था। मैंने यूनिवर्सिटी से दरख्वास्त की कि मैं इन्जीनियरिंग पढ़ना

चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे जबाब मिला—चूँकि तुम्हारी उम्र 21 साल से ज्यादा है इस लिये तुम इन्जीनियरिंग नहीं पढ़ सकते। 80 साल पहले इनके आका, अंग्रेजों ने जो कानून बनाया था उसी के मातहत आज भी पीटा जा रहा है। इस कानून को बीस साल पहले ही बदल जाना चाहिए था। आज 40 साल की उम्र में अगर मैं इन्जीनियरिंग पढ़ना चाहूँ तो उसमें कौन सी जमीन फट जायेगी, कौनसा आसमैन टूट पड़ेगा और कौन भूकम्प आ जायेगा। ये बोशीदा कानून हो गए हैं जोकि बीस साल पहले ही खत्म हो जाने चाहिए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोशिश की गई है? संविधान ने और इस सदन ने यह हुक्म दिया है :

‘Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of Law.’

मैं पूछता हूँ कि किस जनता से पूछा गया? ये कानून जिनमें बदबू उठ चुकी है वे कब तक चलते रहेंगे? आज दस साल तक मुकदमे चलते रहते हैं अदालत में और उसके बाद अदालत का हुक्म होना है कि यह मुकदमा फौजदारी का नहीं है, दिवानी का है। मुद्दे मुद्दाअलैह फंसे रहते हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का तो उसमें कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ ला का इन्टरप्रिटेशन होना चाहिए, सुन्दर इन्टरप्रिटेशन होना चाहिए—कोई भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता—ला को इन्टरप्रीट करने से गवर्नमेंट का रिकार्ड अच्छा होता है और जजों की बुद्धि डेवलप करती है लेकिन उसमें तो मुद्दे और मुद्दाअलैह कुचले जाते हैं इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि उनकी कास्ट के ऊपर, मुल्जिम की कास्ट के ऊपर ला का इन्टरप्रिटेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस जवान को मुद्दे मुद्दाअलैह नहीं समझते हैं, जिस जवान को मुल्जिम नहीं समझते हैं उसी वाणी में जज और एडवोकेट बात करते हैं। वह मुल्जिम जिसको की फांसी की सजा दी जा

रही है वह उस जवान का एक हर्फ भी नहीं समझता। इसलिए ऐसा कानून होना चाहिए कि जिस जवान को मुद्दे मुद्दाअलैह समझते हैं, मुल्जिम समझते हैं, उसी जवान में फैसला किया जाये। आज सबसे बड़ा कलंक यह है कि 22 सालों में आज तक एक भी फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हिन्दुस्तानी जवान में नहीं लिखा गया। मैं मान सकता हूँ कि वह फैसले हिन्दी में न लिखे जाते लेकिन उर्दू में ही लिखे जाते, पंजाबी में लिखे जाते, बंगाली में लिखे जाते या मल्यालयम, कन्नड़ में लिखे जाते। लेकिन एक फैसला भी आज तक हिन्दुस्तानी जवान में नहीं लिखा गया। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मौके के ऊपर जाकर के फैसले दिये जाय—मौके पर जाकर मुआयना किया जाय। लेकिन मौका-मुआयना करने में तो लू और गर्म हवा लगती है, या सर्दी लग सकती है। यहां पर तो सिर्फ कागज का पेट ही भरा जाता है। मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अंग्रेजों की नकल छोड़नी पड़ेगी, अंग्रेज यहां पर जो कुछ छोड़ गए हैं उसको खत्म करना पड़ेगा।

आज इस देश में कितना अनैतिकता का प्रचार हो रहा है? सबसे ज्यादा इम्पेरैलिटी का प्रचार लूप के नाम पर, गर्भ निरोध, फैमिली प्लानिंग, परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर हो रहा। मैं कहता हूँ इस के लिए तो कानून बनना चाहिए। यह महात्मा गांधी की भूमि है, स्वामी दयानन्द और स्वामी विवेकानन्द की भूमि है। हम सेल्फकंट्रोल को मानते हैं। ऐन्टी-कंट्रोल कहां पर लिखा हुआ है? यहां पर सेल्फ-कंट्रोल का ही प्रचार होना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमजोरी सरकार की है कि आज एक हाई कोर्ट में 80-80 हजार कैसैज बिना जजमेन्ट के पड़े हुए हैं। यह कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है। अगर सरकार इस काम को हाथ में ले तो 6 महीने के अन्दर

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सारे देश के कैसेज पर जजमेन्ट दिये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन जब सरकार इस काम को करना चाहेगी तभी यह काम हो सकेगा। मैं यह भी दरखास्त करना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में अगर जुडीशियरी और एग्जिक्युटिव अलग-अलग नहीं हुए तो देश की तबाही होगी। वही वारन्ट इश्यु करता है और वही फैसला भी देता है।

वही मुंसिफ हैं, वही जान के कालिल मेरे अक्रबा मेरे करें खून का दावा किस पर।

वही आफिसर वारन्ट इश्यु करता है जोकि फैसला देता है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कार्यकारिणी और न्यायपालिका को अलग-अलग किया जाये ताकि गांधीजी के आदर्श की पूर्ति हो सके और यह देश आगे बढ़ सके। इसके अलावा अंग्रेजों के बनाये हुए जो कानून हैं उन सब को खत्म किया जाये ताकि हिन्दुस्तानियत की वसिस पर हमारे भारतवर्ष का निर्माण हो सके।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mattur) :
Sir, I would like to place only a few points in the limited time that I have got.

I would like to support Shri Bhandare entirely. Even if it is legally not possible for the Government to give assistance for the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes, who have converted themselves as Christians or Buddhists, I would like to plead with the Minister to see that even the Constitution is amended so that the downtrodden and backward people of this country are really helped. Even if they are converted to different religions, they are sons of the soil and they deserve to be helped. This is one thing on which I feel very strongly and I hope the Law Minister, who has got this problem in his own State, will look into this and do something about this.

Secondly, I would like to say a few words on the question of language of the courts. The hon. Member who preceded me was very vociferous and very emphatic that we should do away with English altogether. I am a little afraid that, not only he, men of his thinking are a bit hasty about it. I think, in many of the States, the High Courts

are trying to carry on the proceedings in the language of the State. My worry is only this. After all, for reference and other things, we need penal code, criminal laws and other case laws to be translated into various languages. Unfortunately, the Law Ministry here, in New Delhi, is doing the translation work only to help and promote Hindi. With regard to other languages, it is such a stupendous task that it would be impossible for the States to go ahead with that kind of a translation work. So, I would appeal to the Law Minister, whatever might be the constitutional position, and he might take shelter and plead that it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that promotion of Hindi only is being looked after, in the interest of judgments being delivered in all the languages, in the interest of the people of this country speaking various languages, to see that he helps in a big way all the State Governments in translating some of the important and basic case laws into various languages. So far, the assistance given is very meagre and that will not help them to go ahead with having their own languages in the High Courts.

There is a serious problem here. I do not know what is the solution or thinking of the Government about that. A stage may come when all the High Courts will have their own languages. In that case, what will happen to appeal cases that will go to the Supreme Court. What language they are going to follow in the Supreme Court. Is it to be English or is to be Hindi? If it is going to be English, in case the High Courts have adopted mother-tongue, as in the case of Madras it is Tamil, if all the judgments are given in Tamil, then when an appeal case comes to the Supreme Court, there must be some provision to see that the judgments are simultaneously written in English also. In the various High Courts, we have to see how they are going to keep liaison with the Supreme Court and how they are going to proceed in future. In the educational field as well as in the judicial field, wantonly or unwittingly, the Government is ignoring this fact. At least from now onwards, they should think on these lines.

Another serious problem which I would like to pose before the Minister is with regard to the glossary they have prepared on legal terminology. As far as Tamil is concerned, my State Government has totally

rejected the glossary prepared by the Centre. The Central Government has conceded the position and the stand taken by my Government in Madras. In this context, I would like to plead with the Law Minister that he should help us to go ahead and to expedite the processes of change in our High Court as well as in Lower courts.

Another very important problem which I would like to pose before the Minister is about untouchability. Many hon. Members have referred to it. I would like to place only one point here. It is very unfortunate that Shankaracharya has made the statement and he has been telling repeatedly that he is not against Harijans. He has said that he has clarified the position of the shastras. So, my question to the Law Minister is this. After all, he is the top-most interpreter of shastras. According to Hindu law, he is the person whose word should be taken as the gospel truth with regard to the interpretation of the shastras. People might disagree with the interpretation. Sentimental Hindus will take Shankaracharya as the final authority. They may look at it from that angle. As far as I am concerned, I do not pay importance to religion. Sometimes, I do feel that, as much as caste, religion also separates people. He has categorically stated that the shastras are against our Constitution because they preach untouchability. I would like to plead with the Minister, when the shastras are against the Constitution, because untouchability is against the Constitution, the Government should come forward without any hesitation, whatever sentiments of the Hindu fanatics might be in this country, to ban the shastras and proscribe them. That is my last appeal and, I hope, the Government will do something about it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): हमारे देश का कानून जो हमारी आर्थिक व सामाजिक व्यवस्था है उस का प्रतिबिम्ब है। कानून और इंसाफ में हम उस समय तक कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक कि हम अपने देश की सामाजिक व आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन नहीं लाते हैं। लेकिन जब तक वह बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं होता है तब भी कुछ मौका और गुंजाइश परिवर्तन करने के लिए रहता है और हम कानून और

इंसाफ को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए वह परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं।

पहला बड़ा परिवर्तन जो हम करवाना चाहते हैं वह यह है कि अभी वोट देने का हक हमारे देश में 21 साल के बालकों को है उस 21 साल की उम्र को हम घटा कर 18 साल कर देना चाहते हैं। यह वोटिंग राइट 21 साल के बजाये 18 साल के लड़कों को मिल जाये। हमारे देश के नौजवानों में आज जो राजनीतिक चेतना आई हुई है उस के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह वोटिंग राइट उन्हें 18 साल की उम्र में मिल जाये और मैं 21 साल को घटा कर 18 साल कर देना चाहता हूँ यह राजनीतिक चेतना बढ़ाने के लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि वोट देने की उम्र घटाई जाय।

मैं आज के ज़माने में जबकि एलैक्शन के दौरान तरह-तरह की धांधलेबाजियाँ होती हैं मोबाइल वोटिंग सिस्टम के लिए प्लीड करना चाहता हूँ। आज वोट डालने के बारे में जो धांधली हो जाती है और जिसका कि जिक्र श्री रामावतार शास्त्री और तिवारी जी ने किया, उस धांधली को रोकने के लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस मोबाइल वोटिंग सिस्टम की व्यवस्था करें। आज हरिजन लोगों और दूसरे वीकर सैक्शन के लोगों को लाठी के जरिए वोट डालने से रोक दिया जाता है, उन्हें डरा, धमका कर पोलिंग बूथ तक जाने से रोक लिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मोबाइल वैन रहे जोकि उन हरिजनों आदि के मुहल्लों में जाय, वहाँ आध घंटा रहे और इस बीच में उन के वोट वहीं पर ले ले। मोबाइल वैन हरिजनों और मुसलमानों आदि की कांस्टीट्यूेंसिज में घूम घूम कर वोट उन के दर्ज करा ले।

डिफेंक्संस को रिकील के जरिए रोका जाय। अगर एलैक्टोरेट्स का एक छठा भाग रिटर्निंग आफिसर को यह सूचित कर दे कि हम अमुक व्यक्ति को नहीं चाहते हैं

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

जोकि डिफैक्ट करता है तो उस का चुनाव रद्द कर दिया जाय ।

फीडम औफ़ दी प्रैस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता हमारे देश में नहीं है । वह निहित स्वार्थों के हाथ में है । मैं प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता का सदैव हामी रहा हूँ । अब अगर आप हकीकत में प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं तो सरकार इस के लिए प्लांड प्रैस और पार्टी प्रैस को अर्थात् जो रैक्गनाइज्ड पार्टियाँ हैं उन को ऊपर उठाये । प्राइवेट प्रैस को आप कंट्रोल कीजिये । मोटे तौर पर

17.48 hrs.

[श्री रा० डो० भण्डारे पोठासीन हुये]

ऐसे प्राइवेट पेपर्स जिनका कि सरकुलेशन 10,000 से ऊपर हो उन अखबारों का सरकार नेशनलाइजेशन करे । प्लांड प्रैस और पार्टी प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में सरकार कानून बनाये ।

आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह छुआछूत के बारे में है । इधर छुआछूत के सवाल को लेकर मुल्क में जो हंगामा हुआ, शंकराचार्य ने जो उस के बारे में एक मुल्क में हंगामा खड़ा कर दिया तो सरकार को उस के लिए सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए । मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि जो छुआछूत बर्तने में विश्वास करते हैं क्या सरकार उन को फांसी की सजा देने जा रही है लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया । अब अगर आप फांसी नहीं देते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार एक ऐसा कानून बनाये, एक ऐसा कदम उठाये कि वह व्यक्ति जोकि छुआछूत में विश्वास करते हैं उन को जार्ज वाशिंगटन की तरह जोकि इस विचार का था कि ऐसा कोई भी बैयान्तिक खराबी नहीं है जोकि 30 लैशेज से दूर नहीं हो सकती है, वही 30 लैशेज का इलाज छुआछूत बर्तने वाले व्यक्ति का किया जाय । अब अगर सरकार फांसी की सजा नहीं देना चाहती है तो यह तो व्यवस्था कर ही देनी चाहिए कि जो भी व्यक्ति छुआछूत में विश्वास

करे उस को पबलिक में 30 लैशेज लगाये जाय और इस के मुताल्लिक सरकार कानून बनाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कानून में परिवर्तन लाये । चूंकि सरकार अभी ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं कर रही है इसलिए मैं विधि मंत्रालय की मांगों की मुखालफत करता हूँ ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What I would earnestly submit here is this. Like literature, law becomes meaningless to the people if law does not reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people. Literature is supposed to be the vehicle of one's expressions and ideas. I feel that the law, as it is propounded, has not been able to defend and protect the weak and protect the individual's rights as against the coercion of the State and the most vested interests. Therefore, in this view the entire structure, the entire fabric of the law has to be examined if we are going to build up an egalitarian society. That is my first submission. The Law Commission which was constituted a few years ago, I should say, has not taken this fact into consideration. I would request the hon. Minister to see and find out whether a new motivation can be given to the Law Commission to suggest amendments to law in this regard.

Legislation alone is not law. That the hon. Minister knows. We may pass thousands of legislation but we can cater law only to a limited sections of people. We have been speaking that rule of law must prevail. Rule of law means respect to law. Respect to law can only come if the law comes from a very clean hand. Therefore, we have been demanding that the people who dispense justice must be defended and must be protected against interference of the State and authority. Therefore, we have been demanding appointment of District Judges, High Court Judges and other Judges must be taken away from the Home Ministry which is directly in charge of them. Jurists also demanded that a Ministry of Justice should be there which should be responsible for appointment of Judges and other things. Here I have two suggestions to make.

I would be happy if Judges are completely and independently appointed by a Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and High Court in consulta-

tion with the Supreme Court and High Court Bar and/or the Bar Councils. If that is not possible, I want that appointment of Judges should not be done by the Home Ministry and the State Government would not have anything to do with it and the Ministry of Justice should do this, or the Law Ministry should take charge of this immediately from the Home Ministry.

There is another question. I would like to say a few words about untouchability. Untouchability is an aspect of the social immobility through which we are passing. We cannot take untouchability away from other aspects of social evils. We have passed various laws—law against dowry, law against child marriage, etc. I would like to know how far we have been able to see that these laws have actually been implemented and how many of these laws have been actually used. Unless we do away with casteism and unless we do make law that will take away completely casteism, we will not be able to remove untouchability. I would like the Minister and request him to find out how far these laws which were supposed to remove social immobility have been implemented so far. The Law Ministry would do great good to the country if it makes a survey about it and gives a report to us.

I want to say just a few words about the Election Commission and the Election Law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would touch only one or two points. One point would be how the minimum expenditure should be incurred when the candidate contests the elections and secondly how free and fair elections should be conducted in this country.

Recently I had been to Kashmir in connection with the by-elections and I found that the elections are being conducted in a way as was never contemplated and the elections are rigged. The Presiding Officers have been found even putting stamps on the ballot papers because they said that the other people did not know how to vote. The polling officers are in a constant fear. Certain rules should be made in this connection. I would suggest that the Chief Electoral Officer of the State should not be appointed directly in consultation with the State. When there are allegations against him, the Chief Election Commissioner should appoint an indepen-

dent man who will remain responsible to the Commission and see that free and fair elections are held. In Kashmir the Divisional Commissioner was appointed as Chief Electoral Officer who did not know anything and he has been given promotion because he favoured the State Government. I do not want to go into details. I primarily feel that sometimes the Presiding Officers and Returning Officers do not know the sanctity of the election law. I suggest that some sort of coaching or training should be given to them because they are actually the principal authorities to administer the law and to see that free and fair elections are held.

Then, in conclusion I would suggest that some Constitutional amendment should be brought forward immediately so that our young people who are over 18 years should get the right to vote. In 1967 election, four crores of young people were denied franchise since they were less than 21, though above 18 years. The more and more we allow our younger generation to participate in the affairs of the nation, the more and more our democracy will get strengthened. Therefore, in the interest of the country, in the interest of our democracy, I would request the Law Minister to bring forward a legislation allowing young people above 18 years the right of franchise.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. I want to say only two points. One is that we must have one common Civil Code for all people inhabiting this country. This is long overdue.

The other thing is that I was hearing with interest the discussion that took place about insulting the Deputy Minister. Naturally, the feeling was very high and it was expected that the feeling should be so. But in view of the fact—both the Law Minister and the Deputy Law Minister gave the same facts—that the officer who is said to have insulted the Deputy Law Minister, apologised and the apology was accepted, is there anything left for this House to spend so much time over that matter.... (Interruptions)

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : आप उनके रिश्तेदार हैं जो आप उनकी नुमाइंदगी कर रहे हैं ? जो दिल में आए वह आप कहते नहीं जा सकते हैं ।

[شری عبدالغلی دار : آپ ان کے
رشتہ دار ہیں - جو آپ ان کی
نمائندگی کر رہے ہیں ؟ جو دل میں
اُنے وہ آپ کہتے نہیں جاسکتے ہیں -]

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Article 311 of the Constitution is there....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be a separate debate on that. You should not reflect on it. Confine yourself to the subject matter, namely, the demands of the Law Ministry.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I mentioned that for this reason that when this question was raised in this House....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak on that at that time.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Who are you to speak on that ?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I have my own right to speak.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Not at this time.

जो आप के दिल में आए आप कहते नहीं जा सकते हैं ।

[जो आप के दिल में आए आप कहते नहीं जा सकते हैं -]

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : As regards the Law Ministry, certain suggestions are being made, specially about election laws and Representation of the People Act. I feel that the suggestions that have been made should be implemented as quickly as possible so that the loopholes and malpractices that are being practised and are available may be stopped.

18.00 hrs.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, यह कानून बनाने का काम समाज के स्वास्थ्य के लिए होता है। जब समाज में अव्यवस्था हो जाती है, तो उस में व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए आवश्यक कानून बनाये जाते हैं।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, पटना में शंकराचार्य ने जो स्पीच दी थी, उस के बारे में काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है। 20 अप्रैल को उन्होंने जो इन्टरव्यू दिया, उस का मराठी में अनुवाद मेरे पास है उस को पढ़ने से मालूम

होता है कि उन्होंने अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट तो भंग यिका ही है, लेकिन उस के साथ ही उन्होंने समाज के दिल में और समाज के दबे हुए एक वर्ग और क्लास के दिल में इतना इल-फ़ीलिंग पैदा किया है कि सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह उस का बन्दोबस्त करे। उदाहरण के लिए मैं उस इन्टरव्यू को एक दो बातें बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे कैसे इस कानून के अन्दर आती है।

शंकराचार्य से यह सवाल पूछा गया कि यह असमानता कहां से आई। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया, "मनुस्याची सामाजिक स्थिति ही त्याच्या जन्माबरोबरच ठरून जाते," अर्थात् जब मनुष्य पैदा होता है, तो उसके साथ ही उस की असमानता पैदा होती है।

उस के बाद उन्होने यह भी कहा, "हिंदु धर्माचा गुरू या नात्याने धार्मिक परंपरा आणि धर्मास्त्र आदेशांचा प्रचार व पालन करण हे भी माझे आद्य कर्तव्य मानतो।" अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट के सेक्शन 7(1)(सी) में अस्पृश्यता का प्रचार और प्रसार करना भी गुनाह है। लेकिन शंकराचार्य ने खुल्लम-खुल्ला कहा है कि मैं हिन्दू धर्म का प्रसार और पालन करूंगा।

इस के आगे वह कहते हैं, "समान व्यावहार म्हणजेकाय ? हे लोक कुत्री आणि हत्तींच्या बरोबर भोजन करतील का ? त्यांना आपल्या घरांत समानतेने वागवतील का ?" इस का अर्थ यह है कि ये जो शूद्र, हरिजन, माने जाते हैं, वे कुत्ते हैं वे जानवर हैं, उन के साथ आप चाहे कैसा बर्ताव कर सकते हैं।

यह बात उन्होंने पूजा करते हुए किसी मकान में नहीं कही है, बल्कि खुल्लम-खुल्ला अखबारों को इन्टरव्यू देकर दुनिया के सामने उन्होंने कहा कि शूद्र जन्मतः शूद्र बनते हैं और उस के बाद उन के साथ कुत्ते जैसा बर्ताव करना चाहिए। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि समाज में उन लोगों के साथ खुल्लम-खुल्ला मारपीट चल रही है।

“ढोर चमार ताड़न के अधिकारी”, इस स्लोगन के आधार पर मारपीट चलती है। करपात्री भी उस को सपोर्ट करते हैं। दूसरी इंस्टीट्यूशनल भी उस की सपोर्ट करती हैं।

मैं कानून मंत्री से विनती करता हूँ कि वह बात का विचार न करें कि ये बातें कानून में बैठती हैं या नहीं, लेकिन चूँकि उन के प्रचार का परिणाम यह होता है कि समाज में पीस एंड आर्डर खत्म होता है, इसलिए वह इस बारे में ज्यादा गौर करें।

दूसरी बात—वह यह कहते हैं, उन का प्रचार इतना गन्दा है, इसे पढ़ने से आप को पता लगेगी, कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो, किसी का भी राज हो, इस तरह की बात के ऊपर उस के खिलाफ कानून का अटक करना चाहिए, आप देखिये क्रिश्चियन समाज मुसलमान समाज और दूसरे समाज के बारे में वह क्या कहते हैं? वह उन को कहते हैं :

“परदेशी धर्म प्रचारक त्याना भाकरी, रोजगार, औषधे आणि प्रसंगी वायकाहि देतात हे आहे।”

वह उन को धर्मान्ध कहते हैं, आगे कहते हैं वह उन को रोजगार देते हैं, औषध देते हैं, यहां तक तो मैं समझ लेता हूँ लेकिन इस के आगे कहते हैं कि दूसरे धर्म के लोग इन हरिजनों को औरतें देते हैं—यह खुल्लम-खुल्ला धर्म-पीठ पर बैठ हुए एक आदमी के मुंह से शोभा नहीं देता। यह इस देश में 1969 के जमाने में कोई इस तरह की बात करता है तो कानून के मंत्री को कान में तेल डाल कर बैठे नहीं रहना चाहिए। . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Harijans are not dogs. But this man, Shankaracharya of Puri, and others—they are dogs.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : इस का नतीजा यह होता है, कानिजेबल आफेंस चाहे यह न हो, लेकिन ऐसा कहने से सारे समाज में एक विष फैलेगा और गरीब हरिजन लोगों

पर इससे मारपीट होती है, कोई उन का सहारा नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि किसी कानून को कैसा भी बनाना, यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है और यह गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। गवर्नमेंट किसी छोटी सी बात पर भी किसी आदमी को कानून का इस्तेमाल कर के जेल में डाल देती है और यह इतनी गन्दी बात देश में होती है, उस के लिए कोई ऐक्शन न लिया जाय, यह बात उचित नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार (गुड़गांव) : मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि डेमोक्रेसी की हिफाजत के लिए कोई भी एलेक्शन कमिश्नर हो ए, बी, सी, वह सब से बड़ी एथारिटी है और वह निष्पक्ष है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर भी, होम मिनिस्टर भी तमाम पार्टियों पर उस का अधिकार चलता है कि फेयर एलेक्शन कराए और डेमोक्रेसी की हिफाजत करे? अगर यह सच है तो क्या ला मिनिस्टर के इल्म में उन का यह स्टेटमेंट आया जो उन्होंने काश्मीर के बाई-एलेक्शन के बारे में किया जिस में पालिटिक्स में वह उतरे हैं और उन्होंने ला मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर के अधिकार में हाथ लगाने की कोशिश की है यह कह कर कि वह पार्टियों को किस तरह चलाएं? यह उनका का काम नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का ध्येय क्या है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का ध्येय क्या है, जनसंघ का ध्येय क्या है उन का काम है (ब्यवधान) उन्होंने जो पालिटिक्स में उतरने की कोशिश की और यह कहा कि कोई पार्टी जब तक ऐसा कहे नहीं तब तक वह आगे नहीं आ सकती, वह कौन होते हैं कहने वाले? क्योंकि कोई भी आदमी जब तक ऐसी कसम नहीं लेगा कि वह अपने वतन की अखंडता के लिए ईमान रखता है तब तक उस का परचा ही नहीं आ सकता, तो उन की नोटिस में अगर यह स्टेटमेंट आया है तो उन्होंने ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया? क्यों नहीं उन्हें कहा कि तुम्हें कोई अधिकार नहीं है इस तरह कहने

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

का ? ऐसा गलत ला आफ जंगल नहीं होना चाहिए, यह ला आफ डेमोक्रेसी है। उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं था ऐसा कहने का।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (कोगडु) :

मैं एक سوال करना चाहता हूँ - क्या यह सच नहीं है - के डेमोक्रेसी की حفاظत के लिये कोणी भी الیکشن कमिटर हो - बी - सी - वा - सब से बڑी अठारती है - اور वा नश पکھی है - پرائم منسٹر پر بھی هوم منسٹر بھی تمام پارٹیوں پر اس کا ادھیکار چلتا ہے - के फिटर الیکشن कرائे اور डेमोक्रेसी की حفاظत करे - अगर ये सच है - तो क्या ला मन्सटर के حلقه में ان का ये स्टैटमन्ट آیا جو انہوں نے کشمیر کے بائی الیکشن کے بارے میں کیا جس میں پالیٹیکس میں وا اترے ہیں اور انہوں نے لا مन्सटर اور هوم منسٹر کے ادھیکار میں हातھ لگانے کی کوشش کی ہے - ये कहे कर के वा पार्टीوں को कस طرح चलान - ये ان का काम नहीं है - के कान्ग्रेस पार्टी का डहिيه क्या है - के हونसट पार्टी का डहिيه क्या है - ان का काम है -

[وودھان] انہوں نے جو پالیٹیکس میں اترنے کی کوشش کی اور یہ کہا کہ کوणी پارٹی جب تک ایسا کہتے نہیں - تب تک وا آگے نہیں آسکتی وا کون ہوتے ہیں - کہنے والے - کیونکہ کوणी بھی آدمی جب تک ایسی قسم نہیں لے گا کہ وا اپنے وطن کی اکھنڈتا کے لیئے ایمان رکھتا ہے تب تک اس کا پرچہ ہی نہیں آسکتا - تو ان کے نوٹس میں اگر یہ ستیٹمन्ٹ آیا ہے - تو انہوں نے الیکشن کیوں نہیں لیا - کیوں نہیں انہوں نے کہا کہ تمہیں کوणी ادھیکار نہیں ہے - اس طرح کہنے کا - ایسا غلط لا آف جنگل نہیں ہونا

چاہئے یہ لا آف ڈیموکریسی ہے - ان کو کوणी ادھیکار نہیں تھا ایسا کہنے کا -

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, I suppose I have to stop at 30.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I was told that the Demand for the Ministry of Law has seldom come up for discussion in the Lok Sabha and I was, therefore, very happy that at least this year this Demand came up for discussion and I, as Minister, would get at least 20 minutes to speak about the activities of this Ministry and particularly with reference to the several comments raised by hon. friends here. One hon. member said the report of the ministry is this. He laid his finger on the real character of the Law Ministry, because its activities are limited and we have very little to say in the report.

Before I refer to the many valuable suggestions made by hon. members, I would say first what I would not speak upon. For example, many friends spoke about appointment of High Court judges, pending cases, delays, etc. All these refer to the Home Ministry and I will not say anything about them. One hon. member said that administration of justice should be under the Law Ministry and not Home Ministry. It is a very good suggestion and when that happens, I will be happy to give my views about it.

Almost every ministry requires laws to be enacted and they are framed by the Law Ministry. Many hon. friends referred to things which need not come up today. For example, untouchability is a very important matter. I referred to it and to Shankracharya's remarks and connected matters when I spoke on the demands of the Department of Social Welfare, I do not want to repeat them, except to say that I endorse all that I said and I do not regret about anything I said then.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Make it non-bailable.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Even about that, I said the proposal is before the Government to revise the Untouchability Act.

Speaking from the floor, Sir, your referred to article 25. Because it refers to interpretation of an article of the Constitution which does not come under any other ministry, it comes under my ministry. This article 25 says that there shall be no discrimination between religions, but enters a proviso making provision for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. Unless this proviso were there, this could not have been done. The Explanation you pointed out comes by way of explanation to the word 'Hindu' there. I completely agree that Buddhists come under that description and the Constitution does not stand in the way of any State Government extending any benefits to Hindus who have been converted to Buddhism, on account of this explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am thankful for that, as a member.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is for the State Governments to take up. A large number of conversion to Buddhism has taken place in Maharashtra and it is for the Maharashtra Government to take up. I have directed my ministry to look into the question and prepare a report regarding facilities and other things available to persons of the type referred to.

Then, Sir, I will take up one by one the questions raised here. One personal reference was made to me and that was by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I want to assure him that I am not going to repeat speeches of the type which I made regarding the organisation against the Marxists in Kerala because that has now been taken up by the partners of the Marxists in the Government of Kerala. So I have been relieved of that responsibility and I give that information to Shri Basu.

One of the most important topics touched by speakers was regarding the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. It was rightly pointed out that there is large pendency in the Appellate Tribunals particularly in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. I am glad to announce that apart from two new Benches which were sanctioned last year, this year four new Benches have also been sanctioned and when they come into existence they may take a good deal of the arrears which are pending with the Tribunals. We have not decided upon the location. We will see to it that the

arrears which are accumulating in places like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi will be dealt with by taking probably some of the cases which go to these Tribunals by locating these new Tribunals in other areas. For example, if we could have a Tribunal, say, in Chandigarh, then it will take away a good deal of the cases which are now, I think in the Calcutta Tribunal. That way we will distribute these Tribunals in various parts of the country so that there will be no accumulation there.

A good deal of criticism was made about the Election Law. I have said on different occasions in this House, at the time of interpellations particularly, that we are now on the question of amendment of the Representation of the People Act 1950 and 1951 so that many of the defects which have been noted during the last few years in the General Elections and in the Mid-term Elections may be avoided. All the valuable suggestions made by hon. friends here, and a few of them did make suggestions, will be kept in view when the amendment of this Act is being considered. It will come up here, it will certainly go to a Select Committee and it is open to hon. friends to amend and effect changes in the Bill as made by us on the recommendation of the Election Commission.

It was pointed out that the Chief Election Commissioner made some statement which was objectionable. The Chief Election Commissioner is a very highly placed authority. He is not under my directions, for example. But it is proper for you to understand what exactly happened. In Kashmir the dates for elections had been fixed and announced. After the dates for elections had been fixed a certain political party made an application that the dates may be changed. The Chief Election Commissioner said it was not usual to change the dates once fixed unless there were very good reasons for changing those dates. So far as the party was concerned he said their statements and other things went to show that they were not going to accept the elementary things with respect to elections, namely, citizenship of the country etc., and therefore there was no need for him to change the dates of elections and he refused to change. I wrote to him and this is the explanation which he has given me. The dates were not changed.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैंने जो सवाल किया था वह यह था . . .

[شری عبدالغنی دار - میں نے جو سوال کیا تھا وہ یہ تھا]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not yielding now. This is not a statement which I am making. This was the statement which was made by the Chief Election Commissioner, who is appointed by the President. I was only communicating to the House his explanation of the statement.

Then, with regard to the appointment of Government Counsel it was suggested that we are indulging in nepotism, favouritism etc. For the information of the House I may say that the general rule is that the Counsels for the Union Government in the various centres are appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. In the method adopted for the appointment of Government Counsel I do not think there is any chance for the charge of nepotism or favouritism being brought against us.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं फिर रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ आप की मारफत उस का जवाब नहीं आया मैंने जो सवाल किया था ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار - میں پھر ریفرنس کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کی معرفت اُس کا جواب نہیں آیا میں نے جو سوال کیا تھا -]

सभापति महोदय : उन का भाषण समाप्त होने दीजिए ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह स्टेटमेंट उन की नोटिस में आया जो प्रैस में आया ? और आया तो उस को उन्होंने ऐप्रूव किया ? वह ऐप्रूव करते हैं, मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ

[شری عبدالغنی دار - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ سٹیٹمنٹ ان کی نوٹس میں آیا جو پریس میں آیا ؟ اور آیا تو اُس کو انہوں نے اپروو کیا ؟ وہ اپروو کرتے ہیں - میں سنا چاہتا ہوں -]

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है वह जवाब दे देंगे । आप बैठिये ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : **कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि** इस तरह से मेम्बर के साथ व्यवहार करो ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار - ** کوئی ادیبکار نہیں ہے کہ اس طرح سے ممبر کے ساتھ وہوہار کرو **]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I seriously object against the kind of language used. In the first place, he does not even say "Aap"; he says.** This is bad language. Then, he challenges the Chair in this matter, which is not a good thing.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि मैं ने ऐसी लैंग्वेज इस्तेमाल की । क्या मैंने कहा ? यही तो कहा कि आप मास्टर नहीं हैं, चेयरमैन हैं ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار - ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر کہتے ہیں کہ میں نے ایسی لئگوویز استعمال کی - کیا میں نے کہا ؟ یہی تو کہا کہ آپ ماسٹر نہیں ہیں چیئر مین ہیں -]

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : **कहा आपने ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं स्टूडेंट नहीं हूँ, मेम्बर हूँ, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर । और मैंने सवाल किया था इजाजत ले कर । उस का जवाब लेना चाहता हूँ ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار - میں اسٹوڈنٹ نہیں ہوں ممبر ہوں ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر - اور میں نے سوال کیا تھا اجازت لے کر - اُس کا جواب لینا چاہتا ہوں -]

MR. CHAIRMAN : That word may be expunged from that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : **का अल्फाज ऐक्सपन्ज हो जाना चाहिए ।*

MR. CHAIRMAN : That portion has been expunged. Why do you raise it again ?

18.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shri Kandappan in his speech referred to the need to provide translations of Acts and Regulations of the government into the regional languages. I can assure him that all help is being extended to the various State Governments in the matter of this translation. The Official Languages Commission here translates the Central Acts into Hindi because six or seven States are concerned. With respect to the other regional languages, the State Governments have been requested to carry on the translation and we have agreed to meet the expenditure required for translating the Central Acts into the regional languages.

Regarding the glossary, although it was once thought that it should be a common glossary for the whole of the country, recently, particularly after I assumed office, I found that this is not feasible and I have directed that each language may evolve its own idioms and glossary for translation of Central Acts and the State Acts into their own languages. That is necessary because the State Governments have to translate their legislation into the regional language. That would be done in a certain manner. If in Delhi we translate Central Acts in that same language in a different style, there will be conflict and it follows that it should be done by one and the same agency. That is how we are working.

18.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Regarding the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and the work of the Law Commission, the Law Commission is now engaged in the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code and I have been assured that the work regarding the Criminal Procedure Code will be finished in the next few weeks and will be available for being presented to Parliament.

Then, the death penalty was referred to.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why do you not mention my name ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is also a matter which has been referred to the Commission. I think, it was Shri Randhir Singh who said that. But he wanted certain persons to be hanged and, therefore, I did not refer to his name so that that contradiction may not stick to him. That is the position.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is the Home Minister's job to hang.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is probably the Home Minister's job to hang.

MR. SPEAKER : But it is the Law Minister's job to show the reasons for hanging.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes; it is my job to say that he could be hanged and the reasons under which hanging could take place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And he could say, "Till death".

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes, till death; hang till you die.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Not the Speaker because here "you" means the Speaker.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This was an aside to Shri Banerjee.

There are other suggestions also variously made, all of which are very valuable and I shall bear them in mind and attend to them.

I am extremely thankful to hon. friends for the various suggestions they made on this occasion.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : मि० स्पीकर, मैं आप का प्रोटोकेशन चाहता हूँ। मैंने चेअरमैन की इजाजत से एक सवाल किया था कि चीफ एलक्शन कमिश्नर ने एक ऐसा स्टेटमेंट किया जो कि पारलिटिक्स में इंडलज करता है तो उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है और उन्होंने उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। मुझे मंत्री महोदय से मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

[شری عبدالغنی دآر - مسٹر سپیکر میں آپ کا پروٹیکشن چاہتا ہوں۔ میں نے چیئر مین کی اجازت سے ایک سوال کیا تھا کہ چیف الیکشن کمشنر نے ایک ایسا سٹیٹ

ملت کیا جو کہ پالیٹکس میں اندلج کرتا ہے - تو اُس کے بارے میں ملتوری مہودیتہ کی کیا رائے ہے - اور انہوں نے اس پر کیا ایکشن لیا لیکن ملتوری مہودیتہ نے کوئی جواب نہیں دیا - مجھے ملتوری مہودیتہ سے میرا سوال کا جواب دلوا دیا جائے -

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have answered it. The Chief Election Commissioner made some statement and the objection was regarding that statement. I explained that it was on a request made by a certain political party in the Kashmir Valley for the adjournment of the dates prescribed already and notified for the conduct of elections. He said that after the date is notified, it is not usual unless there are very good grounds to do so to change the date for elections but in this case you say that you do not want to take the oath of loyalty to the country and all that, where is the ground, what is the reason, why the adjournment should be made and he refused it.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं अपना प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह जो प्रैस में चीफ़ एलैक्शन कमिश्नर का स्टेटमेंट आया है उस के बारे में आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। अभी दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

[श्री عبدالغنی دار - میں اپنا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر اُٹھانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ جو پریس میں چیف الیکشن کمشنر کا سٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے - اس کے بارے میں میں آپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں - ابھی دو منٹ باقی ہیں -]

MR. SPEAKER. There is no point of order. It is a discussion now. You are not satisfied.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I am on a point of order. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Tell me what is your point of order. Do not go into the merits.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई डैफिनिट सवाल मिनिस्टर से किया जाय जैसे कि उन से पूछा गया कि चीफ़ एलैक्शन कमिश्नर को इस तरह

का स्टेटमेंट देकर पालिटिक्स में दखल देने का हक है या नहीं तो क्या उस पर मिनिस्टर सहोदय की तरफ से कोई डैफिनिट जवाब नहीं आना चाहिए ?

[श्री عبد الغنی دار - میں آپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی ڈیفینٹ سوال منسٹر سے کیا جائے جیسے اُن سے پوچھا گیا کہ چیف الیکشن کمشنر کو اس طرح کا سٹیٹمنٹ دے کر پالیٹکس میں دخل دینے کا حق ہے یا نہیں - تو کیا اُس پر منسٹر مہودیتہ کی طرف سے کوئی ڈیفینٹ جواب نہیں آنا چاہئے -]

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 73 and 74 relating to the Ministry of Law."

The motion was adopted.

18.30 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ETC. ETC.,

MR. SPEAKER : It is exactly 6.30 P. M. now. I will apply the Guillotine.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against—

(i) Demands Nos. 14 to 28 and 105 to 112 relating to the Ministry of Finance.

- (ii) Demands Nos. 38 to 42 and 116 to 118 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
- (iii) Demands Nos. 75 to 77 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
- (iv) Demands Nos. 78 to 82 and 127 to 129 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (v) Demands Nos. 85 to 88, 131 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
- (vi) Demands Nos. 89, 90 and 133 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (vii) Demands Nos. 91 to 95, 134 and 135 relating to the Department of Communications.
- (viii) Demand No. 96 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
- (ix) Demand No. 100 relating to Lok Sabha.
- (x) Demand No. 101 relating to Rajya Sabha.
- (xi) Demand No. 102 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 15—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,90,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 16—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13, 48,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1970, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 17—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,76 88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,44,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 19—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,21,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 20—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,60,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 22—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 23—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,88,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 24—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,06,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 26—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,69,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.'"

DEMAND NO. 27—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments.'"

DEMAND NO. 28—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Prepartition Payments.'"

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 39—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,99,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 40—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,89,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,85,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing.'"

DEMAND NO. 42—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 116—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,52,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Public Works’.”

DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,58,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.’”

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals’.”

DEMAND NO. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,42,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Geological Survey’.”

DEMAND NO. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,24,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals’.”

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,40,99,000 be granted to the President to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals’.”

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Ministry of Shipping and Transport’.”

DEMAND NO. 79—ROADS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,68,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Roads’.”

DEMAND NO. 80—MERCANTILE MARINE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Mercantile Marine’.”

DEMAND NO. 81—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Lighthouses and Lightships’.”

DEMAND NO. 82—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport’.”

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,87,35,000 be granted to the President to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads.'

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,02,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 86—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 87—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,56,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,67,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 89—ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,10,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,12,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 91—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Department of Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 92—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Overseas Communications Service’.”

DEMAND NO. 93—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,69,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)’.”

DEMAND NO. 94—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATION OF RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENTS OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,31,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation of Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues’.”

DEMAND NO. 95—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,08,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)’.”

DEMAND NO. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 96—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Department of Parliamentary Affairs’.”

DEMAND NO. 100—LOK SABHA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Lok Sabha’.”

DEMAND NO. 101—RAJYA SABHA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Rajya Sabha’.”

DEMAND NO. 102—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Secretariat of the Vice-President’.”

18.31 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL,* 1969

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ranga, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy and Mr. Banerjee have already given notice in the morning whether they could say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. The rules are very clear. They could take 5 minutes each and all that. I only suggested in the morning that tomorrow we are taking up the Finance Bill and that it will be appropriate if all of you could speak on that. If you feel you must have your say, the rules are very clear and you could have your say in brief. I would only appeal to them that tomorrow we are taking up the Finance Bill and they may take more time, 5 minutes or 10 minutes or more tomorrow. Today, half an hour will not be enough for you. I think, tomorrow on the Finance Bill you will be able to say much more. I am glad all four of you are here. But if you think you can 2 or 3 minutes each, it is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : मैंने तीन दिन पहले नोटिस दिया है। मुझे भी बतलाये हैं, सब कुछ किया है। उस के बाद भी मुझ को रोका जाय तो बात दूसरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I know. That is why I requested you to be here. The rules are very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have given notice earlier, all four of you, may take 2 or 3 minutes each.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो मिनट में तो मैं बोल ही नहीं पाऊंगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : More time to Mr. Madhu Limaye because he gave the notice first.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the first notice 4 minutes, the second notice 3 minutes; the third notice 2 minutes and the last notice 1 minute. All right.

The question is :

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I introduce† the Bill.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता था कि यदि कुछ असुविधा हो और आध घंटे की चर्चा आज न ली जा सके तो आप यह आश्वासन दे दें कि किसी और दिन ले ली जायेगी, मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन यह समाप्त नहीं होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we can take it up. Why worry about it ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) ; I beg to move‡ :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one or two points that I would like to make are, I am sure, just as interesting to the Finance Minister as to ourselves. So far as the money is concerned, we are giving it to the Finance Minister and the Government. How are they going to use it ? That question comes up for discussion later before the Public Accounts Committee, how they have used it, whether they have used

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 28-4-1969.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

much less and, if so, why did they ask for so much and then spend less or, if they have used very much more, why they have done it without the budget sanction and so on.

Apart from that, the need for economy is something in regard to which there can be no difference of opinion between the Opposition and the Government and, specially, the Finance Ministry. We are glad that the present Finance Minister in the past as well as in the present has been very keen on economy.

But unfortunately he seems to have felt helpless to achieve very much of economy as he had hoped for, with the result that he had to make that confession or that statement that there is not much scope for very much of economy. But we have been pressing for a very long time: 10 per cent and some Finance Ministers agreed with us; then 5 per cent and some Finance Ministers agreed with us; and in the end we suggested at least 3 per cent. Even then, my hon. friend has not been able to achieve. It is a common effort in regard to which there can be no difference of opinion in the House. I wish him success in making this effort.

I want to suggest something which might possibly strengthen his hands. I know what an unpleasant task it is for the Finance Minister to go on playing the role of a watchdog and then making himself unpleasant to all the other Ministers and their Secretaries also whenever they come up for sanction for this, that and so on. Therefore, would it not be possible for the hon. Minister to consider the advisability of invoking the aid of his own Cabinet Secretariat over which fortunately he also happens to be one of the two Ministers—the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister? I would like him to examine whether it would be possible for him to take a Joint Secretary from the Finance Ministry or some one who has held a very high position in the Central Board of Revenue to the Cabinet Secretariat and place him in charge of this particular aspect of financial affairs, *i.e.*, economy. Let him go on examining and scrutinising, something like a running commentary, a running examination of how moneys are being utilised and spent or wasted, whatever it is, and once in three months let him place a

detailed report with their recommendations before the Finance Minister. At the same time, I would like the Finance Minister to ask his own Cabinet to give him a small sub-committee, a high-powered sub-committee of the Cabinet, to be presided over by himself; let that sub-committee give themselves three or five days every quarter and let them go through as carefully as they possibly can and put the axe wherever it is possible or wherever they find it advisable consistent with the efficiency of the administration and also the objectives for which these grants have been made, so that it may be possible for it to achieve some economy with the necessary authority from the Cabinet and also with the necessary expertise that would be available to them from the special officers that they would be having. Why I suggest a Cabinet sub-committee is because all other secretariats will have some interests among themselves—*esprit de corps* and so on; some obligation towards each other. But the Cabinet Secretariat is supposed to be entirely independent of the other secretariats and, therefore, it may be possible for it to give just that kind of independent consideration which the Finance Minister himself, I am sure, would like to be given to this particular matter. I am extremely anxious that at least Rs. 100 crores out of these Rs. 4,000 crores in the Capital budget as well as Revenue budget that they would be spending or we are placing at the disposal of Government, at least Rs. 100 crores, if not Rs. 200 or 300 crores, should be saved. Let it be seen if he can avoid this deficit financing. My fear is that—it is a warning that I am mentioning to all—the State Governments are all in need of money; they would be demanding more and more; they would be having much more influence with the Finance Ministry as well as with the Government than these spending Ministries in the Government of India. Therefore, my hon. friend may be obliged to resort not only to Rs. 100 crores of deficit financing; it may be Rs. 200 or 300 crores—God only knows how much it would be. So, he has got to keep a tight control over this thing. How would it be possible? Let him think about it and devise some administrative as well as Cabinet machinery by which it would be possible for him not to exceed whatever unpleasant provision he has already been obliged to make for this deficit financing.

[Shri Ranga]

Thirdly, whatever he saves, we do not want it by way of tax reduction over this year or even in the mid-term. Let him use it for border roads, for security purposes. There are so many other ways in which the security of the country has got to be strengthened. The ordnance factories have got to be modernised and mechanised and they need more and more money. More than anything else, Rajasthan famine is worrying me like anything. It is a great calamity which is going on there. Unfortunately, the rest of the country has not become well aware of the calamitous facts of that famine which has afflicted those people. More than 1½ million people are being maintained now at the famine relief works. Is that a creditable thing? I am sure the hon. Minister also feels as we feel. We have to pump more and more money. Wherefrom it has to come? Let him be heartless if necessary so far as expenditure in all these departments is concerned and save money so that in a humanitarian manner he would be able to provide as much money as would be needed in order to speed up the development of the Rajasthan canal and also increase the gruel rations that are being placed at the disposal of the famine-stricken people of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those questions which were not discussed may be raised. Some questions which were already discussed need not be discussed here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mattur) : There are not many left which were not discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस के दौरान जो मुद्दे आये थे, मैं उन का जिक्र भी नहीं करूंगा।

सैंट्रल बोर्ड आफ एक्साइज एंड रेवेन्यू के द्वारा बी० ओ० ए० सी० के सोने के बारे में जो फ़ैसला हुआ था, मैं उस के बारे में कुछ संक्षेप में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मुझे इस बात पर एतराज है कि जब कस्टम कानून के अनुसार कस्टम वालों को सैंट्रल बोर्ड के फ़ैसले के खिलाफ़ केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास छः महीने की मियाद तक रिविजन के लिए जाने का, अपील करने का पूरा अधिकार था, तो फिर कस्टम विभाग

ने, जो वित्त मंत्री के अधीन है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरह का आवेदन पत्र क्यों नहीं भेजा कि हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस फ़ैसले के खिलाफ़ पुनर्विचार की रिविजन की कार्यवाही करे ?

शुद्धी बात यह है कि जब रिविजन के लिए जाने के लिए छः महीने की मियाद थी, तो छः महीने से वह पहले सोना बी० ओ० ए० सी० को वापस देने और उस को मुक्त से बाहर भेजे जाने का काम बिल्कुल गैर-कानूनी है। मान लीजिए, अगर कस्टम वाले छः महीने में यह फ़ैसला करें कि उन्होंने रिविजन में जाना है, तो फिर यह सोना कौन वापस लायेगा? क्या बी० ओ० ए० सी० वाले इस की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं? या क्या सैंट्रल बोर्ड वाले तैयार हैं?

सैंट्रल बोर्ड का यह फ़ैसला आने के कई दिन पहले, पिछले वर्ष अगस्त में, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० द्वारा दबाव डाला जा रहा है, कुछ भ्रष्टाचार का भी काम हो रहा है और अन्ततोगत्वा सैंट्रल बोर्ड का फ़ैसला बी० ओ० ए० सी० के हक़ में जायेगा और यह सोना वापस लौटा दिया जायेगा। मैंने इस बारे में कुछ दिन पहले वित्त मंत्री को एक नया पत्र लिखा, जो सदन के टेबल पर नहीं आया है। मैंने उन से विनती की थी कि मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस के द्वारा जो रपट कलेक्टर कस्टम के पास भेज दी गई थी, क्या उस रपट पर सैंट्रल बोर्ड ने पूरी तरह विचार किया है; यदि हां, तो सैंट्रल बोर्ड के सामने जो रपट आई थी, क्या वह उस को सदन-पटल पर रखेंगे। वित्त मंत्री ने मुझे पत्र के जवाब में कहा है कि मैं उस रपट को सभा-पटल पर रखने में असमर्थ हूँ। जब वह इस में असमर्थ हैं, तो मैं इस सदन की सेवा करना चाहता हूँ, मैंने यह गुप्त रपट प्राप्त की है और आपकी इजाजत से मैं इसको टेबल पर रखने वाला हूँ। आप इसको पढ़ने के बाद इसको रखने की इजाजत

दीजिए। मैं यह क्यों रख* रहा हूँ क्योंकि इससे बिल्कुल साफ होता है कि वी० ओ० ए० सी० के द्वारा और "मकाडा" नाम की जो फर्म है जो पहले कहती थी कि यह सोना हमारा है, बाद में यह फर्म बदल गई और उसने कहा कि मकाओ में "कम्पनियां कार्मशियल" नाम की जो फर्म है यह असल में सोने की मालिक है, इस तरह की जो बातें आई हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना* चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ने के बाद टेबिल पर क्यों रखना* चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिसये : मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं एक ही जुमला पढ़ूंगा कि बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के द्वारा जो खुलासा किया गया था उसके बारे में डायरेक्टर साहब ने क्या कहा है :

"With all due respect to the Bank of England, it has to be submitted that they expect the authorised dealer to do something impossible by naming the ultimate overseas purchaser before the sale itself takes place. In the overseas market, there is bound to be more than one purchaser and the authorised dealer would be at liberty to effect the same to any one of the same."

इससे साफ मालूम होता है कि बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के द्वारा जो जानकारी दी गई उसमें सरकार को गुमराह करने का प्रयास हुआ, एक आरोप उसमें किया गया है। और एक दफा मैंने कहा था कि यह "कम्पनियां कार्मशियल मकाव" नाम की कोई कम्पनी ही नहीं है, इसके बारे में स्वयं डायरेक्टर साहब लिखते हैं कि उनको जो हमने पत्र भेजे, उस पत्र के ऊपर मकाओ के पोस्ट-आफिस की यह मोहर है कि "कम्पनियां कार्मशियल" नाम की कोई फर्म मकाओ में है ही नहीं। तो इस बोगस फर्म को इसलिए खड़ा किया गया ताकि यह सोना उनको वापिस मिल सके। अब मुझे यह कहना है कि डायरेक्टर, रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस का एक ही रपट नहीं है। दूसरा भी एक बहुत गुप्त रपट है वह भी मैंने प्राप्त किया है और समय आने पर मोरारजी-

भाई की खिदमत में मैं वह भी पेश करने वाला हूँ। यह काम मैं इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि हमारा सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आज इस तरह का काम कर रहा है कि जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत, कानूनों की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगे और इसके अलावा दबाव में आकर और भ्रष्टाचार में फँस कर इस तरह के सारे काम हो रहे हैं। तो मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह रख रहा हूँ और मोरार जी भाई से कहूंगा कि वे इसका जवाब दें।

बाकी मामलों का केवल उल्लेख करके मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि अभी अभी विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों का सम्मेलन हुआ और मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि इस सम्मेलन में यहां जो बात चल रही थी कि छात्रों को विश्व-विद्यालयों के शासन में हिस्सा दिया जाये और मेरा एक विधेयक था उसको परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव भी पास हुआ है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वाइस चांसलर्स के सामने इस सदन में जो बहस हुई उसकी रपट और मेरा जो बिल है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बारे में जो बिल है उनको रखा ? और क्या इस सम्मेलन में उन्होंने यह बात भी रखी, अखबारों में कम से कम यह रपट आई है और मैं नाराज भी हो गया, मैंने उनको चिट्ठी भी लिखी, उन्होंने हमारे पास कुछ खुलासा भी किया लेकिन सारे सदन के सामने करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा—यहां तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपके विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को मैं मानता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर खूब बहस हो और फैसला किया जाये, तो क्या उन्होंने उप-कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन के सामने इस तरह की बात कही है कि इसमें जल्दबाजी से फैसला नहीं होना चाहिये ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके दो मतलब निकलते हैं—एक यह कि जल्दबाजी में इस सुझाव को ठुकराओ मत और दूसरा यह भी हो सकता है कि जल्दबाजी में इसके हक में प्रस्ताव न करो, तो इसका क्या मतलब है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका वे खुलासा करें।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह उन्हीं के मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में है और एक अरसे से मैं यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ—कलकत्ते में अभी यह रवीन्द्र सरोवर की घटना हुई, इस तरह की गुंडागर्दी आज बड़े शहरों में क्यों हो रही है, विशेषकर कलकत्ते में क्यों हो रही है क्योंकि पिछले 22 वर्षों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में कलकत्ता शहर में एक भी प्राथमिक स्कूल नहीं खुला और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिये। कलकत्ता में और पश्चिम बंगाल में बीस साल के कांग्रेसी शासन में मुफ्त शिक्षा नहीं हुई है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये भी फीस देनी पड़ती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को यह सलाह देंगे कि वह वहा जमीन अर्जित कर के प्राथमिक स्कूल बनाने का कार्यक्रम बनाये तथा नजदीक के काल के लिये कलकत्ता शहर में जो सैकड़ों स्कूल हैं, उन का प्राथमिक स्कूल के पारी के शिफ्ट के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाय। इस समय 45 प्रतिशत बच्चों की पढ़ाई का वहां पर कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, बाकी बच्चों से डेढ़-दो करोड़ रुपया फीस की शकल में वसूल किया जाता है, क्या आप उनको लिखेंगे तथा मोरारजी भाई से बात कर के प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार और कलकत्ता को कुछ अनुदान भी देंगे ?

अन्त में मैं शाह साहब की खिदमत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक असें से आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसज के बारे में....

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : रवीन्द्र सरोवर से शिक्षा का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यदि 45 परसेंट बच्चों की पढ़ाई 22 वर्षों तक नहीं होगी तो 20 साल के और 30 साल के लड़के गुण्डागर्दी के अलावा क्या करेंगे, उन को शिक्षा ही नहीं मिली है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी गुण्डे होते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे होते हैं तो कम से कम हम तो गुण्डागर्दी में बच्चों की शिक्षा का इन्तजाम न कर हाथ न बटायें।

मैं कह रहा था कि आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है, यह खोज का काम भी करती है और इस तरह की संस्था समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी नहीं है। इस के ऊपर कई करोड़ रुपया हम हर साल खर्च करते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में जब दूसरे स्थास्थ्य मंत्री थे, उनके साथ भी मेरा लम्बा-चौड़ा पत्र-व्यवहार चलता था कमेटी नियुक्त करना और मेरी मांग पर उन्होंने एक स्वीकार किया। लेकिन उस कमेटी में इन्होंने किन लोगों को रखा है—वही अफसर लोग, किसी भी स्वतन्त्र दिमाग के डाक्टर या सर्जन को नहीं रखा। आप शांतिलाल मेहता की तरह का कोई आदमी रखते तो मैं मानता, लेकिन इन्होंने किन को रखा—श्री गोविन्द नारायण सेक्रेटरी, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, दूसरे—डा० डोरायस्वामी, डायरेक्टर जनरल हैल्थ सर्विसज—मतलब यह कि अफसर लोगों को रखा। इन की जो रपट आई है, उस को भी मैंने बारीकी से पढ़ा है, इस रिपोर्ट में मैंने जिन जिन बातों के सुबूत दिये थे, उस में से किसी सुबूत को नहीं काटा है, लेकिन लीपापोती का काम किया है—यही कहा है कि कुछ उल्लंघन हुये हैं, इस लिये हुए हैं, उस कारण से हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई निष्पक्ष जांच इस के बारे में कायम करायेंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय नहीं मानते हैं, उन की चमड़ी हिपोपोटेमस की तरह से है, मेरे भाषण का उन पर अगर कोई असर नहीं होता है—तब तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन यदि उन की चमड़ी हिपो की तरह नहीं है तो निष्पक्ष जांच करायें। लेकिन यदि वह नहीं मानते हैं तो आप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के पास—जब नई कमेटी बन जाय तब—आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसज के मामले को भेज दीजिये ताकि जितनी अनियमिततायें हैं, भाई भतीजावाद है, प्रान्तीयता है या संशोधन और खोज के कामों

में जो रुकावट डाली जाती है, उस के बारे में यह सदन आश्वस्त हो जाय कि इस तरह की खराबियां इस इंस्टीट्यूट में भविष्य में नहीं रहेंगी ।

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : I happen to be a member of the governing body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I can say that it is one of the best Institutes we have. Within 12 years it has earned a status for itself as one of the best Institutes in Asia in the medical and research fields.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप क्यों मंत्री की ओर से जवाब दे रहे हैं ? हम तो इस को सुधारने के लिये कह रहे हैं । मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ी संस्था है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका स्तर सुधरे और उ सका काम अच्छी तरह से चल सके ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I will not take more than two minutes. Two solemn assurances were given by Shri V. C. Shukla, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding withdrawal of suspension and reinstatement of the Central Government employees who took part in the strike of September 19, 1968. I am referring to this matter through you to the Finance Minister who is not only the Finance Minister, but also Deputy Prime Minister. The first assurance of Shri Shukla was on 13th March, 1969 and the second on 28th March, 1969. It was thought that both the assurances would be implemented. Even today, the Government orders dated 16th March, 1969 do not include those assurances. I would urge upon him, not only as the Finance Minister but as Deputy Prime Minister, to see that these promises are implemented. They took a decision in a particular context and I think it was a unanimous decision. The Central Government employees were just facing starvation and they were very happy that these assurances were given. So, I would request him to help Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla against the bureaucracy, the bureaucrats, and fulfil the promises given by him in this house because, still those assurances have not been implemented. If these assurances are not implemented—please excuse me for saying this—the people will have no faith in the assurances given by the Ministers. If he fulfils these assurances, it will definitely help him to improve the economy of this country.

I request him to see that all the assurances given by Mr. Shukla are fulfilled.

I suggest this to him only because I know that if he says 'Yes', it is 'Yes' and he means what he says. I would request him not to commit himself here and now but keep this in mind and see that the assurances are implemented without any more delay. Let him go through those solemn assurances, and if they are implemented, that will increase the prestige of the country.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrabara) : Sir, I want to refer to two matters only. One is Demand No. 49 regarding the privy purse and allowances. It is a disgrace that still we have to vote this amount because after all the Government depends upon the support of the people, and here, it is almost a unanimous demand in this country, especially when the Government is run by the Congress party at the Centre and the Congress party has also decided in favour of the abolition of the privy purse. I am surprised that the Government has taken no decision yet. We have to vote the Demand still. I want to register my protest that this Parliament is being hustled to vote this amount which the people in this country do not want to pay.

Secondly I am really sorry that my friend Shri Madhu Limaye who is not here referred to the Aji-Inoia Institute of Medical Sciences in the way he did.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you a member of the Governing Body ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am not a member, but I was a patient there. I was a patient for more than four months in that Institute. If anything, this House should pay a tribute to this institution, especially to the Director and the Board of Management who had within 12 years improved this institution to such an extent that it has established a record both in the matter of medical education and medical research which is unique in the whole of Asia.

From my personal experience, I can say that I was operated upon there, and I got their report examined in New York and in Germany, and I can tell this House that the best of doctors there paid a compliment that India should be proud of an institution like this. In spite of that, there may be some irregularities

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

ties, some shortcomings here and there in the administration, but my accusation is otherwise. In an institution which is autonomous, which is specially meant for research and investigation, there is too much of Government interference. Such institutions should be free from this interference. The least that this Parliament can do is this : there is no question of referring this matter to any Estimates Committee or any Committee like that. In the Selection Committee, the Finance Committee, in the Governing Body, at every stage, a Member of Parliament is associated there. The Minister himself is the Chairman of the Governing Body. As far as I know, all the complaints that are received were properly examined and found to be baseless. In spite of this, if this Ministry falters, if it is pressurised like that, I think they will be doing the greatest disservice to an institution like this. There should be no enquiry. All that is needed is, they should provide more funds; there should be less of interference and they should provide more facilities so that this institution really grows and is a glory for medical sciences in this country.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I am very thankful to Mr. Dwivedy for his observations about the Medical Institute. It is the best institute in Asia. I cannot say there can be no irregularities anywhere. I do not know whether even my hon. friend Mr. Limaye can claim that he is all right in everything he says. Nobody can claim that. Whether it is more or less has to be seen. I have no reason to say that there are any such things which are out of the ordinary happening in the Medical Institute. As regards interference, we agree there should be no interference. We have now said that even the appointments, barring the Director, will be made by them and the ministry will have nothing to do with it. There is going to be no interference in research and other matters.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Now for everything the matter has to be referred to the Government and a lot of time is wasted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That has now ended. We have taken decisions to see that this does not happen not only about this but about all autonomous institutions, so

that delays are eliminated and they work with greater initiative.

I agree with Mr. Ranga that it is necessary to go on making economies in Government all the while. There will be no time when one can say there will be no need for economy. What I said was, there is no scope for that kind of economy and saving of large amounts as will enable me to do without taxes or deficit financing when it is required. I am not for deficit financing. If I could avoid it, I should like to avoid it. But when there are circumstances when it becomes necessary and it can be done without doing harm, we have to do it. That is what I am trying to do. It is only within safe limits that deficit financing will be used, not beyond that. We are constantly thinking about it and the Finance Ministry's function is also that. I am also trying to ask each ministry to see that what can be done. Yet, there is a limitation beyond which the Finance Minister cannot work. He is not a Czar nor is he the head of Government. Therefore, he cannot insist on something being done. Even when he finds it is right, if the other ministers think it is not right, it will have to be considered more fully. That is how action can be taken and that is what we are doing.

In the matter of BOAC to which Mr. Limaye referred—after making the charges he goes away. That is a thing which I have not seen before. Today something must have taken him away.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has gone in search of gold. He placed the report and he wants to place the gold also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I should be very happy if he or you bring the gold here. I will give a certificate of merit and title if that is done.

The BOAC matter has been completely explained here. I have laid five copies of the report containing the decisions of the Board in appeal in the library. If Mr. Limaye takes the trouble of going through this report, it will be more profitable for him than going through all kinds of un-authorised things he goes through and spends time to go at us. I do not complain about his going at us; he is entitled to do so. But when the facts are wrong, and if these things are repeated every day, it will cease to draw

attention from anybody. It is not possible to pay attention when wrong things are repeated day by day in a different form, even though full facts have been given and explained. The question of bringing back the gold does not arise, because the Government had examined the decision of the Board immediately to see if a review was necessary. We came to the conclusion that the decision of the Board was completely correct and it could not and should not be interfered with. They have given full reasons and full facts which perhaps were not before the Collector who decided the issue and passed his order because he had not examined all those witnesses. These were examined by the Board in detail and the Director of Investigation was also present there. He also assisted in it and he was also examined. What he says is not true, that there were two reports, they were suppressed and they were asked to do otherwise. This is all wrong. But if a person goes on making assertions all the while who can prevent him specially when he happens to be a Member of Parliament. One cannot say anything about it, one has to go on hearing it with patience, cheerfulness and bear with it. That is what I am seeking to do.

As regards education, my hon. friend is not here but in order to save the time of the House I may say that he has said nothing which is against the policy of Government as has been declared. It has only been wrongly understood by him, perhaps, which he many times does. But he thinks we are not understanding him properly. This is a duel in which we need not take part—especially as there cannot be any duel today because he is not there. If he had been there I would have convinced him it is not a true interpretation that he has put on it.

He referred to the question of Calcutta primary education. It is true that primary education is not attended to as it should be in Calcutta. But the State is autonomous in these matters and the Government of India cannot force them to do anything they like. Then he very cleverly suggests, in order to be popular with the Bengal Government also, that I should give them grants. I do not know how I am going to give them grants for obligatory duties which are with the State Government. It is their duty and they have to do it. If I have to do that, in the first

place I have no money. Even if I had money and I gave, then it will be an un-ending demand from every State and I will have to give to every State. I cannot give only to them. Those who do not carry out their duties should be helped and those who carry out their duties should be punished—is that the idea of my hon. friend? This is not right and it has not been possible for me to satisfy him in this matter.

As a matter of fact, it has not been possible for me to satisfy him in several things. I have written to him letters, replies to every letter of his. As a matter of fact, I receive letters continuously from him on one subject or the other. I have always gone on replying to him in details. Persistently I have done it. I will not be tired but he might get tired. I will not be tired of giving him facts and figures. On that he can rest assured and I assure every hon. Member of the House that I will supply whatever information they want which I can do and which I shall certainly do.

As regards my hon. friend Shri Banerjee, what assurance can I give him which I cannot carry out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want an assurance that if Government assurance has any meaning and he feels that Government has given an assurance he should implement it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will agree that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla gave the assurance on behalf of the Government.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Every Minister who gives an assurance is bound by it. The Government is bound by it. I have not said 'no'. But if a Minister goes beyond his province then Government is bound to over-rule that Minister also. Do not feel that Government is bound to go by any assurance that any Minister gives. Be it the Finance Minister or any other Minister, Government has every right to over-rule any Minister if he goes wrong or if he has not acted very carefully. Then Government has got to do it. Therefore, we are not going to be bound by an assurance which may not be properly made. But in this matter also I cannot give an assurance. I will look into it. Even then I will have to give a reply to it. I only say I have noted what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put the clauses to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1 the Schedule, the Enacting, Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

19.11 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the Half-an-Hour discussion, given notice of by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, we may take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. May be, some other important thing is fixed for tomorrow. Then, it will be pushed out and it will never get any time. It is an important matter. Also, it is only 7.15 p.m. Let us hear Shri Shastri. Even if we postpone it to tomorrow, then also hon. Members will go away. So, we will take it up now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने चीन के साथ बात चीत करने के सम्बन्ध में संवाददाता सम्मेलन

में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, मेरी आघे घण्टे की चर्चा मुख्य रूप से उसी को आधार मान कर है। आज जब मैं यह चर्चा इस सदन में कर रहा हूँ, आप को पता होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले ही नाथूला में चीनियों की ओर से कुछ उत्तेजनात्मक और भड़काने वाली कार्रवाइयां की गई हैं। अभी पीकिंग में भी कुछ दिन पहले चीन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अधिवेशन समाप्त हुआ है। उस में भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात की घोषणा की है कि सह-अस्तित्व की जो हमारी पुरानी नीति है उस से हम हट रहे हैं और प्रतिक्रियावादियों का दमन करने के लिये जो भी साधन प्रयोग में आ सकते हैं उन का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये; चाहे वह रूस में हों चाहे कहीं और हों।

आज जब मैं इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ तब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य न हो कि पीकिंग की साम्यवादी पार्टी के सम्मेलन में दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के सम्बन्ध में जो एक रिपोर्ट दी गई है उस में भारत के सम्बन्ध में भी स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि वहां पर सशस्त्र क्रांति धीरे-धीरे अपने पैर बढ़ाने लगी है इस से भी भयंकर बात यह है वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह जो यहां बैठे हैं उन्हें मालूम होगा—कि अभी 8 अप्रैल को रूस और चीन सीमा सम्बन्धी विवाद को ले कर यहां उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उस के सम्बन्ध में चीन के लोगों ने अपनी कुछ प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर की है। उस के शब्द इतने घृणित और इतने अपमानित करने वाले हैं जिस की सीमा नहीं है। अगर मैं उन के शब्दों को हिन्दी में यहां कहुँ तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि :

“तुम्हारी चमड़ी उधेड़ दी जायेगी, चाहे तुम सामने आओ अथवा अपने हिमायती रूस को साथ ले कर आओ।”

ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश के प्रधान मन्त्री की ओर से इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य आना कि चीन के साथ हम बात चीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं, कहां तक देश के स्वाभिमान के अनुरूप है ?

एक बात जो यहां मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि :

“चीन ने हमारे साथ जो व्यवहार किया है उसे हम भुला तो नहीं सकते, लेकिन हमें इस बारे में रुके नहीं रहना चाहिये और किसी न किसी तरह समस्या को हल करने का मार्ग निकालना चाहिये। मेरा विचार है कि समस्या जितनी कठिन हो उस को हल करने का मार्ग निकल ही सकता है।”

प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि क्या भारत अब भी इस बात पर दृढ़ है कि जब तक चीन कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को पूरी तरह स्वीकार नहीं कर लेता तब तक चीन से कोई बातचीत नहीं की जा सकती। यह तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री का वक्तव्य है। लेकिन श्री दिनेश सिंह ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए इस से कुछ अलग ही बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि :

“सरकार ने अनेक अवसरों पर यह कहा है कि वह किसी ऐसे आधार पर, भारत और चीन के बीच के सभी मसलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये इच्छुक है, जो भारत की प्रादेशिक अखण्डता, संप्रभुता और राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के अनुकूल हो। 1 जनवरी, 1969 को जो पत्रकार सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में प्रधान मन्त्री ने फिर से यह स्थिति दोहराई थी।”

जो कुछ मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया और जो कुछ विदेश मंत्रालयके उत्तर में है उस की भाषा में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने प्रादेशिक अखण्डता के सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा जब एक पत्रकार ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या चीन भारत का सब से बड़ा शत्रु है, क्या आप इस बात को स्वीकार करती हैं? तब प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात को मानने से भी इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि चीन को भारत का सब से बड़ा शत्रु कैसे माना जा सकता है? उन का यह वक्तव्य इतना चिन्ता का विषय है जो इस को केवल यहां के पत्रों ने ही नहीं, प्रधान मन्त्री के अपने परिवार का पत्र

जो “नेशनल हेराल्ड” है उस ने भी प्रमुख न्यूज के रूप में इसे दिया है। और भी जितने पत्र हैं करीब करीब उन सब ने प्रमुख समाचार के रूप में इस को दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे कर और प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य को छिपाने का यत्न करना कहां तक समझदारी है।

पीछे चीन का हमला भारत पर हुआ। उसके बाद इसी सदन में 25 जनवरी, 1963 को श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने एक वक्तव्य दिया। उस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा की कि जब तक चीन आठ सितम्बर, 1962 की स्थिति में लौट कर चला नहीं जाता तब तक चीन के साथ कोई प्रारम्भिक बातचीत करने का भी सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। उसके बाद श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आकाशवाणी से एक वक्तव्य राष्ट्र के नाम प्रसारित किया और उस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम इस बार दीवाली का त्यौहार इस वास्ते खुशी के साथ नहीं मना रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारी बहुत सी घरती पर चीन अधिकार किये बैठा है। हमारी लगभग साढ़े चौदह हजार मील की घरती पर चीन ने अधिकार कर लिया है। दीवाली हम खुशी के साथ उस दिन मनायेंगे जिस दिन हम अपनी घरती को चीन से वापिस ले लेंगे। यह सन्देश उन्होंने रेडियो से राष्ट्र के नाम प्रसारित किया था।

इसके बाद इस सदन ने सर्व सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया। प्रस्ताव बहुत बड़ा है। मैं पुरा प्रस्ताव न पढ़ कर उसका अन्तिम पैरा ही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं जिस में सारे सदन ने एक मत से चौदह नवम्बर, 1962 को यह संकल्प किया था :

यह सभा भारत की पुण्य भूमि से हमलावर को खदेड़ देने के लिये, चाहे इसके लिये कितना ही लम्बा तथा कठिन संघर्ष क्यों न करना पड़े, भारतीय जनता के दृढ़ संकल्प का आशा और दृढ़ विश्वास के साथ समर्थन करती है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का जो वक्तव्य है, आज की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उससे हट गई हैं क्या ? संसद् ने जो प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास किया था, उस प्रस्ताव से विदेश मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री हट गये हैं क्या ?

उसके बाद दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री आये, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री । उन्होंने 24 दिसम्बर, 1964 को इसी सदन में एक वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा कि भारत सरकार पारस्परिक चर्चा द्वारा मामले तय तो करना चाहती है परन्तु ऐसी चर्चायें देश के गौरव और सम्मान को किंचित मात्र कोई आघात पहुंचाये बिना ही की जा सकती हैं । श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का स्टैंड यह था । इस लिये जब श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का स्टैंड भी यही था कि जब तक चीन हमारी धरती को खाली न कर दे, तथा संसद में सर्वसम्मति से पारित प्रस्ताव के बदले कोई दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी पारित नहीं किया गया है, और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जो कहा उसको सामने रखते हुए, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को क्या अधिकार था कि वह पत्रकार सम्मेलन में इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य देतीं कि चीन के साथ बातचीत की जा सकती है । ऐसा करके उन्होंने श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो आश्वासन संसद को दिया था, उसकी भी उपेक्षा की, संसद् में पारित प्रस्ताव की भी उपेक्षा की और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के आश्वासन की भी उपेक्षा की । साथ ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने जो अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट की थी, उस की भी उपेक्षा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने की ।

असली बात और है । जिस समय चीन ने हमारी धरती पर हमला किया, तब श्री कृष्ण मेनन रक्षा मंत्री थे । वह बार-बार कहते रहे कि चीन भारत पर हमला करने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन जब चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान की

धरती पर हमला कर दिया उस दिन से फिर कुछ एक कर उन्होंने इस बात को कहना शुरू कर दिया कि चीन के साथ हमें बातचीत करनी चाहिये । चीन के साथ बातचीत का दर्वाजा हमें बन्द नहीं रखना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन के उस वक्तव्य से प्रभावित हो कर ही हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने पत्रकार सम्मेलन में इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दे दिया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति क्या यह सरकार तय करती है या हमारी विदेश नीति आज भी श्री कृष्ण मेनन से प्रभावित है ? प्रधान मन्त्री जैसे उच्च पद पर बैठी हुई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दे दिया । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

राजेन्द्र बाबू जो हमारे देश के राष्ट्रपति थे उनके सामने ही हमारी धरती पर हमला हुआ । राजेन्द्र बाबू ने पटना के गांधी मैदान में जो कहा वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी प्रायश्चित्त एक ही है । उस समय जब तिब्बत को चीनी राक्षस हड़प कर रहा था हम अपनी जवान पर ताला लगाये बैठे रहे । एक ही प्रायश्चित्त अब इस सारी भूल का हो सकता है कि हम अपनी धरती को भी चीनी राक्षस से मुक्त करायें और तिब्बत को भी चीन से मुक्त करायें । जब हम ऐसा कर लेंगे तभी हम अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त कर सकते हैं । प्रधान मन्त्री ने लगता है राजेन्द्र बाबू के वक्तव्य पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । पहले दो प्रधान मंत्रियों ने जो कहा था उस पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया । और ऐसी हलकी बात पत्रकार सम्मेलन में कह कर देश के स्वाभिमान और त्याग पर एक गहरी चोट पहुंचाई है । यह स्थिति तब है जब चीन ने अपनी नीति में किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है । हमने बार बार वार्ता का प्रस्ताव किया है लेकिन चीन की ओर से अभी तक कोई वार्ता का प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है । चीन एटम बम बना रहा है हाइड्रोजन बम बना रहा

है, पाकिस्तान को हमारे खिलाफ लड़ाई के हथियार दे रहा है और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में अपना आधिपत्य जमाने के लिये तरह तरह के प्रयास कर रहा है। फिर समझ में नहीं आता है कि भारत सरकार ने कौन सी विशेषता इस प्रकार की देखी कि जो उसके प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस प्रकार की बात कह दी कि हम चीन के साथ बातचीत करना चाहते हैं। यह बिना किसी प्रकार से पुराने आश्वासनों को ध्यान में रखे हुए कह दी।

सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य भी इसी सदन में 25 जनवरी, 1963 को दिया था। मैं उन के शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“शासन का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह समय-समय पर संसद् को महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण रूप से सूचित करता रहे। जब संसद् नीति निश्चित कर दे, तभी शासन उस पर कार्यवाही करे।”

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का यह वक्तव्य है कि जब तक संसद् किसी नीति पर अपनी मुहर नहीं लगा देता है, तब तक सरकार के किसी भी मिनिस्टर को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह इस प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण नीति में परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में कोई वक्तव्य दे दे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के इस दूसरे वक्तव्य की भी उपेक्षा क्यों की गई।

यह सरकार आज जनरल मरचेट की दुकान बनी हुई है। जब कोई सुरक्षा विषयक चर्चा होती है तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, जिस भाषा में बोलते हैं उससे लगता है कि वह भाषा देश की आत्मा के अनुकूल है, वह देश के गौरव की रक्षा और देश की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जिस भाषा का प्रयोग करती हैं, उससे लगता है कि वह देश के स्वाभिमान की उपेक्षा करके और उसके

त्याग तथा तपस्या पर धूल डाल कर उन को समाप्त करने की भाषा बोल रही हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह, स्पष्ट रूप से देश को बताएं कि क्या सरकार अपनी उस पुरानी नीति पर दृढ़ है, जो श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने देश के सामने रखी थी, जिस का प्रतिपादन इस संसद् द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव में किया गया था और जो नीति श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की भी थी? अथवा सरकार ने उस नीति में किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन कर लिया है? अगर कोई परिवर्तन किया है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में संसद् को विश्वास में क्यों नहीं लिया? सरकार से हटने के बाद भी श्री कृष्ण मेनन चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य देते रहे उन से प्रभावित होकर हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री का इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देना देश के स्वाभिमान के कहां तक अनुकूल है?

मुझे विश्वास है कि वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा वक्तव्य देंगे, जिस से देश में फिर से इस प्रकार की गलतफहमियां पैदा न हों।

MR. SPEAKER : There are four other names. They may kindly take one or two minutes each. Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We have no objection to Government having talks with anybody. When they are willing to have talks with Pakistan, why should they not have talks with China? But we must be clear about the stand which we took on the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the 14th November, as my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri reminded the Government. On what basis could we having talks, if at all, they condescend to have talks. It is unfortunate that we should have said it in such a unilateral manner.

We would like to know whether Government would respect the wishes of the House and also of the people in the country that Tibet's sovereignty should come to be respected and it should be resorted through our efforts and also by our good offices through the efforts of the United Nations.

[Shri Ranga]

Secondly, we would like to know whether we would insist upon that the 14,000 and odd sq. miles of land which have been unconstitutionally and immorally occupied by China should be disgorged by them and should be given up by them. If we are not going to keep these two demands in our mind, in our negotiations, it will be worthless to have any kind of talks with them.

I wish to sound this warning on behalf of our party and other people in the country also that whatever may be present policy and tactics of the Government, whatever be the kind of agreements they may find themselves forced to reach some day or the other, we would not hold our responsibility for them nor we would recommend to Government to accept them unless Tibet's sovereignty comes to be recognised by China, and we protect it, and the land that has been taken over by China is regained by us and, as they put it, our integrity and sovereignty come to be respected by China in a decent civilised manner.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष जी, शास्त्री जी की भावनाओं को देखते हुए यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रीय भावना उन में ओत-प्रोत है और वह हमारे पूजन्य भी हैं मगर मैं इस परिस्थिति में, इस माहौल में अपने विदेश मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पहली जनवरी, 1969 को जब प्रधान मंत्री ने वक्तव्य दिया उस वक्तव्य के पीछे क्या यह परिस्थिति थी कि रूस जो अब तक हमारे साथ मित्रतापूर्ण और सीहाद-पूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखता था, उसने पाकिस्तान को जो हमारा पड़ोसी दुश्मन है आर्म्स ऐंड ऐम्पुनिशंस की मदद दे करके हमारे अन्दर उस मित्रता के प्रति सन्देह पैदा कर दिया, क्या इस माहौल में उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दिया जिससे कि चीन जो हमारा बहुत जबर्दस्त दुश्मन रहा है उस के साथ कुछ संबंध सुधरें और जो कि रूस अपनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति में एक शिफ्ट लाया है उस की पृष्ठभूमि में हमारा कुछ संबंध इन के साथ बने ? क्या इस वक्तव्य के पीछे यह भावना थी ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को कोट किया गया है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि जब तक हमारी भूमि आजाद नहीं हो जाती तब तक हम कोई संबंध चीन के साथ नहीं करेंगे लेकिन मैंने यह सुना है 1962 के हमले के बाद चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान आए थे। उतना स्वागत नहीं मिला था लेकिन फिर भी स्वागत हुआ था, बातें हुई थीं। तो कामनसेंस और व्यावहारिकता का तकाजा है कि कम से कम, दुश्मन से बातचीत जारी रहनी चाहिए, यदि आप खुले आम दुश्मन से लड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि बातचीत के लिए हिन्दुस्तान तैयार है, मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि वह दुस्त उन्होंने नहीं कहा। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान कम्युनिस्ट चीन को युनाइटेड नेशंस में मान्यता मिल जाय इस के लिए बराबर बोलता रहा है लेकिन हमले के बाद से कितनी दफा हिन्दुस्तान ने यह बात उठाई है और क्या चीन की मान्यता दिलाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान अभी भी तैयार है ?

दूसरा सवाल है कि आप के पोलिटिकल रिलेशंस नहीं होते हैं तो कम से कम ट्रेड और एकोनामिक रिलेशंस की सम्भावना तो हो सकती है, तो क्या उस ओर सरकार सोच रही है कि हमारे व्यापारिक रिश्ते चीन के साथ हों और उस पर बातचीत चले ?

तीसरा सवाल है हकीकत में हमारी कुल कितनी भूमि चीन के मातहत है ? और, चौथा सवाल है कि यह जो अभी हमले हुए, बार स्टॉरिम्स हुए नाथूला के पास, इससे जो बातचीत का सिलसिला पहले से रहा है क्या उस पर आघात होने जा रहा है ?

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Baramati)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : This is half-an-hour discussion. Your name is not there.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Four members are allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Lots are drawn. Your name was not there. I cannot help it. It is not in my hands. The name of Mr. B. S. Sharma is there, but he is not present.

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री शास्त्री जी ने, यह सवाल उठाया कि सरकार ने और हमारे पहले के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य इस सदन में दिया है और जो विश्वास उससे देश में और सदन में पैदा हुआ है, क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा काम कर रही है जो कि उस के विपरीत हो ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिना किसी बात में कोई शक पैदा किये मैं इस को सबसे पहले साफ कर दूँ कि सरकार के जो कोई भी यहां पर वक्तव्य सदन में हुए हैं और जो कोई भी सरकार ने अंडरटेकिंग सदन को दी है हम उसके बाहर बिल्कुल नहीं जा रहे हैं न जा सकते हैं। और आज इस बात को कहना कि सरकार जो कोई भी विश्वास उस ने सदन को दिया हो, उस के बाहर जा रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार के साथ कोई इंसाफ नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य इस में विश्वास रखें कि जो कोई भी हमने आश्वासन इस सदन को दिया है उस आश्वासन से हम बंधे हुए हैं और बिना उन आश्वासनों के सदन से बदले हुए हम कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जिस से कोई देश के हित की हानि हो।

अब इन्होंने कुछ खास बातें रखी हैं और मुझे दुख है कि इन बातों के बारे में देश के कुछ विशेष अखबार बीच बीच में शक पैदा करते रहे हैं, मैं क्या कहूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में बहुत से अखबार हैं, बहुत से लोग उनको लिखते हैं, जिम्मेदारी से लिखते हैं, ऐसा मानता हूँ, मैं कम से कम कोशिश करते हैं, फिर भी बहुत सी बातें ऐसी छपती, जिनको कि देख कर बहुत ताज्जुब होता है कि वास्तव में वह लोग क्या कहना चाहते हैं। उनके पास जनता को अपने विचार देने के

साधन हैं, वे उसका इल्तेमाल करते हैं। हम तो उन से यही आशा करेंगे कि उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी है जनता को सही खबर देने की, वे उस को निभायेंगे। हमें तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही मौका मिलता है, जब कि आप अवसर प्रदान करते हैं या बाहर भी कहने का मौका मिलता है, जब कि हम अपनी बात को साफ कर सकते हैं।

अभी शास्त्री जी ने कहा और शायद अखबारों में भी छपा हो कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कहा है कि हम चीन से बात करेंगे। कुछ ऐसा इम्प्रेसन भी पैदा किया है कि पुरानी बातों को भूलकर ऐसा करेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी उस दिन भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में सवाल-जवाब में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही जिससे जरासी भी कोई गलतफहमी पैदा हो सके। जब प्रधान मंत्री से चीन के बारे में पूछा गया, उन्होंने साफ कहा—मैं उसी में से कोट कर रहा हूँ—

A solution can only be found keeping the national interests, national honour and interest in mind.

बिल्कुल साफ बात कही गई है, शक की कहीं भी गुंजाइश नहीं छोड़ी है कि देश के हित की बात ही सब से ऊपर हमारे दिमाग में रहेगी।...

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरा स्पष्ट कहना यह था कि जैसा जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा था कि जब तक 8 सितम्बर की पोजीशन नहीं आ जाती, चीन हमारी धरती खाली नहीं कर देता, तब तक हम कोई प्राथमिक बात भी नहीं करेंगे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय शास्त्री जी ने जो कहा है मुझे याद है, मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि सब बातों का जवाब दूँ, लेकिन मुझे एक एक कर के कहने दें तो आसान होगा।

यह सवाल इस सदन में कई मतबा आया है और मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से यही कहा है कि जब भी चीन के साथ हमारी बातचीत होगी, हम अपने देश की प्रभुसत्ता, अखण्डता और अपने देश के

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

स्वाभिमान को कभी भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे—यह बात साफ तौर से कही गई है।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्व के अनुसार उनसे बात की जाय या न की जाय या चीन जब तक हमारी भूमि का एक एक इंच छोड़ न दे, तब तक उन से बात करें या न करें—माननीय शास्त्री जी इस सदन के बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं, शुरू से ही वे इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा करते आये हैं, काफ़ी दिलचस्पी उन्होंने इस विषय में ली है—आपको याद होगा कि जब कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्व हमारे सामने आये थे—उसमें यह था कि जहां तक बेस्टन सैक्टर (पश्चिम सैक्टर) की बात थी, चीन आज जहां है, वहां से 20 किलोमीटर पीछे हट कर बात करे, लेकिन 20 किलोमीटर हटने पर भी वह भारत की भूमि में रह जाता है। ये जो बातें हैं इनको आप पिछले सन्दर्भ से देखें तो बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है। हमारी जो भावना है.....

SHRI RANGA : That was not accepted by Parliament.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं इच्छा लिये अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जिस कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्व की चर्चा शास्त्री जी ने की है, उसके आधार पर भी यह बात रह जाती है। इन सब बातों को हमको और आप को देखना है।

कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्व की यहां पर काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है। माननीय रंगा जी भी बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने भी उस चर्चा को सुना है, इसमें कोई बात छिपी नहीं है। जो कुछ भी समस्या है, कठिनाई है, पेच है, सब पर सदन के सामने विस्तारपूर्वक बहस हो चुकी है। मैं तो आप लोगों को यही विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में सदन की इच्छा के विरुद्ध कोई भी ऐसी चीज छिपा कर करने वाली नहीं है, जिसमें हमारे देश की प्रभूसत्ता अखण्डता या देश के सम्मान की हानि हो।

एक बात जरूर उठती है—जब प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रेस कान्फ़ेंस में बार बार पूछा गया कि आप किस आधार पर बात करेंगी—दूसरा क्या आल्टरनेटिव है? तब भी उन्होंने साफ साफ कहा—

That was not a correct assumption. The point is that we want to solve something. There is no point in saying very categorical views. Our views are known.

इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि व्यूज बदल गये हैं। हमारे व्यूज मालूम हैं लेकिन उनको हर समय उसी तरह से दोहराने में कोई खास फायदा नहीं होता है। उन्होंने आगे भी कहा है :

“Our views are known to those people and we shall certainly not let them get any wrong impression...”

तो हर तरह से प्रधान मंत्री ने, उनका जो अपना स्टैंड था, उसको साफ किया और कहा कि हम चीन से मैत्री चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि भारत और चीन के जो निवासी हैं उनके बीच में मैत्री हो लेकिन वह मैत्री हमारे देश के अहित से नहीं हो सकती है। हमारे देश के हित में और चीन के हित में यह है कि हम दोनों मिलकर रहें, एक दूसरे के बीच में मैत्रीपूर्ण भाव रहे लेकिन वह भाव तभी हो सकता है जब चीन भी हमारे देश की अखण्डता और प्रभूसत्ता को माने। मैंने जब यहां पर अपने मंत्रालय के बजट के बारे में चर्चा की थी तो उस समय भी मैंने साफ कर दिया था कि चीन के प्रति हमारी नीति क्या है। इस लिये मैं शास्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि इसका वे बिलकुल विचार न करें कि सरकार का एक मंत्री कोई बात स्पष्ट करता है, कोई दूसरा स्पष्ट नहीं करता है—चाहे कुछ रक्षा मंत्री बोलें, चाहे मैं बोलूँ और चाहे प्रधान मंत्री बोलें, वे सब सरकार की नीति का ही यहां पर वर्णन करते हैं, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं होगा। हां, हम लोग अलग अलग जवान बोलते हैं, मुमकिन है उस में कोई ऐसा शब्द आ जाये जो पसन्द हो या न हो या थोड़ा सा इम्फ़ैसिस में कुछ फर्क हो जाये लेकिन नीति एक ही होती है। सब एक ही नीति बोलते हैं जोकि सरकार की नीति है।

प्रधान मन्त्री तो इस सरकार की मुखिया हैं, नीति बनाने में उनका सबसे बड़ा हाथ है। उनकी बनाई हुई नीति है जिसको रक्षा मंत्री कहें या मैं कहूं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कृष्ण मेनन की बात कही। वे यहां पर नहीं हैं। उस वक्त वे हमारे देश के रक्षा मंत्री थे। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की नीति सरकार बनाती है। हमारी नीति किसी एक व्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं बनती है बल्कि देश के हित के आधार पर बनती है। माननीय सदस्य इस को भूल जायें कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन हमारे ऊपर दबाव डालते हैं। लेकिन अगर श्री कृष्ण मेनन कोई सही बात कहें तो उसको छोड़ नहीं देना चाहिये सिर्फ इसलिये कि कृष्ण मेनन ने उसको कहा है। यह भी हमारी भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये। रंगा जी ने हमसे पूछा था.....

SHRI RANGA : But it was because of that, he was sent out.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर वे चले गये

(व्यवधान)....मैं क्या और इस समय कह सकता हूं। यह जरूर है कि रंगा जी ने जो बात अभी कही कि हमको चीन से बातें करनी चाहिये, पाकिस्तान से बातें करनी चाहिये, यह तो हमारी नीति बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि जितनी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ हैं वह सबको मिल जुल कर शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से तय करनी चाहिये। यह तो हमारी एलान की हुई नीति है। हम मानते हैं कि इसी आधार पर इस संसार में शांति बनाई रखी जा सकती है।

(व्यवधान).....

SHRI RANGA : But they have never said till now that they are willing to talk to you. They have only been abusing you.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने तो नहीं कहा कि वे बात करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन क्या मैं कहूँ कि हम भी बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।....

(व्यवधान).....

SHRI RANGA : Where is the need for you to take the initiative ? Are you such a statesman like person with so much of

powers at your disposal as to tell him: "Come along, you are a little boy", etc. He is saying that he is going to kick you.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इसमें माननीय सदस्य, आचार्य जी को कठिनाई क्या हो गई। चीन जो बात कहता है क्या उसकी तरह से हम भी कहने लगे, भाँकने लगे ? मैं नहीं समझता हमारे देश का सम्मान उससे बढ़ता है। हमारे देश का सम्मान बढ़ता है सही बात को कायदे से, जात्ने से और सही भाषा में कहने से। अगर वह गाली दें तो हम भी गाली देने लगे, मैं समझता हूँ रंगा जी भी इसको पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इस वक्त चाहे एक प्वाइन्ट बनाने के लिये वे कह दें लेकिन वे भी इसको पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम स्टेट्समैन हैं या नहीं हैं, यह तो इतिहास लिखेगा कि स्टेट्समैन थे या नहीं। माननीय रंगा जी नहीं मानते हैं, वह बुजुर्ग हैं। मैं तो हमेशा उन को बुजुर्ग मानता हूँ। बहरहाल, जो यहां पर सवाल है वह देश के हित का है। हमको जनता ने बैठाया है कि देश के हित की बात सोचें। चीन सोचे या न सोचे, हम को चीन के सोचने पर नहीं निर्भर रहना चाहिये। हमारे देश के लोग सोचते आये हैं, आज से नहीं, परम्परा है यहां की, और मुश्किल से मुश्किल बातों का हल निकालने की। अगर आज हम हल निकाल सकते हैं तो खुशी होनी चाहिये। किस लिये आचार्य जी कहते हैं कि हम को नहीं सोचना चाहिये। चीन के सोचने पर हम रुके रहें। हम को जरूर सोचना चाहिये और कोई हल निकाल सकते हैं तो निकालना चाहिये, क्योंकि देश में हम को बड़े बड़े काम करने हैं। इधर उधर की झंझटों से सुलझना है और देश के काम में लगना है।

तो मैं फिर कहूंगा कि सरकार ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में मान्यता दिलाने के लिये जो प्रयास किया था वह जारी है या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सरकार ने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की है जो कि कोई आश्वासन इस सदन में दिया गया हो उस के विपरीत हो। और सरकार की जो नीति है वह मैंने स्पष्ट कर दी।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि चीन राष्ट्र मंडल में आये या न आये, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में आये या न आये, तो उस के बारे में आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारी क्या नीति रही है। इस आधे घण्टे के विवाद में उसकी चर्चा नहीं हुई थी, जो हम को तीन पॉइंट मिले थे उस में यह चीज नहीं थी, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शांतिपूर्ण

ढंग से हम बातें करना चाहते हैं तो यह अच्छी बात होगी कि ऐसे देश राष्ट्र मंडल में आये जहां पर हम उन से बात कर सकें। लेकिन अगर वह राष्ट्र मंडल के विचारों का उल्लंघन करते हैं तो हम को उनसे वहां पर निपटना है। आज हम अगर नहीं हैं कि बात ही। लेकिन एक सही बात से हम को नहीं हटना चाहिये इस लिये कि चीन ने कोई गलत बात की हो।

19.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 29, 1969/Vaisakha 9, 1891 (Saka).