

से हटा दिया जाये जब तक कि एन्क्वायरी खत्म न हो जाये ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I would like to make a distinction in this matter. One is, when there are investigations going on, and the other is, when an enquiry is held. In the case of an investigation, it would not be right to remove an official but when an enquiry is held, those who are directly involved in certain instances certainly will have to be transferred. I accept that on principle. But you cannot change the entire chain.

**श्री शिवचरण लाल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सवाल कर लेने दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सभी लोग एक-एक सवाल ही करते हैं, कोई दो नहीं पूछते हैं।

**श्री शिवचरण लाल :** बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** What I suggest is, the Uttar Pradesh discussion is coming in an hour's time. If you are allowed now, then I will have to allow many others. I see a large number of others are interested. Why are you in a hurry? It is coming in an hour's time. I do not see any point in allowing anybody now. I would appeal to all of you.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

\*667. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :**

**SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last five years the indebtedness of the State Governments has been rising steadily and the States have to resort to over-drafts and depend much on Central assistance for their economic development;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this connection;

and

(c) if so, the amount of Central loans to the States which had been utilised to pay off the debts and the amount which was utilised for economic development during the last two years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) and (b). The total debt of the State Governments, including the loans from the Centre, has gone up from Rs. 4082 crores at the end of 1963-64 to about Rs. 6666 crores at the end of 1967-68. The rise is largely due to the increasing commitments of the States in respect of their developmental expenditure, which is mostly financed by borrowings from the market and the Centre and in a few cases by over-drafts on the Reserve Bank.

(c) Loans are advanced by the Central Government to the State Governments for specific purposes. A statement showing the extent of loans advanced during the last two years for developmental purposes and for clearing overdrafts on the Reserve Bank is laid on the Table.

### STATEMENT

(In crores of Rupees)

<i>Loans advanced by the Centre to State Governments—</i>	1966-67	1967-68
Loans for Plan Schemes	548.47	508.47*
<i>Ad hoc</i> loans for clearing overdrafts on the Reserve Bank.	108.00	118.43

\*Revised Estimate.

#### LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS FOR PURCHASE OF FERTILISERS

\*668. **SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :**

**SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :**

**SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :**

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIR-  
WAR :

SHRI D. V. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India from Commercial Banks for making funds available to them for distribution as loan to agriculturists for the purchase of fertilizers; and

(b) the rate of interest which the Reserve Bank charges for making available funds to Co-operative Societies in the States for advancing loans to the agriculturists for purchase of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b) ; The Reserve Bank charges an interest of 2% below Bank rate (at present 5%) in respect of the loans and advances sanctioned by it to the State cooperative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations, which would include the cost of purchase of fertilisers by farmers. No specific facilities are available to the commercial banks from the Reserve Bank in respect of their lendings to the farmers, if any, for the purchase of fertilisers. Such financing will have to come out of their own resources or out of their usual borrowings from the Reserve Bank, on which the interest charged will not be less than the Bank rate.

(जिसका उत्तर 86 अगस्त, 1968 5 भाद्र, 1890 (शक) को दिया जाने वाला है) होशंगाबाद स्थित सेक्योरिटी पेपर मिल के कर्मचारी-वृन्द.

\*669. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होशंगाबाद स्थित सेक्योरिटी पेपर मिल के कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है और उनमें से कितने स्थायी हैं तथा कितने अस्थायी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजन हैं और उनमें से कितने राजपत्रित

अधिकारी हैं और उन्हें प्रति मास वेतन के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन विदेशी कर्मचारियों को भारतीय कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)

(क) होशंगाबाद-स्थित सेक्योरिटी पेपर मिल में, 30 जून, 1968 को, कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1018 थी। ये सभी कर्मचारी मिल के अस्थायी पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं। किन्तु अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मिल में पांच विदेशी राष्ट्रजन काम करते हैं। उनमें से एक व्यक्ति कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञ के रूप में काम कर रहा है और उसको ब्रिटेन की सरकार से वेतन मिलता है। अन्य चार व्यक्ति विदेशी सहयोगी कम्पनियों के तकनीकी कर्मचारी हैं और उनकी सेवाएं सहयोग-करार के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त की गयी हैं। इस करार की शर्तों के अनुसार, सहयोगी कम्पनियों द्वारा इन तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन की रकम सरकार उन सहयोगी कम्पनियों को वापस कर देती है। यह रकम प्रतिमास लगभग 21,000 रुपया बैठती है।

(ग) और (घ) . कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत भारत में आने वाले अन्य विशेषज्ञों को जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वही सुविधाएं उक्त आयोजना के अन्तर्गत मिल में काम करने वाले विशेषज्ञ को दी जाती हैं। विदेशी सहयोगी कम्पनियों