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Thursday, June 8, 1967
Jyaistha 18, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 8, 1967/Jyaistha 18,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Fertiliser from Japan

+

*361. Shri Mukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing
and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Japanese con-
tract has been signed recently for the
purchase of fertilizers from Japan;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri
Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
A statement showing details of the
contracts is placed on the Table of the
House.

Statement

Type of Fertiliser	Quantity M. tons.	Delivery Schedule	Price per M. Ton Net.
(a) Against Yen Credit			
Urea	203.498	May, Nov., 1967	\$54.63 C & F
Ammonium Sulphate	20,000	May, June, 1967	\$45.69 C & F
Ammonium Chloride	40,000	May/Nov., 1967	\$46.79 C & F
(b) Against Free Foreign Exchange			
Ammonium Chloride	10,000	Nov./Dec., 1967	\$40.00 FOB (Jute Packing) OR \$37.00 FOB. (Paper Packing) At Purchaser's option.

वी दुक्कम चाह कछाव : क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि हमने जो यह चाह मंगाई है इससे हमारे देश की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो जायेंगी? यदि नहीं तो कैं जानकार चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से इन चाहों का मंगाना आप कब तक कम करने वाले हैं और कब तक हमारे ही देश में इनका उत्पादन पर्याप्त भावाना में हो जाएंगे कि हम चाह के भाग्य में आस्तनिर्भर हो सकें ?

वी इकबाल सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में फॉटि-लाइबर की पंदावार कम है, इस बास्ते बाहर से भंगाने की ज़रूरत महसूस होती है और कामकी ज्यादा भंगाने की ज़रूरत महसूस होती है। इस चिलमिले में जापान ने कुछ येन कैटिंगवनमेंट आफ इंडिया को आकर किया था और उसके मुताबिक बहुत में काट्रोक्ट्स के तहत यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम ब्लोराइड भंगाने की बात है। कुछ भी चारेन एक्सचेंज में वा और उस चिलमिले में भी भंगाना गया है। जहाँ तक इस बात का तात्पुर है कि कितनी देर भंगाना पड़ेगा, कितनी देर ज़रूरत पड़ेगी इसका जवाब अगर माननीय मंदस्य दूसरी चिनिस्टरी में पूछें तो बेहतर होगा ।

वी दुक्कम चाह कछाव : जो उद्दरक जापान से भंगाये जा रहे हैं इनके बारे में जापान सरकार ने क्या कोई जारी रखी है, यदि रखी है तो वे जारी क्या हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन दारों पर इनको भंगाया गया है और किन दारों पर इनको यहाँ बेचा जा रहा है ?

वी इकबाल सिंह : जापान ने कुछ कर्जा हिन्दुस्तान को दिया था और उसके भूताविक इन कॉटिलाइबर को भंगाया जा रहा है। किन दारों पर भंगाया जा रहा है वह स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है। माननीय मंदस्य इनको स्टेटमेंट में देख सकते हैं।

वी चतुर्वाह राज ओही : अओत्पादन चाहने की दृष्टि से राजावनिक चाह का प्रयोग

बहुत बड़े वैभाने पर हो रहा है। किन्तु यदि पार्श्वी का प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं हो केवल राजावनिक चाह के प्रयोग के कारण भूमि बंजर हो जाती है। पिछले साल एक एक्सिकल्यूरल इनीशियल जानसन साहब को चिला था और उसने इंडिस्ट्रियल यूज आफ फॉटिलाइबर पर लीगल बैन लगाने की मांग की थी, क्या वह सत्य नहीं है? यदि यह सत्य है तो भूती महोदय मुझे यह बता दें कि चिले दस सालों के अन्दर जो उत्पादन यहाँ बढ़ा है वह ज्यादा भूमि जोत के नीचे लगाने के कारण बढ़ा है या फॉटिलाइबर के प्रयोग के कारण बढ़ा है? इसके कुछ अंकड़े भूती महोदय दे सके तो अच्छा होगा ।

वी इकबाल सिंह : इस बात में कोई इकार नहीं कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की और चाह की भी बहुत कमी है और उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए जाहे चुराक और चाहे चाह महसूस होती है। जितना चुराक भंगाने में पैसा लगता है उससे कम फॉटिलाइबर पर पंदा लगता है। चाह के प्रयोग से पंदावार भी ज्यादा होती है। नेकिन जहाँ तक इम प्रश्न का मम्बन्ध है, जापान ने कर्जा दिया था और उसके मुताबिक यह चाह मंगाया जा रहा है ।

वी दुक्कम चाह कछाव : विस दाम पर इस उद्देशक को किसानों को दिया जाता है इसका जवाब नहीं पाया है। किन दारों पर भंगाया जा रहा है यह तो विवरण में दिया हुआ है नेकिन किन दारों पर इम चाह को यहाँ दिया जाना है, इसका जवाब नहीं पाया है ।

Mr. Speaker: His questions are over.

वी लिंगेश्वर ब्रह्माद : जो विवरण मध्य-पट्टल पर रखा गया है उसमें यह कलावा गया है कि जापान में यूरिया, अमोनियम ब्लॉफेट, अमोनियम ब्लोराइड भंगाये जा रहे हैं। कीमतें भी बहाई रही हैं जिन पर भंगाये गये हैं। दूसरे देशों से भी हम लोक

इन उर्वरकों को मंगते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कीमतों पर हम अन्य देशों से इन्होंने मंगाने हैं, उनके मुकाबले में हमको आपान को या कोमल देना पड़ रहा है ?

।

अ: इक्यावल लिह : किन्होंने देर में आपने मंगाया है, किस किस्म का उत्पक्ष पर्किंग होना चाहिये और कब वह आए, हम पर बहुत सी बांध मुनहसर करती हैं। जो हमें को किनें ग्रामजंज यिला उनके अग्रोन्स्ट हमने ग्लोबल इंडर मंगाये और जो हमको कम लगा उनको हमने इसको दिया। जहां तक आपान से मंगाने का ताल्लुक है, उनके उन्होंने कर्ज़ दिया था, उनको किसीनो कांदेकर कर जो हम बाक़ दुनिया के मुकाबले में मुनाफ़िव लगो, फॉट वाइज़र बरोदर का हमने कंसल्ट किया।

Shri Ranga: Is it for a three or four year period that we have reached this agreement, and is the price we are going to pay lower than the price we are obliged to pay to the western countries?

Shri Iqbal Singh: The agreement was reached in May this year and the delivery schedules are May/November, 1967. May/June, 1967. May/November, 1967. November/December, 1967. The dates are mentioned in the statement.

Shri Ranga: Are the prices at which we have contracted with these people for their supplies lower than the prices we are obliged to pay to the western nations from which we are importing?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Of these supplies, one was through global tender; the cheapest tender which we have received we have accepted, that was for 10,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride; for others, some aid and some loans were offered under the yen credit by the Japanese.

Shri Ranga: You do not give information at all. Suppose you offer to take

at 400 and the other people have been selling at 450, you can say you are getting it cheaper. You do not give any straight answer at all.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): These purchases are made from the yen credit available to the country as free foreign exchange is not available. Therefore when we purchase from Japan, we have to negotiate with them, and we feel we have obtained the most favourable price.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Regarding our agreement with Japan under the yen credit, may I know whether Government have explored the possibility of entering into a barter agreement since we are exporting large quantities of iron ore from our country, whether this aspect of the matter has been looked into, and if so, what was the result?

Shri Iqbal Singh: It was immediately required for this year, and these purchases were made from the yen credit for this year. The barter agreement is for the Commerce Ministry. Because we required immediately for this year we have purchased.

अ: क० क० नायर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दाम में हमको यह यिला है उनमें किन्हें फॉलोवा दाम बढ़ा कर हम यहां पर हमें कार्मजं को दे रहे हैं।

Shri Iqbal Singh: This fertiliser will be put in the fertiliser pool, and then it will be sold, and this question had better be asked from the Agriculture Ministry. We have purchased from Japan and it will go to the fertiliser pool, and they will settle the price, at what price it will be sold.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know why there is such a large difference in the prices. Ammonium chloride obtained for free foreign exchange is 40 dollars, while it costs 48.79 dollars when obtained

against yen credit. May I also know how these prices compare with the price of fertiliser produced in India from Sindri and other places?

Shri Iqbal Singh: This comparison is not relevant, because there is bound to be difference.

Shri Ranga: How much is it, he asks.

Shri Iqbal Singh: It is given in the statement. There is bound to be difference because when somebody goes with cash and wants to purchase, certainly he will purchase cheaper than one who has to take a loan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: On a point of order. Here the hon. Minister says this is limited in scope so far as his ministry is concerned to getting the fertiliser from Japan and giving it to the Fertiliser Minister. In that case, will it not be desirable that it should be clubbed on to the Minister of Fertilisers because all these questions arise in the course of supplementaries, and members will be naturally inclined to compare the price available in our country with prices elsewhere?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. This is on the imports of fertilisers. This ministry imports. If you want to compare prices, you must address the other ministry.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: But there must be scope for members to put question. In that case, it could have been passed on as a written answer.

Shri P. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the coal-based fertiliser plant proposed to be set up at Korba has been given up: if so, what are the reasons for giving up this plant? Is it a fact that it was due to the pressure exerted by the World Bank that this was given up by the Government?

Shri Iqbal Singh: It relates to the setting up of a plant and this question may be put to my hon. friend the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. We do not deal with the setting up of these plants.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Do the Government propose to import more fertilisers from Japan and is Japan in a position to supply us more fertilisers? In the place of foodgrains, are we preparing to import more and more fertilisers from other countries?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Japan is in a position to supply us more fertilisers but we have to see our own capacity to find the foreign exchange resources, how much money we can spare and so on.

अ; और प्र० श्रामी: मानवीय भवी पहोंच जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में कम्पोस्ट फार्म गंवार के रूप में बहुत बड़ी तात्पर्य में पैदा होती है, जो कि पृथग्गल के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रही है। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कम्पो उम की रक्षा कर के बिंदगी पृथग्गल बचाने का उपाय मांचा है।

Shri Iqbal Singh: This question may better be asked of the Agriculture Ministry.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Legislatures

+
*362. **Shri P. K. Deb:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deb:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of reservation of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes so far as their representation in the State and Central legislatures is concerned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. K. Deo: The constitutional reservation has been increased from ten years to twenty years. Is it not an admission on the part of the Government of complete failure to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and tribes? In view of that are they going to take more vigorous steps to bring them in par with the other non-tribals and higher caste people?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: In the Constitution the reservation of seat was only for ten years, upto 25th January 1960. But in 1959, the matter was examined and it was felt that though the scheduled castes and tribes had made some progress, still they occupied a lower position in the matter of literacy and per capita income, etc. and so the period was extended by another ten years, that is upto 25th January 1970. It is too early to consider further extension.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking for further extensions; he asks whether Government have taken steps during this period to bring up their condition.

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: I mentioned that steps are being taken according to our resources.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the Maharaja of Tripura, Mr. Jaipal Singh, Kumari Rajani Gandha, Princes of Sarangarh—all these persons are being elected on tribal tickets though they can beat any post not tribal or high caste man in any walk of life, is it not desirable that these reservations should be made on economic grounds instead of anthropological and ethnic grounds?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: It is a suggestion which can be considered.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: May I know if the Government has implemented the Lokur committee report to den-schedule certain tribes and castes as they do not need the benefits of the reservation any more.

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken later.

Shri D. N. Deb: I am speaking of Orissa. The Hindus who had been converted into Chirstianity in the coastal area are not treated as Adivasis but in the interior they are treated an Adivasi. I want to know why in one State there are two different kinds of rules because they are all Indian citizens.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum & Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): As far as the tribal people are concerned there is no distinction made on the basis of religion. If there is any such case, if it is brought to our notice, we will look into it and rectify it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Bhovi community in Mysore State where hitherto they have been considered as Scheduled Castes and seats were reserved for them and whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Mysore Government or this Government for denotifying them from the Scheduled Castes list and, if so, what were the reasons?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The whole matter is under consideration of the Government just now.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: May I know what is the Central Governments policy towards converted backward Christians and the other tribal sec-

tions? Do they get the same facility under the Constitution? I mean the converted backward Christians and tribals. Will they get the same facilities such as reservation according to the Government policy or what?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have already answered that question, that as far as the tribal people are concerned, there is no distinction on the basis of religion.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: That is not the question; it is not a question of distinction on the basis of religion. I want to know if the same facilities, the same reservation and the same privileges are given.

Mr. Speaker: There is no distinction. That is what he means.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: There is distinction.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, you may differ from the answer, but the Minister says there is no distinction.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have pointed out that if there are concrete cases, they should be brought to our attention.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The Minister was mentioning only about the tribes. But the question is whether there is any difference as far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is a different matter. Under the Constitution, it has been made clear.

Shri Tukshidas Jadhav: Will the Government consider the inclusion of the Molati community, a small, poor community, in the list of Scheduled Castes?

Shri Asoka Mehta: On the basis of the recommendation made by the Lokur Committee, we had held consultations with the State Government as well as Members of Parliament, the previous Parliament, and in the light of the discussions, we have now come forward with the proposals; as soon as the Cabinet has approved them we hope to introduce a Bill in this session of Parliament.

Shri Tomsetti Viswanatham: Is the Minister aware that the Harijans who are converted into Christians are not treated as Scheduled Castes in some States, for example, in Andhra Pradesh? The allotments that are made for the Scheduled Castes are not applicable to these converts.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Constitutional position is that, as far as the Schedule Castes are concerned, they have got to be either Hindus or Sikhs in order to enjoy the facilities.

Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Sir, considering that this measure was taken as a handicap in the race of national progress, and gave privileges to the Schedule Castes, may I know whether the Government have been able to assess how far they have been able to take advantage of this reservation?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Every year, the Commissioner for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes prepares a report, and that is laid before the House. In that report, the Commissioner, who is an independent authority under the Constitution, reports to the President as to how the safeguards are being enforced.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the hon. Member is aware of the fact that certain people who work in the Assam tea gardens are treated as Adivasis in the State from where they had originally come and they are not treated as Adivasis in the State of Assam, and they are denied the rights and privileges and the benefits

joyed by other members of the Adivasi community?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not aware of this, and if the hon. Member will kindly give me concrete instances, I shall look into the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: I will.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Government has at any time examined the most unsatisfactory position regarding representation for the scheduled castes and tribes in the Upper Houses in the States and in the Council of States here? If so, may I know whether Government is thinking of making any changes in it to give them proper representation in the Upper Houses?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is no reservation so far as the Upper Houses are concerned.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A little while ago, the minister stated that the Government has no contemplation to extend the period of reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. She also mentioned about the constitutional provisions. When the Constitution was adopted, it was envisaged that during this period, the members of the scheduled castes and tribes will be sufficiently developed due to the efforts of the Government of India. In view of the fact that such development has not taken place among the scheduled castes and tribes, may I know why after 1970 the Government propose to abolish this reservation?

Shri Asoka Mehta: My colleague never said that the Government wants to abolish it. All that she said was that this matter has not yet been considered. She also pointed out that on the previous occasion this matter was considered only in 1960 when the deadline was 1960. This time the deadline is 1970. Perhaps the Government will come forward with its proposal in 1968.

Shri G. N. Tripathi: May I know whether the Government has set up

any machinery, besides the Commissioner for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, to find out whether the Harijans have come up to the mark and whether reservation can be given up?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Of course, under the Constitution, the most important authority is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the Department of Social Welfare has also been appointing various committees. I am sure he is aware that there is a committee on untouchability and it has submitted its interim report. We are now waiting for its final report.

श्री चट्टम बिहारी बालकेशी: ममापनि जी! भारत और नेपाल की सीमा पर जो बड़ी संक्षया में शाह लोग रहते हैं जुनाव के दिनों में उन बालकों को प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन्हें बनवाती और बनजातियों में जालिन किया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आश्वासन बाही तक अमन में रहो नहीं आया है या मैं यह समझूँ कि यह आश्वासन केवल पालकों का बोट लेने के लिए दिया गया था और मरकार इस पर अमन नहीं करना चाहती?

श्री अशोक नेहरा: इसका जवाब मैंने दे दिया जब मैंने सोकुर कलेटी के बारे में जिक्र किया था। लोकुर कलेटी ने जो कुछ सुझाव दिये थे उसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स से बातचीत करने के बाद और पालिकारेट के नेटवर्क से इसके बारे में बातचीत करने के बाद यवनंरेट के डिपार्टमेंट याक सोसाइटी बेलकेपर ने अपने प्रोपोजल्स बनाए हैं जो कैबिनेट के सामने हैं। जैसे ही कैबिनेट की ओहर उस पर लग जाएगी आपकी खिलाफ में अपनी तरफ से हम एक विल पेश करता रहते हैं जिसमें आप देखेंगे कि क्या सुझाव है और उसमें आप अपने अमर्नदरेट्स कर सकते हैं। जो आश्वासन प्राइम लिनिस्टर

साहिता ने दिये थे उसके ऊपर अमल होना उस बिल के जरिए से ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष, महोदय में सरकार के जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को बाबर है कि लोकुर कमेटी जो बनी उसने कमरे में बैठ कर रिपोर्ट लिखी थी । किसी भेद्यर को उसने इन्टरव्यू नहीं किया न एम० एल० ए० को न एम० पी० को भी और फिर 1970 में जब गवर्नर्मेंट इसको भमान करना चाहेथी उस के कल्पन क्या वह कोई हाई पाबर कमेटी अप्पाइंट करेगी जो यह जांच कर ले कि हरिजनों का उत्थान हो गया या नहीं ?

श्री असोक मेहता : जलाब में ने कभी नहीं कहा कि 1970 के बाद यह रिवर्वेशन चला जाएगा । इसके ऊपर क्या सरकार की राय होगी इसका मुझे भ्रमी पता नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात—लोकुर कमेटी ने जो कुछ भ्राताब दिये यह सही नहीं है कि कमरे में बैठ कर रिपोर्ट लिखी थी । जो कोई भी रिपोर्ट लिखी

श्री अदल बिहारी बाबूलोही : रिपोर्ट तो कमरे में ही लिखी जायगी ।

Mr. Speaker: They made the report after enquiry.

श्री असोक मेहता : जो रेकमेनेंटम रहने की उन रेकमेनेंट्स के ऊपर रेटर गवर्नर्मेंट्स के साथ भी हमने पूरी बाबूलोही की और शिव्यूड कास्ट्स और शिव्यूड ट्राइब्स के अलग-अलग राज्यों के जो भेद्यराज वे उन के साथ भी बातचीत नफसीम में की और उनकी नाय ली गई । इसके अलावा यह जब बिल सामने पायेगा तब भेद्यर साहबान को पूरा भीका मिलेगा वह चाहे सेनेकट कमेटी जैसे जाके बिल को या जो करना चाहे करे ।

श्री एल० ए० शोकी : क्या मंदी शहोदय जानते हैं कि भारतादृ राज्य में

भारतादृ जासन ने जिन शिव्यूड कास्ट लोगों ने बीढ़ घर्म रवीकृत किया है ऐसे लोगों को विशेषाधिकार देने का तथ किया है और उस पर अमल भी हो रहा है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसी हिसाब से ऐसी व्यक्ति के साथ भी शिव्यूड कास्ट के कुछ रिपर्वेशन पक्ष के जो नेता लोग हैं उनकी बातचीत हो रही है और क्या यह सही है कि उनको यह आवासन भिला है कि पूरे भारत में जिन लोगों ने बीढ़ घर्म को रवीकृत किया है उनको वह विशेषाधिकार दिया जाएगे ?

श्री असोक मेहता : मुझे पता नहीं है कि कौन से विशेषाधिकार की बात भेद्यर माहब कर रहे हैं

श्री मधु लिखण : रिवर्वेशन में अतसव है ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: रिवर्वेशन का तो They do not take advantage of the reservation. They do not want it.

Shri Hem Barua: They want it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: They do not want to enjoy the reservation of seats. So what you are talking about is scholarship and that kind of facilities.

जहा नक इन सब रियायनो का मःवन्ध है यह रियायतें कानटीट्यूनली तो नहीं दी जा सकती नेविन जो मरवार के पास काइ-नेशियन प्राविजन्स होते हैं उसके अंदर बैकवर्ड बलासेज के लिए भी काफी रकम चाही जाती है । उन में से उनको काफी हिस्सा भिला चाहिए इस नश्ह की कोशिक हमारी हो रही है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state if the Government have any scheme for reducing the quantum of reservation by stages so that it is not withdrawn all at once but spread over a number of years?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As my colleague pointed out, the Government has taken no view on the matter just now. And, as she also pointed out on the previous occasion, a view was taken only one year before the elections. It remains to be seen when this view will be taken by the Government. I shall look into the suggestion that the hon. Member has made.

Shri S. Xavier: The hon. Minister was just now telling us that there is no distinction made between the Tribal people who are Hindus and those who have been converted into Christianity. May I know whether the hon. Minister will give an assurance that he will follow the same policy in respect of the Scheduled Caste people who are Hindus and who have been converted into Christianity, because....

Mr. Speaker: He need not explain.

Shri S. Xavier: If he cannot, may I know what are the reasons for it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the facilities to Scheduled Castes are concerned, under the Constitution they are available only to those who belong to Hindu religion and Sikh religion....

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Why, because it is under the Constitution. You can change it. I am guided by the Constitution. If they accept any other religion, then our effort is to take care of their requirements and give them the provisions that are made for other Backward Classes.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: So many hon. Members still want to put supplementaries on this. We have taken sufficiently long on this. Let us go to the next question.

An hon. Member: Sir, only one question.

Mr. Speaker: Yours is only one, but there are others also. Let us go to the next question.

Collaboration with Kuwait for Fertiliser Production

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*363. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have agreed to collaborate with Kuwait in regard to fertilizer production;
- (b) if so, in what respects; and
- (c) the terms of the collaboration?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Yashpal Singh: क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस समय हम किन किन देशों के कोनौबोरेशन से यह भूम्योरिंग की ममत्या को हल करना चाहते हैं?

Shri Asoka Mehta: कहे प्रोपोजनम हमारे सामने हैं और उन प्रोपोजनम के अन्दर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रोपोजन में कुदून के साथ भी कोनौबोरेशन करने के कुछ प्रोपोजन हैं। इसके अलावा अमेरिका के साथ हैं: वही जापान में हेफर्ड एंड नेकर वर्स रहे हैं। कई देशों के साथ हैं प्रोट्रांसोर्कोशिश जमती के साथ भी हो रही है।

Shri Yashpal Singh: इस बन मेरे जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आवश्यकता कितनी है और कितना हमको मिल रहा है और कब तक हम सेन्फ मिक्सिंग दो जायेंगे?

Shri Asoka Mehta: जांच प्लान के आधिकार तक हमारी आवश्यकता रही 24 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और दस लाख टन

फास्फेट फॉटिलाइजर की । जानकारी यह कोशिका है कि वहाँ तक कम से कम 17 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और सात आठ लाख टन फास्फोरिक फॉटिलाइजर्स अपने देश में बैठा कर पायें । इस दिग्ना में कार्बनाइट हो रही है । यदि इसके बारे में आप तफसीली जाह्ते हैं तो इसके लिए दूसरा सबाल दें ।

श्री स० च० स्वर्गलत : बया मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दिया के फॉटिलाइजर प्रार्थक ना काम लेने के लिये अच्छी तक कीन कान से देश तैयार हैं तथा उन्होंने अपनी क्या क्या जर्ने दी है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The hon. Member wants to know about the Haldia Fertilizer Factory. So far there is only one proposal, and that is from Phillip Petroleum. They hope to give a final reply within a month.

श्री अबू तिनबे : जब विदेशी महायाता मेरे ये उपर्युक्त के कारबाहने बनाने की चर्चा उठी थी तब मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में बहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो नेपथ्य पैदा होता है उसी का इन्सेमान कर कर ये मारे कारबाहने बनायेंगे । नेहिन बीच में अखबारों में यह खबर छपी कि बम्बई की एक कम्पनी जो विदेशों में भव्यांग कर रही है, अपना कारबाहना निकिप्प अमोनिया के आधार पर बनाने जा रही है । यह खबर प्लॉर मंत्री महोदय का आवासन, इन दोनों में हम कैसे सामन्जस्य बैठायें—मैं इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूँ ?

श्री अक्षोक्त नेहरा : एक प्राइवेट कंपनी की तरफ से सुनाव आया है कि वे कंपनी फॉटिलाइजर एवं कम्पनी के साथ लिल कर एक फॉटिलाइजर का कारबाहना ढालना चाहते हैं । उनके प्रपोजल में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ साल के लिये वे कंपनी के निकिप्प अमोनिया अंतर्वेगे, नेहिन उनके बाब भाव स्लक्कर

जा सकता है जीवनीति से बाबेता—सिंहठ सम्पादि आँख लिकिप्प अवौतिया एवं सल्फर—हम उनकी प्रयोगवाले के बारे में जीव कर रहे हैं, उस पर गवर्नरेंट ने भी भवी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है ।

श्री अबू तिनबे : पहले या जो ध्यावका आवासन था क्या उसमें परिवर्तन होता ? उस समय आपने सल्फर की जर्ची नहीं जीवी थी अबर परिवर्तन होने वाला है तो हमें बताइये ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is a great shortage of sulphur in the world today. The hon. Member knows that we are not able to provide enough sulphur to various plants that are working in India today. Our requirements of sulphur are going to go up very much. We are exploring various ways, including getting sulphuric acid from pyrites, whether we should import pyrites or we should try to produce pyrites so that we can have sulphuric acid based on pyrites. We are also getting sulphur in a regulated way over a period of time from various sources. The question is whether, in order to have an adequate quantity of sulphur, a proposal for link supply should be considered or not. After the Government has made up its mind, this matter will be brought before the House and the House will have an opportunity to discuss this. At this stage, we have not decided this.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Sir, I request that Question No. 385 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I wish you had told me earlier. Now it is too late.

श्री लिंग० च० शा : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उपर्युक्त के उपायन के लिये बैठत, जानकारी और अमरीका ने बाबेता चल रही है, तुलने साथ कोलाहोरेसम होने को है । मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों देशों के टर्म्स आँख एवं गवर्नरेंट कैसे हैं ? इसरे मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों की तरफ से क्या कोई पौर्णिमिकल-स्ट्रिंग एटेच की गई है या नहीं ?

भी असीक जेहता : अभी तक टर्चं का लकात है, मैंने बताया कि इस प्राइवेट कंपनी की तरफ से जो प्रोपोजन आई है, वह सरकार के सामने है। उस पर तकीकात हो रही है, इस बहत उत्त के बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

भी शिंचं जा : मैंने पोलिटिकल टिक्काव के बारे में भी पूछा है, क्या ये कोई दबाव दे रहे हैं?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Political pressure about this particular plant? I am not clear as to political pressure about which plant.

भी शिंचं जा : जैसे ग्रन्तीका से उच्च रक्क के बारे में एवीमेंट होगा, तो क्या उसमें कोई पोलिटिकल ग्न्डुंज की बात आती है? इसी तरह से क्या कैनन या जायान की तरफ से भी कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव है? यदि कही कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव की गुजाइक है तो किस भूलक के साथ उद्यादा है?

भी असीक जेहता : अभी तक किसी भी फॉटिलाइजर प्लान्ट के बारे में कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर नहीं प्राप्त है और इसका कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा तो उसका जबाब देने की शक्ति सरकार में है।

भी बहाराल शिंह भारती : हमारी कम्पनी के लिये जिलना कामफोरस की उत्पत्ति है, उतनी ही पोटाल की भी उत्पत्ति पड़ती है, उनके बिना काम नहीं चलता है। मेरी आनंदकारी बोलिये कारखाने देश में बाद बनाने की बन रहे हैं तब उन्हीं बहोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उसमें नाइट्रोजन और फासफोरस का ही विक है, पोटाल का विक नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पोटाल का भी कोई कारखाना बनाने का, पर्याप्त क्षेत्र में या प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में या जिसी की कोलाडोरेशन से या जिसी भी ब्राकार से, कोई सम्भव सरकार ने बनाया है?

भी असीक जेहता : के० के लिये जो रा-मेटीरियल चाहिये, वह हमारे देश में नहीं है, इसी लिये हम यह बाहर से बेंगते हैं। इस के बारे में अपने देश में कुछ तरफकी कर लें तो करने की कोशिश में है, लेकिन हमें उम्मीद नहीं है कि चीजे प्लान में पोटाल फॉटिलाइजर पैदा करने में कामयाब हो सकेंग।

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: When we are importing fertiliser, why are our fertiliser plants not working to full capacity?

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is a separate question. When it comes, I shall give a detailed answer.

Shri M. N. Reddy: There was a proposal to set up two fertiliser plants in the public sector in Andhra Pradesh. What happened to that proposal?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not aware of any proposals to set up plants in the public sector in any particular State. We are going ahead with setting up four public sector plants simultaneously.

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma: While setting up public sector plants will the Government keep in view the largest consumption of fertilisers by a State?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As the hon. Member is aware, the location of these four plants has already been decided upon.

Shri Ranga: She asked one thing and he gives another answer. Have you taken into consideration the area where the largest consumption of fertilisers is experienced? That is what she has asked.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have said that only recently decision was taken to set up four fertiliser plants and their locations have been decided upon.

Shri Mehta: Where?

Shri Asoka Mehta: They are near refineries. One is at Cochin, the other is at Barauni, the third is at Namrup and the fourth is at Durgapur. These are the our places where because of the proximity of refineries these have been decided upon.

Shri Ranga: Why was that factor not taken into consideration?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Because of economic grounds it is better to locate fertiliser plants near refineries where you can use the waste products of refineries for the purpose of producing fertiliser.

भी यह लिखें : विभावाग्ननम् मे भी
तो रिफाइनरी है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: At Visakhapatnam there is a fertiliser plant. It is coming up. It will go into production this year.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Some time ago discussions were going on between the foreign companies and the Government of India to set up fertiliser plants. It is a fact that those discussions have come to a sort of a stalemate because of the fact that the Government of India wanted to have naphtha as the base and the foreign companies wanted ammonia as the base? Is it due to this difference that on the question of having fertiliser plants in India with the help of foreign companies there is a stalemate; if so, what is the final attitude of the Government of India in this regard?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The negotiations that are being carried on with various foreign parties are on the basis of their using supplies that are available in India. As I said, there is only one proposal so far which has come from a firm in Bombay which wants to set up a plant in collaboration with the Kuwait Fertiliser and Chemical Company and they have said that for a limited period of time, they would like to import liquid ammonia with

link supply of sulphur from which two results would flow, that is, firstly, the plant will be able to go into production quickly and, secondly, what is more important is, that it would provide assurance for the supply of sulphur for a considerable period of time. We are considering that particular proposal and we have not taken any view about it. There are no other proposals like that.

Shrimati Jyotana Chanda: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Namrup Fertiliser Factory has been commissioned and, if not, why not?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as Namrup Fertiliser Factory is concerned, it will be commissioned this year. But, as I said already, there is a decision taken to expand it to more than double the capacity of that Factory.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether a concrete proposal was submitted to the Government to set up a fertiliser factory at Pradip and, if so, what is the progress of that proposal.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not aware of any such proposal before the Government.

Shri Ram Kishan: May I know if the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee with regard to the production of fertiliser have been taken into consideration and, if so, what action has been taken and, secondly, may I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to expand the Nangal Fertiliser Plant and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The whole fertiliser production programme has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture which is in consonance with the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee. As far as the Nangal Fertiliser Plant is concerned, I am sure, the hon. Member knows that it is, at present, consuming 164 MW of power and I do not think

Punjab Government will be interested in it, allowing more power to be consumed in the Nangal Fertiliser Plant.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Is the Minister aware that once a public sector plant was proposed to be located in Andhra? May I ask now, in view of the fact that they are going to set up four plants, whether one will be considered at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I pointed out the location of the four plants has already been decided. As far as Kothagudam is concerned, there is a private company which has got an industrial licence and we are trying to ascertain from them whether they are going to go ahead with the proposal or, otherwise, we will cancel the licence. After it is cancelled, we will see what can be done.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is a greater demand for fertiliser in Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that a licence issued to a private company is not likely to materialise. Is the Government considering that it should be taken over in the public sector and a plant started at Kothagudam?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have already pointed out that after the licence is revoked, we shall consider whether a plant should be set up at Kothagudam or somewhere else. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would like to say that there is a proposal for setting up a plant at Kakinada.

Loans outstanding against States

*364. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans that was outstanding from the States as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) when it is likely to be repaid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Information as on 30th April, 1967 is not readily available. However, as on the 31st March, 1967 the outstanding loans amounted to about Rs. 4600 crores.

(b) The number of loans is well over 10,000 and the maturity period also varies from 1 year to 40 years from the date of drawal. Further, loans are also continually being granted. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the year by which the loans will be repaid.

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know whether the loans granted for specific projects have been properly utilised or there are instances where this has not been done?

Shri K. C. Pant: This is a very general question. If he has any specific project in mind, he may let us know.

Mr. Speaker: He may ask his second question.

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know what is the link between the Bank Rate and the rate of interest charged on those loans?

Shri K. C. Pant: Loans pertain to a long period of time. Some loans are repaid; some others are given to the States. It is very difficult to give the Bank Rate.

Mr. Speaker: The percentage of interest.

Shri K. C. Pant: There are about 10,000 loans. The rates are different.

Shri S. R. Damani: I wanted to know the link between the Bank Rate and the rate of interest . . .

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

जी राजसत्रीर जारी: राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर जो यह जून हि उसमें सबसे अधिक जून किस राज्य सरकार पर है और क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की काठिनाई भी अपनी व्यक्त की है कि इस सभव जून की अवधारणी में हमें कुछ सूचियाएं दे दी जायं, वहि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का उस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार है ?

Shri K. C. Pant: I am afraid I do not have the break-up.

जो राज्य है उन के बारे में सूचना मेरे पास अलग अलग नहीं है लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ विवेच जूनों के सम्बन्ध में सुविधा जाही हैं ।

जी: प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: किस किस ने जाही है ?

जी: हृष्ण दत्त पन्त: ये जाव ने, बंगाल ने और मद्रास ने जाही है लेकिन यह कुछ विवेच जूनों के सम्बन्ध में है । जो राज्यों को पूरे जून पिले हैं उन के बारे में यह नहीं है ।

जी: प्रेम च. च. च. : वह कीन कीन सी प्रदेश सरकारें हैं जो कि केन्द्र को कर्जे की अदायगी निर्वाचित स्वयं के नहीं कर रही हैं और जो नहीं कर रही हैं भारत सरकार उन से कर्जा बदूल करने के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

जी: हृष्ण दत्त पन्त: प्रब नियमित हप से कीन कीन नहीं कर रहा है यह सूचना इस सभव मेरे पास नहीं है । (व्यवहार)

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy: May I know from the Finance Minister whether, with regard to payment of debts as well as payment of interest, the Chief Minister of Madras has approached the Centre for a moratorium in the payment of debts and interest and if so, what was the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Chief Minister of Madras recently saw me and he did ask for

this. But the difficulty is that about Rs. 195 crores of interest and loans have to be received this year from the States. If I do it for one State, I will have to do it for all the States. That means that I will have to lessen the budget by Rs. 195 crores, which is not possible. That means that I will not be able to give them what I have promised to give.

Shri G. Vishwanathan: You are wasting so many crores in other things. Why can't you allow this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. V. Patil: May I know the amount of loans due from the State of Maharashtra?

जी राजसत्रीर जारी: भारी विहार में जो घटान की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए विहार की सरकार ने क्या यह आप से अनुरोध किया है कि उनके ऊपर जो जून का बकाया है वह भारी आप बदूल ब बरें ? अगर उन्होंने ऐसा आप से निवेदन किया है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस सिस्तसे में क्या बहना है और उस की क्या नीति है ?

जी: हृष्ण दत्त पन्त: बिहार सरकार के बारे में कुछ नहीं पहले घटावारों में निकला था कि उन्होंने इस तरह की सुविधा जो है जून को चुकाने की उसको रोक दिया है उसको बापिस नहीं किया । उस के बाद उनसे लिखा पढ़ी जली और वह लिखा पढ़ी बलने के बाद वह इस पर राजी हो गये कि उनको यह जून चुकाना चाहिए ।

जी: जोगेन्द्र जा: : सबाल जो पूछा गया था वह यह था कि इस बाल कर्जे और लूट का बकाया बदूल करना भूत्तबी किया जाय ।

जी भोटारजी: बेलाई : ताल भर के लिके जिस बदाय की जकरत होती है वह हम स्कैप-सिटी एरियाज को देते हैं ।

Shri B. Barua: May I know whether any of the States have on their own

decided to put a moratorium on the loans?

Shri Morarji Desai: How can they do so?

Mr. Speaker: No. 365. Shri Siddeshwar Prasad. The hon. Member is absent. Next question.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It is a very important question and it may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member who has tabled it does not think it to be so important that he should be present here, I cannot help it.

Beautification of Delhi and New Delhi

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*366. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amounts sanctioned by the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee for beautification of Delhi and New Delhi have exceeded the original allocations;

(b) whether sanction has been accorded by his Ministry for the fanciful electrical fixtures and mercury and fluorescent lamps in place of ordinary street-lighting in New Delhi's thoroughfares;

(c) whether expenditure on fashionable kiosks at bus stops, angular road signs, etc., in New Delhi has been incurred after consulting his Ministry; and

(d) the approximate expenditure on items referred to in parts (b) and (c) above?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/87].

(b) and (c). No Sir. These are primarily matters of local interest and such works are carried out by the local bodies entirely at their discretion. Neither have any grants been paid to the local bodies for executing these items of work, nor did they obtain the prior concurrence of the Government of India for carrying them out. In fact, sanction of the Government of India is not required for incurring such expenditure.

(d) The approximate expenditure incurred by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on items at (b) and (c) above is as under:—

(i) Improvement of electric lighting	Rs. 7.20 lakhs.
(ii) Construction of kiosks and angular road signs	Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

अर्थात् अधिकारी द्वारा : सवाल में विज्ञप्ति के संस्कृत बनवाए दी गए संस्कृत वर्त दिकाऊ स्थान देने के बारे में पूछा गया था। उस सुनाव का जवाब प्रश्न के उत्तर में नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मरी महादेव का कहना यह है कि यह सुनाव दिया नहीं गया था। कि उस सुनाव को मंजर नहीं दिया गया है वहाँ में कर्मा करने के लिये?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I have not been able to follow the question, but I would read out the statement for the hon. Member's information. It reads thus:

"There was only one work of beautification carried out by the Delhi Administration circle of CPWD in the years 1964-65, viz., and 1965-66 landscape development scheme of the area between the Red Fort City Wall and the Ring Road phase I. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 93,400/- against which an expenditure of Rs. 81,472 only has been incurred. There is, thus, no excess of expenditure over the approved estimates.

Delhi Municipal Corporation: The beautification work consisted of the improvement of the central verge between the two carriage ways of important roads and for providing GI pipe railings alongside foot-paths and main crossings. An expenditure of Rs. 1,07,578/- was incurred in 1965-66 against the allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, and Rs. 60,000/- in 1966-67 against the allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. There was, thus, no excess of expenditure over the original allotment.

New Delhi Municipal Committee: No separate allotment is made under the head 'beautification' in the New Delhi Municipal Committee nor is any grant made for the purpose by the Delhi Administration.

I hope that this answers the question raised by the hon. Member.

र्थ: भोगेन्द्र शर्मा : प्रधानमंत्री महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित वियान पढ़ कर सुनाया वह तो हम नोट पहले ही देख चुके हैं। स्पष्ट बात यह है कि जो माधारण बल्कि नोट हूँ है विजली के उनके स्थान पर मंत्री बन्द लगाने का मुकाबला या, दूसरी बात यह है कि जाजकल जो बम स्टंड है उनको मुकाबला प्रदेने का मुकाबला या। इन दोनों बातों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं।

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: As regards the first part of the question, the committee on traffic in Delhi in its report published in 1963 suggested that we ought to change the lights to prevent accidents and that has been done. As regards the second part, the matter is under investigation by the municipal authorities.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. This question has been add-

ressed to the Minister of Finance but we find that....

Mr. Speaker: It has been transferred to the Health Ministry.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: May I ask the hon. Minister, since he is living in Delhi, and also the Finance Minister who is a disciplined Gandhian leading a life of austerity, whether they have ever cared to cross from Jor Bagh to the adjoining area or from Golf Links to Lodi Road or Karbala and whether they have seen that suddenly the mercury vapour lamps stop and ordinary lamps begin? It seems to be an inference—I do not know if the hon. Minister would agree with this—that decisions are taken not on sound basis of traffic or transport but some distinction is made between those who are supposed to have *shram* and those who are supposed to do *seva*; there is some such distinction which is contrary to the Gandhian basis of the State. Will the hon. Minister explain this?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: Is the question addressed to me or to the Finance Minister?

Mr. Speaker: To the Minister who will answer.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I do not think there is any such distinction made.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: If he will go with me, I will show him that at arbitrary points the fashionable lighting stops and the other lighting starts.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: It is naturally a phased programme.

Mr. Speaker: Between them they can fix up some convenient time. They need not make the House fight on that.

Shri Hem Barua: He said it is a phased programme. So there is hope

for the other areas also, the drab, dark and dull areas.

श्री रमेश सिंह शास्त्री: इस दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने की धून में क्या सरकार को यह भी याद रहता है कि यह गरीब देश है जिसके करोड़ों लोगों का जाता नहीं मिलता है?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: Even in the midst of poverty, I think where there is a chance we shall try to beautify with what is available.

Shri Hem Barua: Beautify everything.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The hon. Minister just now said that certain steps have been taken to beautify certain areas and certain types of fashionable lights have been put up. Has any step been taken to beautify and improve those Government of India class IV servants' colonies and other slum areas in which a large majority of the population of Delhi live? Do they also have any claim on the attention and funds of Government or they do not exist in this scheme of things?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I would like to assure the hon. Member that this is within the purview of the NDMC. I am sure it is receiving their attention. So even the poorer section, the low income housing group will also receive the consideration of the authorities by way of giving them improved amenities and beautification ideas if the resources at the disposal of the authorities will permit such a possibility.

श्री लिल शास्त्री: हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता आज जो पड़ियों में रहती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली को ही सुन्दर बनाने की स्थिति है कि सारे देश को ही सुन्दर बनाने की भी कोई स्थिति है? क्या इसके लिये भी आप कुछ सोच रहे हैं?

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Mr. Speaker: We go to the next question. His question is very much appreciated by the whole House. I do not think it needs an answer. Is he answering it?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I welcome the question of the hon. Member. I assure him that ultimately, by the time we reach the 20th Plan, his scheme will be covered.

Shri Sheo Narain: What have Government been doing for the last 20 years?

श्री द्रुक्षम चन्द्र कल्याण: दिल्ली के विकास की बान पर्यायी मंत्री जी ने ग्राम उत्तर में नगर नियम के ऊपर लोडी है; मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि दया नगर नियम ने, जो कि इस सारी स्थीम को बना रहा है, किसी आधिक सहायता की मांग की है? यदि हा, तो दया म.ग. के और दह आग कब तक देने वाले हैं?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I would like to have notice because as far as I know, there has been no request from the New Delhi Municipal authority for any financial support from the Government of India.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Ask the Finance Minister and then reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How far is this programme of beautification of Delhi and New Delhi going to help family planning which is very much on the cards these days?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is a direct correlation between electrification lights and low fertility. If we beautify the place, couples will go round window shopping and then go to bed late. If there is no electrification, they may not.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Those who have crossed 60 should not be allowed

to put any question on family planning.

श्री चू. च० जा० : मैं यही महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो रुपया दिल्ली को लूबसूरत बनाने पर खर्च किया जा रहा है वहा मह मुख्यमित्र नहीं है कि इस रुपये को बदलकर, हिम्मताम में जहा भुखमरी हो रही है, लालों लोग भूखों भर रहे हैं, वहा पर खर्च किया जा सके ?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: This is a very small amount involved, a matter of a few lakhs. It is going to solve the other problem.

श्री चू. च० जा० : इस स्माल एग्रांट से भी चार आदमियों की या इस आदमियों की जाने वाले सकती हैं। दिल्ली को लूबसूरत बनाने पर रुपया खर्च करने का क्या मतलब है ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of Oil to Bihar

+

S.N.Q. 10. Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Shri S. C. Jha:

Shri Yogendra Sharma:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Venardhanan:

Shri Ismaq Sambhali:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Shri R. Shantri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company is not supplying its quota of oil to Bihar;

(b) whether the supply of oil to Bihar is attached to Budge Budge and not Barauni which is in the centre of Bihar; and

(c) if so, whether Government are taking immediate steps to ensure speedy supply of oil to Bihar and attach the same to Barauni?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalih): (a) The Indian Oil Corporation is supplying its quota of oil products for Bihar in a satisfactory manner.

(b) and (c). The full requirement of Bihar for all oil products are met from the Gauhati and the Barauni Refineries except for kerosene, supplies of which have to be augmented some what from Budge Budge (Calcutta).

श्री भोगेन्द्र जा० : क्या मैं यही महोदय को यह मानूम है कि बिहार में केरोसीन आयल बजबज से आता है, बरौनी से नहीं दिया जाता है ? वह तेज बिहार में नहीं आया है। सूई महोने हो गये हैं नहीं आया है। इनसे समूचे बिहार में हाहाकार मचा दधा है और थरों में अड़ेरा ही अध्रेण है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्थिति है, इनसे क्या मंत्री महोदय घबरन है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalih: That is not strictly correct. We do produce kerosene in Barauni. Out of the production, three to four thousand tonnes are expended in Bihar itself, and the rest of it comes from Budge Budge, and also a little of it from Assam.

श्री भोगेन्द्र जा० : बजबज से तेज नहीं हो रहा है, कई महीनों से नहीं आ रहा है।

Shri Raghu Ramalih: Actually, there was no complaint whatsoever up to the end of May that there were any deficiencies in kerosene supplies. As a matter of fact, the offtake was much below what was the quota given and what was actually supplied. It is only on the 31st May that a letter came from the Chief Minister that there were complaints of shortage, and it was looked into. The correct figures were given, and we instructed the oil companies to see that the supplies were

immediately complied with. Since then we have not heard any complaint.

भी जोगेत जा : मंत्री भहोदय ने लालू-भीरा सवाल समझा नहीं है। बल दक्ष से तेल नहीं आ रहा है किहार को। आपूर्ति मंत्री ने यहां आकार इसके बारे में बायान दिया है, अतः सरकार को निजा भी है। तेल की कमी है वहां, यह मैं कह रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Waiting for information.

जी: शिल्प ब्र० वा : मैं एक नौ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बरोनी आयन रिफाइनरी की, जो कि एक पट्टिक मैक्टर पट्टर प्राइज है, निवार प्रोडक्टिविटी नेशनल लेवर प्राइटिविटी के मुकाबले में क्या है?

दूसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेवा प्रोडक्टिविटी का बड़ाने भीर क्लाइटी प्रोट व्हारिटी प्रोटिटिविटी का बड़ाने के बीच मरकार के सम्बन्ध मध्यमी कौनसा प्रोत्त्राम है? यथा इस में मैनेजमेंट में निवार पार्टिसिपेशन की जान है या नहीं है, यदि है तो किसी?

Shri Raghu Ramalih: This is an entirely different question. We are here about supplies to Bihar area of oil products.

जी: जोगेत जारी : भ्रमी जो उत्तर बिहार के गाँवों में केरोसीन आयल का संकट है उका ज्ञान कारण यह है कि नजदीक में बरीनी रिफाइनरी से केरोसीन तेल देने की वहां व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। बहुत दूर मे केरोसीन-आयल के बिलरण की व्यवस्था वहां पर की गई है। यह बिल्डिंग फिल्टर घरों की व्यवस्था है, बहुत साधी व्यवस्था है। सही व्यवस्था यह बरीनी बाहिये कि जो नवदोक में बरीनी रिफाइनरी है वहां से केरोसीन आयल देने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

मैं न करके बीसियों भीर-सीक्सों भील दूर से प्राप्त यह व्यवस्था की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के पीछे क्या रहता है? क्यों नहीं इस व्यवस्था का अन्त होता भीर बरीनी से बिहार को केरोसीन दिया जाता भीर इस तरह से वहां तेल का जो संकट है, उसको दूर किया जाता।

Shri Raghu Ramalih: It is an integrated system. Actually we produce in Barauni 8 to 10 thousand tonnes of kerosene, but about 3 to 4 thousand tonnes of kerosene is required to be put into the Barauni-Kanpur pipe line for technical reasons, that is between a parcel of high diesel and a parcel of motor gas, for safety purpose, you have to inject some part of kerosene. That has to be put into the Kanpur pipe line and therefore only 3000/4000 tons could be spared to Bihar locally; we have to supplement it from Assam or Budge-Budge. It is an integrated system and so far as the retail dealer is concerned, the price is the same.

जी: इतहाय साक्षातः वया मरकार यह बतलाने की भेहरबानी करेंदी कि वया बीक मिनिस्टर बिहार में उमे कोई कम्पनी मिनी है कि केरोसीन आयल की मर्लाई शार्ट हो गई है भीर इस कारण में वहा केरोसीन आयल की जांच अनुभव की जा रही है? यदि हां, तो मरकार ने कोई ऐसे आइडिंज जारी कर दिये हैं कि बिहार की मर्लाई पूरी कर दी जाए? यदा मर्लाई पूरी हुई है या नहीं हुई है?

Shri Raghu Ramalih: I hav already answered in the positive: In the last week of April and in the first week of May, there was slight delay because of the arrival of tankers from abroad. But the overall supply position had been maintained.

जी: रत्नानन्द भास्कर : मंत्री भहोदय ने ज्ञाना है कि नार्व बिहार में मनोक्षमता दृष्टि से केरोसीन आयल की मर्लाई हो रही है।

अगर ऐसी बात है तो फिर क्या बजह है कि उसके इलाके में कैरोसीन आयल एक समय बोतल बिक रहा है ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में तेल का रिटेल आव सरकार ने क्या तय किया है और क्या सोगों को उस नियत आव पर तेल मिल रहा है ?

Shri Raghu Ramaih: About retail prices, I would like notice. On the question of any deficiency in supply in North Bihar, if my hon. friends can bring it to our notice and say that in a particular place it is deficient, we shall certainly enquire into it. But our information is otherwise. Still, we will look into any complaints.

अ: विद्युति विधि : पिछले महीने बिहार के एक अन्ती श्री कपिल देव जिह पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का दीरा करने के लिए गए थे । वहाँ पर तेल नहीं मिल रहा है । बिहार में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिसा चम्पारन का जिला है । उन्होंने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ५० यह कटूर है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हम लोगों को तेल सप्लाई नहीं कर रही है । ऐसा पता चला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो डेकेटर सप्लाई करता है बिहार सरकार आयद उसको कुछ कम करनीशन देती है जर्कि बांगाल सरकार ज्यादा करीशन देती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है ? अगर यह सत्य है तो इसका क्या इलाज किया जा रहा है ताकि सारे देश में एक सी तेल की सप्लाई हो और ठीक समय पर तेल का बटवारा हो सके ?

Shri Raghu Ramaih: As I mentioned, on the 31st of May there was a communication from the Chief Minister and also from the Secretary of the civil supplies department. Since then we have given them the figures and we have also given instructions to the oil companies. We have not heard anything further. If there are complaints, we will be very much obliged to hon. Members if they could

give us details; we have stocks and we are anxious to supply.

भी क० वा० तिवारी : बिहार को कैरोसीन आयल का वित्तना कोटा दिया जाता है और पिछले छः महीने में वित्तना कोटा दिया गया है ? क्या उस सप्लाई में कोई कमी रही है और अगर रही है तो कितनी ?

Shri Raghu Ramaih: Actually from October 1966, a monthly quota of 15,500 tons of kerosene had been fixed but the offtake has not been that much except in December when it was 15191 tons, in other months, it was 10,000 tons or 11,000 or 12,000 tons. In no other month has it reached the peak demand.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has received any information that the dealers do not lift the quotas of kerosene allotted to Bihar due to the fact that the commission is very low and they cannot meet their expenses of transport and other things? Such was the case in West Bengal also. I had met the Chief Minister there, and he set the matter right by increasing the quota from his own State.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any letter has been received from anybody in the Ministry, saying that the commission given by the Government to the dealers is very low and they are not moving it, and whether any step has been taken in the matter, or not.

Shri Raghu Ramaih: I am not aware of it, but I shall look into the matter.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I myself wrote to you a letter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विकासेत्युक्त देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

*365. अ॒; सिंह॑वर प्रश्न : क्या औरता मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा किये गये उत्तराध्ययन की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है, कि विकासोन्युक्त देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में कम वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस अध्ययन को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में धार्यांक प्रशंसित को तेज करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जाये हैं और भविष्य में इस बातों में क्या कदम उठाने वां विचार है?

योजना, वेदोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज सेवाओं मंत्री (अधीक्षक भेदहाता) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई विशेष अध्ययन किया गया है, इस बात की मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Fertiliser Industry

*367. श्री P. P. Esteose:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the total installed and utilised capacity of the Fertiliser Industry in India during 1965-66 and 1966-67?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum & Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Aroka Mehta): The installed capaci-

ties during 1965-66 and 1966-67 were 425,200 and 585,000 tonnes of nitrogen respectively. The actual production was 233,317 tonnes and 307,936 tonnes of nitrogen respectively. The installed capacity for phosphatic fertilisers was 238,830 tonnes of P_2O_5 during 1965-66 and 1966-67 against which the production was 111,205 and 142,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 respectively.

पूर्व अर्थात् देशों ने रहने वाले भारतीयों के पास विदेशी मुद्रा

*368. अ॒; श्रोत॑ प्र० त्यागी : क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों की लाखों लप्पे के मूल्य को विदेशी मुद्रा इंगलैण्ड और स्विट्जरलैंड के बैंकों में जमा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये हैं कि यह धन राशि विदेशी बैंकों के बजाय भारतीय बैंकों में जमा की जाये; और

(ग) किन कारणों से विदेश स्थित भारतीय अपना धन भारतीय बैंकों के बजाय ब्रिटेन के बैंकों में जमा करते हैं?

उत्तरान अंत्री : तब। वित्त मंत्री : (अधीक्षक भेदहाती) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है क्योंकि ये भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण के प्रयोजन के लिये प्रनिवासी व्यक्ति (नान-रेजीडेंट्स) हैं और हमारे नियम उन पर लागू नहीं होते।

(ख) ऐसी रकमों को भारत भेजने के लिये ब्रोत्साहन देने हें उद्देश्य से सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं।

(ग) दाराओं का अनुभान लगाना चाहिए है। साधारण रूप से यही कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत से लोग अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा ब्रिटेन के बैंकों में रखना पसंद करते हैं।

Squeezing of Credit

*369. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships caused to the trade by the recent credit squeeze;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a number of firms dealing in commodities have not been able to meet their financial commitments in the wake of the credit squeeze;

(c) whether the credit available to the cotton trade is sufficient to cover 50 per cent of its requirements; and

(d) whether Government propose to come to their help by liberalising credit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). It appears that some banks curtailed credit limits to trade in the beginning of April, 1967 to ensure compliance with the Reserve Bank directive of October 28, 1966, requiring banks to advance to industry and export/import trade at least 80% of their seasonal credit expansion. This might have caused temporary difficulties in some cases. The position is likely to have eased considerably by now, since the directive of the Reserve Bank has ceased to be operative with effect from the 28th April, 1967.

(c) Commercial bank credit is available upto 85% of the last year's level against permits issued by the Textile Commissioner.

(d) The Reserve Bank is prepared to consider, on merits, any application for enhancement of the credit limit.

Nationalisation of Banks

*370. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri Dhirendranath:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri S. C. Jha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the scheduled banks owned by private individuals; and

(b) if not, what other controls Government contemplate to impose on the banking industry to maintain the price level?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). The Government is examining the nature and extent of its control over banking institutions and will take such steps as may be necessary to extend effective social control over these institutions to serve the cause of economic growth.

Power Generation at Kotah

*371. Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Meetha Lal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of generation of electricity in the turbine at Kotah is about 300 percent higher than the normal cost of power generation in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the turbine was closed formally because of the higher cost of production; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to restart the turbine?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of electricity generation by gas turbine at Kotah is much higher than that in hydel or steam power stations.

(b) The gas turbine was not operated from 18th June, 1968 because of high cost of generation. However, after part exemption to the duty on High-Speed Diesel Oil was granted, it was placed back into service from 13th April, 1967. But from 18th May 1967, the turbine had to be stopped again due to certain troubles in the machine.

(c) Replacement parts have been imported. The turbine is to be restarted shortly.

Oil Refinery at Haldia

*372. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri S. C. Samanin:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Nakam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Onkar Singh:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Dr. Basen Sen:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri E. Barua:

Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri:

Shri A. K. Kisks:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations for foreign collaboration to set up an oil refinery at Haldia have been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Electronic Computers in Income-tax Department

*373. Dr. Basen Sen:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accounting machines and electronic computers have been installed in important offices of the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether any reorganisation of work on the basis of any work study has been undertaken in the Department; and

(c) whether the employees' organisations have been consulted with regard to the installation of the accounting machines and computers as well as with the reorganisation of work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No Sir. The work relating to tax calculations in salary cases alone is being done through a mechanised process through the I.B.M. and other companies, on payment of charges.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far, the normal pattern of distribution and allocation of work amongst Income-tax Officers has been to assign to an Income-tax Officer all the functions to be performed in respect of a particular assessee or assessee within his jurisdiction. It has recently been decided to reorganise the work so as to introduce the functional system of working after a study of the working of the system in 4 ranges. This system will be ex-

tended in the current year to 716 LT. circles covering over 50% of the tax revenue.

(c) Does not arise in relation to part (a) of the Question.

In regard to part (b), steps have been taken to explain to the employees' organisations the reorganisation of the work in the Department on the functional basis and to seek their co-operation in making the scheme a success.

विस्तर: में बस्ती बताने की झूठी योजनायें

* 374. धीं बोहन स्वरूपः

धीं बुकम चार्च क द्वायः

धीं ज रवा नः

धीं इन्वेंटर तिहः

धीं भनु लिययः

डां राम नवोहर लोहियाः

धीं रां १२० विदार्दीः

धीं राम तिह अवरवालः

धीं भारत तिह बोहानः

धीं जर्व फलेवः

धीं जै० ए०० चटनः

क्या निर्दाज, आवास तथा सम्बरण मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ लोगों ने बस्ती बताने की झूठी योजनायें दियार करके रिहायशी प्लाट बेचने का अन्या शुरू कर रखा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में बस्ती बताने वाले किसी अवसायी हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक अवित्यां द्वारा बारीदे गये रिहायशी प्लाट बास्तव में विकान ही नहीं हैं; भीर

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

निर्दाज, आवास तथा गूर्ति बंधः (धीं जनानाथ राव) : (क) से (घ) . सरकार के नोटिस में यह आया है कि दिल्ली तथा उसके आवास के विभिन्न लोगों के कुछ लोग स्वानीय सकाम प्राविकारी के द्वारा बौर ले-प्राउट प्लान स्वीकृत कराये भूमि/प्लाट को बेच रहे हैं तथा निष्पारित मामलों के अनुसार उस भूमि को निःस्तित कर रहे हैं। अधिकांश मामलों में, विक्रय-विक्रेता (सेल डील) में यह उत्तराधिकृत है कि भूमि बेतीहर है तथा विक्रेता (सेलर) उस भूमि के केवल अपने अधिकार भेता (बायर) को हस्तान्तरित कर रहा है। सरकार के बाल तभी कार्याद्वारा कर सकती है जब कि जोड़ा यह शिकायत दर्ज कराये यह विक्रय उसे दोष-पूर्ण पूर्वानुचित तथ्यों पर किया गया था तथा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सूचनायें उससे छिपा ली गयी थीं। सरकार ने संभावित झोटाधों को अलवार के विकापनों, सिनेमा स्लाइडों तथा प्रचार के अन्य माध्यमों द्वारा यह परामर्श दिया था कि वे बगेर इसकी पुष्टि किये कि भूमि का ले-प्राउट सकाम प्राविकारी के द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, भूमि न बर्दिदें।

Circulation of Currency Notes meant for Destruction

*375. Shri Madhu Limaye

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a case of cheating/fraud in which defective currency notes valued at several million rupees, which had been ordered to be destroyed have, instead of being actually destroyed, put into circulation;

(b) whether currency notes with duplicate numbers too are in circulation;

(c) whether a lenient view was taken of the crimes committed and the guilty given only token or light punishment; and

(d) if so, whether a fresh inquiry will be ordered and stern measures taken against the guilty men?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Presumably the Question relates to a case which occurred in 1961 in which an attempt was made to remove some spoiled Bank notes ordered for destruction by the Reserve Bank of India. The attempt was foiled. Investigations made did not indicate circulation of spoiled notes ordered for destruction.

(b) Only a few cases of alleged duplicate numbering of notes have come to the notice of Government. However, on investigation it was found that in several of these cases the numbers on one set of notes had been altered by a deliberate attempt. The motive for such attempts is not clear, and the Central Bureau of Investigation are understood to be investigating some of these cases. Only in two cases the duplicate numbering was due to an error in printing which was not detected, for which departmental action has been taken against the persons concerned.

(c) The case of the attempted removal of spoiled notes was investigated by the Police and prosecution launched against three persons but the Court acquitted them. As a result of departmental enquiries one person was dismissed and four others of the Reserve Bank of India Staff punished. The detective department of the Police also undertook investigations to unearth any conspiracy, but these investigations did not reveal any thing.

(d) Does not arise.

Attaching of Price Index to long-term Borrowing

*376. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to attach the price index to long term borrowing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No.

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

Cochin Refinery

*377. **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:**
Shri N. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Refinery has not reached its designed capacity so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is going to reach to its full capacity?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir. The refinery is operating at its design capacity with effect from the 26th May, 1967.

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

Irrigation Facilities

*378. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:

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

(a) whether Government have prepared crash programme to provide irrigation facilities to additional 10 million acres of land for wiping out the country's food growing deficit in the next four years; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Ministry of Irrigation and Power have proposed that accelerated financial assistance should be given to 4 selected major irrigation projects, which are in an advanced stage of construction, so as to complete them during the Fourth Plan period. These four projects, on completion, will create an irrigation potential of 8 million acres. The proposal is under consideration.

Moratorium on P. L. 480 Funds

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

(a) whether Government propose to request the U.S. Government for a moratorium in regard to PL 480 Funds;

(b) whether this will freeze the PL 480 Funds from their being spent by U.S. Embassy in India; and

(c) whether U.S. Government have agreed to this proposal?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

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

Agriculture in Fourth Plan

*380. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more amount will be allocated for agriculture in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether a detailed plan has been chalked out to implement this decision; and

(c) whether a team of experts will be appointed to advise the Planning Commission in this regard?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The size of the Fourth Plan outlay as well

as allocations for the various sectors is under review. Agriculture will continue to receive high priority. Precise sectoral outlays will, however, emerge only after the completion of this review. Broad lines on which agricultural development should be brought about, have already been determined and incorporated in the Draft Outline; detailed programmes are worked out from year to year, and necessary outlays allocated for them, as required.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Enquiry into complaints against Officers of Punjab National Bank

*381. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal: Shri Hukam Chand Bachwal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 8th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Committee which was appointed to look into complaints against the officers of the Punjab National Bank in May, 1965 has since submitted any interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) the nature of the complaints against the officers for which investigations are being made;

(e) when the final report is likely to be submitted; and

(f) whether the officers concerned are still working in the bank?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No committee has been specially appointed by Government for the purpose.

(b) and (f). As the investigations are still in progress, it will not be appropriate to disclose the details at this stage.

(c) and (d). The complaints are over certain purchases of securities by the bank.

(e) It is not possible at present to indicate when the investigations are likely to be completed.

विदेश से सहायता

*382. श्री स० व० सावरकर :

श्री ए० क० चित्रकुमारः
वर्षोऽस० वर्षो वर्षाशीः
श्री विदेश कुमार शीर्षर्दीः
श्री यशपाल सिंहः
श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेयः

क्या विसंभवी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश सरकार ने कोई ऐसा संकेत दिया है कि वह गत वर्ष दी गई सहायता से 10 प्रतिशत घटाकार सहायता देने को तैयार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में विदेश सरकार और भारत सरकार के प्रधिकारियों के बीच कोई बातचीत हुई है तथा क्या कोई निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौदा क्या है?

उप-प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा विसंभवी (श्री शोरारकी बेटाई) : (क) नहीं, नहीं।

(ख) ने (ग) में सवाल पूछा हो नहीं होते।

Fertilizer Production

*383. श्री C. K. Bhattacharyya:
श्री Shiksheshwar Prasadः

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of two million tonnes additional nitrogen capacity for fertilizers by the end of the Third Plan period could not be achieved and the shortfall was substantial; and

(b) if so, the causes which led to this shortfall?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The target for the Third Plan was 1 million tonnes of nitrogen capacity against which the capacity achieved was 0.585 million tonnes.

(b) The shortfall was mainly due to delay or failures in the implementation of fertilizer projects in the private sector.

Unaccounted Money

*384. श्री Deven Sen:
श्री Madhu Limayeः

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the method used to convert "black money" to "white" viz "investing" in agriculture and showing the "black money" as "agricultural income" which is not taxed in several States; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to check this leakage/evasion of tax by conversion of unaccounted money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir, Government are already aware of such practices.

(b) During the assessment proceedings, whenever they come across investments in agricultural lands or income alleged to be agricultural, Income-Tax Officers require the assessee concerned to adduce evidence regarding the source of investment in agricultural land, or to prove the extent of agricultural income, as the case may be. Where necessary, the Income-tax Officers also make independent enquiries. If the explanation furnished is not tenable or if the claim is not substantiated by evidence, the amount of the investment and/or alleged agricultural income is assessed to income-tax as undisclosed income. As the practice adopted by assesses, as well as the manner of dealing with such cases, are already known to the departmental officers, no special steps in this connection are considered necessary.

Study of Prospects of Fertiliser Production

- *385. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
- Shri Shashi Ranjan:
- Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
- Shri S. N. Maiti:
- Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
- Shri A. K. Kisku:
- Shri K. N. Pandey:
- Shri Y. A. Prasad:
- Shri N. K. Sanghi:
- Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the World Bank during his recent visit to Delhi, advised Government to study afresh the prospects of fertilizer production in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he also clearly indicated to Government about the keenness of the World Bank to promote fertilizer production in the private sector; and

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

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir, with reference to the levels of production likely to be attained during the Fourth Plan years from projects under execution and those approved or under consideration.

(b) The intention was to arrive at acceptable estimates that would help to determine shortages that must be met from imports.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government will consider all suitable proposals emanating from private parties.

Krishna-Godavari Water Dispute

- *386. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
- Shri Dhulikshwar Meena:
- Shri K. Pradhan:
- Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether the dispute about the Krishna-Godavari waters has been settled between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Writing off of State Governments Debts

- *387. Shri C. C. Desai:
- Shri R. Barnes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have recently asked the Central Government to write off their debts;

(b) whether some State Governments have unilaterally imposed moratorium to the loans taken from the Centre;

(c) if so, the names of State Governments in both the cases; and

(d) the reaction of Government to their requests/actions in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (d). No request has been received from any State Government for writing off their debts due to the Centre. The Government of India are also not aware of any unilateral decision of a moratorium by any State Government. However, some State Governments recently sought postponement of the repayment of their obligations on Central loans

The State Governments have been advised that they should adhere to the terms of repayment.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri D. N. Deb.
Shri George Fernandes;
Shri Madhu Limaye;

Non-Remunerative Schemes

*388. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-remunerative works like anti-sea erosion schemes undertaken by the State Governments are financed by the Centre with interest bearing loans;

(b) whether any State Government have urged the Centre to substitute the assistance of interest bearing loans with grants in regard to non-remunerative schemes; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). Central assistance for anti-sea erosion and similar schemes such as flood control is provided in the form of loans within the overall assistance for the State Plans.

Some State Governments have suggested that Central assistance for such schemes should be in the form of grants. It has not been found possible to accept the suggestion, as the schemes cannot be considered to be non-remunerative.

Splitting up of Life Insurance Corporation and Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*389. Shri Dadraji Gupta:
Shri Sehilyan:
Shri S. K. Tagore:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to Split-up certain public sector undertakings like the Life Insurance Corporation, Hindustan Steel Ltd. into separate units;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to lead to any increase in efficiency and lowering of costs; and

(c) the details of the proposal and when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). The question of splitting-up major public sector undertakings into separate units has to be considered with regard to the relevant factors in each case. In the case of Hindustan Steel Ltd., for instance, I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the rep'y given by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 545 on the 26th May, 1967.

As far as the LIC is concerned, the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings in this regard are now under examination.

Indian Doctors in England

*390. Shrimati Savitri Shyam: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the observations made by Shri Jivraj Mehta former Indian High Commissioner in England on the attitude of Indian doctors in England;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of doctors after obtaining their post-graduate degrees in England stay there and work as Registrars but are reluctant to return to India; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof and how Government propose to persuade them to return to India?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) he reports recently appearing in the press have come to notice of the Government.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Better remuneration and standards of living offered to Indian doctors in foreign countries like the U.K. could seem to be the principal cause of unwillingness of some doctors to return from abroad. The Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to encourage them to return to India. The most important of them are as under:—

(1) Formation of a Scientists' Pool including doctors;

(2) The particulars of the doctors enrolled in the National register are published periodically and sent to all Ministries/State Governments/U.P.S.C. etc. etc.

(3) The U.P.S.C. and other recruiting agencies treat the Indian doctors whose particulars are given in the classified lists, as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them.

(4) Persons appointed to the 'Pool' are attached to research institutions, Universities etc.

सन्दर्भान्वयन और नीकोबार हीप समूह में भी भीषण अविक्षिप्त लकड़ी

1793. भी लिंगेंडर ब्रह्मादः क्या योग्यता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951-52 और 1966-67 में अन्दमान और नीकोबार हीप समूह के निवासियों की प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय क्रमांकित नहीं थी;

(ख) इस अवधि में भारत की प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय कितनी थी; और

(ग) क्या कोई अंतर्वर्तीय योजना में इन हीप समूहों में प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय लकड़ी के उद्देश्य से इन द्वियों का विकास करने का कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है?

योग्यता, रेडोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (योग्यता-निर्धारण): (क) और (ख). अन्दमान और नीकोबार हीप समूह के गांधियकी कायालिय द्वारा हीप समूह में प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय के अनुमान भी नहीं किये गये हैं। 1951-52 में भारत में प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय 274.2 लक्ष्य (चालू मूल्यों के अनुमान) या 250.2 लक्ष्य (1948-49 के मूल्यों के अनुमान) थी। 1966-67 के मध्यन्त में भारत में प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय के अनुमान भी तीव्र नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) इन हीप समूहों के लिए प्रति अविक्षिप्त आय की बढ़िये के कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं। परन्तु योग्यता अंतर्वर्तीय योजना; में इन हीप समूहों के लिए जो बड़ा हुआ परिवर्य प्रस्तावित विचार गया है तथा जिस विकास प्रणाली का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है अवृत्ति-अविक्षिप्त आय की बढ़ती में प्रभावी होगा।

Eastern Machinery and Trading Co. Ltd.

1794. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 635 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Eastern Machinery and Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay, of whom Shri B. S. Tolani is a partner, is placed on the Black-list;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of import licences issued to the above firm and the items and amounts for which they were issued during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967;

(d) whether Government are aware of several raids by the Enforcement Directorate on this firm since July 1956; and

(e) if so, on what basis import licences are granted to a firm which has not only committed an offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947, but also not paid the penalty levied on it?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) As has been stated in the reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 635 answered on 6th April 67, the premises of M/s. Eastern Machinery and Trading Co. of Bombay were raided three times in July, 1956, June 1962 and August, 1965.

(e) The information as to whether any import licences have been granted to the firm and if so on what basis, is being collected.

Buildings belonging to former Princes

1795. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of palaces and

buildings belonging to the former princes purchased or acquired by the Central Government so far;

(b) the cost of each building thus acquired and the manner of payment made for the same;

(c) the precise manner in which these buildings are used at the moment;

(d) the recurring expenditure for maintaining these buildings; and

(e) the manner in which valuation of these buildings is done prior to their purchase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ex-Factory Price and Excise Duty on commodities

1796. **Shri M. Sudarshanam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the ex-factory price and excise duty per unit of the following commodities:

1. Sugar.
2. Cotton Textiles.
3. Paper.
4. Matches.
5. Plastics.
6. Paints & Varnishes, and
7. Iron & Steel products?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The requisite information is given below:—

(1) **Sugar:**—The ex-factory prices of sugar (crystal) vary from region to region and even in the same region, the prices vary depending upon the quality of sugar. The ex-factory prices of D-29 grade sugar in some of the regions are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-652/67].

The excise duty on sugar (crystal) is Rs. 37/- per quintal. (Rs. 30.50 basic duty+Rs. 6.50 additional duty in lieu of sales tax)

(2) Cotton Textiles:—The ex-factory prices of cotton textiles produced in Composite Mills vary according to the category and quality of the fabrics. The prices of some of the varieties are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67].

The excise duty for such fabrics (inclusive of basic duty, yarn duty, handloom cess and additional duty in lieu of sales tax) varies from 7.70 paise to 96.4 paise per square metre depending upon the category/variety of fabrics and also whether the fabrics are subject to price control or not.

(3) Paper:—The ex-factory prices of paper vary according to the variety and the quality of paper. Prices of some of the varieties of paper are shown in the Annexure Placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67].

The excise duty on paper varies from 5 paise (inclusive of special excise duty) per kg to Rs. 1.20 per kg depending upon the variety and the quality of paper.

(4) Matches:—Different ex-factory prices exist for different sizes of match boxes. The prices also vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. The prices of match boxes manufactured by M/S. WIMCO are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67]

Current central excise duty varies from Rs. 2.95 to Rs. 4.60 (per gross of boxes, each box containing 50 sticks) depending upon the category of manufacturer and the nature of material used.

(5) Plastics:—The ex-factory prices of artificial or synthetic resins and plastics vary according to the nature of material. Ex-factory prices of some of the plastics are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67].

The central excise duty varies from 24% to 36% ad valorem inclusive of special duty. Some of the items like polyester polymer chips, Maleic resins, cellulose acetate are subject to special rate of duty varying from Rs. 0.48 to Rs. 1.80 per kg.

(6) Paints & Varnishes:—Ex-factory prices vary according to the nature and quality of paint and varnish. Prices of some of the varieties are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67].

Where sold by weight, the central excise duty varies from Rs. 10.50 per quintal to Rs. 300/- per quintal. Where sold by volume, the central excise duty varies from Rs. 0.12 per litre to Rs. 1.80 per litre.

(7) Iron & Steel Products:—Ex-factory prices vary according to the nature of the products. Ex-factory prices of some of the iron & steel products are shown in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/67].

Central Excise duty varies from Rs. 75/- per tonne to Rs. 325/- per tonne depending upon the type of products.

Central Sales Tax Act

1797. Shri M. Sudarshanam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the judg-

ment of the Division Bench of the Madras High Court in April, 1967 holding that sub-sections (3), (2-A) and (5) of Section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 offended Article 301 and Article 303(1) of the Constitution; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have gone up in appeal before the Supreme Court against the above judgment. The decision of the Supreme Court, who have granted a stay of the order of the Madras High Court, is awaited.

Variety shows by Film Folks in Aid of Bihar Relief Fund

1795. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of variety shows given by the film folks in aid of the Bihar Drought Relief Fund, the dates and places where they were given and the total amount collected from them;

(b) the total amount spent in putting up these shows;

(c) the amount of funds that remain after meeting all expenses for famine relief in Bihar;

(d) the amount disbursed and the dates on which it was disbursed;

(e) whether it is a fact that money collected for this purpose in Bombay still remains unutilized for the purpose for which it was collected; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulwari Devi): (a) to (f). The information asked for is being collected

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and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Indians having Bank Accounts Abroad

1796. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 1296 persons who are holding bank accounts abroad, mostly in U.K., U.S.A. and Switzerland, are Cabinet Ministers, film stars, film producers, film directors and other film personnel;

(b) the names of such account holders and the names of the banks and the countries where such bank accounts are maintained;

(c) the manner in which these account holders transfer the money from India; and

(d) the names of ex-rulers who hold such accounts and where?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). Efforts are being made to collect the information to the extent possible and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rural Industrial Projects in Orissa

1800. Shri Chhatamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industrial projects functioning at present in Orissa; and

(b) the financial assistance given to the Orissa Government during the

Third Plan period and in 1966-67 for this purpose?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Two.

(b) The financial assistance from the Centre to the State Government for this Programme during the Third Plan period amounted to Rs. 42.08 lakhs and in 1966-67 to Rs. 2.98 lakhs.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

1881. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in different parts of India and the rise in the cost of living index between February, 1967 to April, 1967; and

(b) how it compares with the prices—wholesale and retail and cost of living index in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Between February and April 1967, wholesale and retail prices of most of the cereals and pulses (with the notable exceptions of wheat and gram) recorded a rise in a number of States. For instance the all-India wholesale price index of rice rose by 1.3 per cent; the rise in Mysore was 12 per cent, in Maharashtra 7 per cent, in Andhra Pradesh 4 per cent and in Orissa 2.5 per cent. Retail prices rose within a range of 2 to 25 paise per kg. in most of the rice consuming States, but there was a fall in Gujarat. Wheat prices generally declined—the decline in the all-India index being 4.2 per cent. Wholesale and retail prices of vanaspati (loose) showed a rise between February and April, 1967, the rise in respect of retail prices ranging from Re. 0.16 per kg. in the North Zone to Re. 0.21 per kg. in the other three

zones. Gur prices generally recorded a rise, ranging from Re. 0.10 per kg. in Andhra Pradesh to Re. 0.75 per kg. in Assam at the retail level. The prices of the controlled varieties of mill cloth were raised by 4.5 per cent in the middle of April 1967. Prices of a number of other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene oil, handloom cloth, soap, rubber tyres and tubes, and matches remained generally stable between February and April 1967. Those of edible oils such as groundnut oil, gingelly oil, mustard oil and coconut oil also showed, on the whole, a fall or stability.

As compared to 1964, 1965 and 1966, wholesale and retail prices of most of the essential commodities are generally higher this year. In some years, however, prices have shown stability or even a fall over varying periods. For instance, rice prices in Mysore were lower in April 1967 than in December 1965. Similarly retail prices of groundnut oil were lower in April 1967, as compared to June 1966, in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Prices of kerosene oil have been generally stable since February 1966.

The All-India Working class consumer price index (1949-100) stood at 152 in 1964, 166 in 1965 and at 184 in 1966. In February 1967 it stood at 198 and rose by 2 points to reach a level of 200 in March 1967, the latest month for which the figure is available. The food component of this index stood at 155 in 1964, 172 in 1965 and 190 in 1966. It rose from 206 in February 1967 to 210 in the following month.

Model Village in Bihar

1882. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have taken up any large-scale housing construction work in the form of a large model village or model town in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No such work has been undertaken by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Nomads and Tribal People in Bihar

1883. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up any plans for the welfare of Nomads and Tribal people in Bihar during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) Schemes have have been included in the 4th Five Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and of De-Notified Tribes in Bihar.

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-563/671.

Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

1804. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies started for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the manner in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have been benefited?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a)

(i) For Scheduled Castes—9 Weavers Cooperative Societies.

(ii) For Scheduled Tribes —30 Forest and other Cooperative Societies.

(b) (i) Scheduled Castes

Through Cooperative organisational assistance in the supply of yarn and weaving equipment, and in the marketing of handloom cloth.

(ii) Scheduled Tribes

Forest Labour Cooperative Societies save tribals from being exploited by unscrupulous money lenders, middlemen, and forest contractors. These Cooperatives also provide them with employment and occupation in the collection of minor forest produce and in the disposal of their stocks at reasonable rates.

Principal Appraisers of Customs Department

1805. Shri R. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3046 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision for the upgradation of Principal Appraisers of the Customs Department to Class-I has been taken; and

(b) if not, how long it would take to finalise the proposed upgradation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The scheme of the re-organization of the Appraising Department is still under consideration of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Appraisers

1806. Shri R. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3046 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Santhanam Committee's recommendations that the Appraisers should be of higher status, rank and be better paid than they are at present has been accepted; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to implement the above recommendations of the Santhanam Committee?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The question of improving the status, rank and pay of Appraisers cannot be decided in isolation as it will have repercussions in analogous cadres in other departments of the Government.

A scheme of re-organisation of the Appraising Department is, however already under the consideration of the Government.

Conditions of Service of Appraising Staff

1807. Shri R. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tariff Revision Committee while discussing the need for the right type of personnel to implement the new Customs Tariff, has emphasised the fact that this matter deserves serious consideration from Government with a view to ensuring that the conditions of service of the appraising staff are such that good men can be attracted and retained; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The relevant portion from the Report of the Tariff Revision Committee is reproduced below:—

"It has been represented to us that the status and emoluments of Appraising Officers at present, are not such as to attract the best type of men. Many bright young persons who take up Appraisers' posts are found to leave fairly soon, either for outside jobs or on appointment by selection to higher executive posts within the Customs Department. We feel that this matter deserves serious consideration from Government, with a view to ensuring that the

conditions of service of the Appraising staff are such that good men can be attracted and retained".

(b) A scheme of re-organisation of the Appraising Department is already under the consideration of the Government.

Appraisers and Principal Appraisers

1808. Shri R. Shastri: Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Reorganisation Committee has emphasised that the contentment and morale of officers in the Appraisers' and Principal Appraisers' Cadres are vital factors both departmentally and in the public interest;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Santhanam Committee has strongly observed that "...Appraisers and examiners in the Customs should be made to feel that the improvements of their conditions is a matter of special concern to the Government; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to bring about this feeling and for removing the prevailing widespread discontentment and frustration in these vital cadres of the Customs Department?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant portion from the Santhanam Committee report is reproduced below:

"We have found that low-paid Government servants are entrusted with the responsibilities of inspection, supervision, grant of licences, in matters like gradation of commodities, inspection of mines, supervision implementation of labour laws, and awards, various kinds of licensing, passing of goods at Customs etc. While the general increase in the salaries of Government servants is a matter to be decided in the light of national economy and the tax

paying capacity of the people, it may be worthwhile in the country's interest to examine whether the categories of officials who have to exercise considerable discretion in matters relating to taxation, issue of valuable permits and licences, or otherwise deal with matters which require high degree of integrity, should not be given special attention regarding status and emoluments. Thus appraisers and examiners in the Customs. Inspectors in the Excise and the Income Tax-Department, supervisory personnel in the Central Public Works Department, Railways and Postal Departments and analogous categories should be made to feel that the improvement of their condition is a matter of special concern to the Government".

It will be seen that these observations apply not only to Appraisers and Examiners in the Customs Departments but also to officers in some important Department also.

(c) The question of improving the status, rank and pay of Appraisers and Examiners cannot be decided in isolation as it will have repercussions in analogous cadres in other Departments of the Government. However, a scheme of re-organisation of the Appraising Department is already under the consideration of the Government.

Customs Appraisers Service

1809. Shri R. Ghastrai: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the prospectus issued for I.A.S. and Allied Services Examination by the Union Public Service Commission, it has been regularly stated for the last several years against Customs Appraisers Service Class-II that the scales of pay and grades are liable to revision;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the recruitment of Expert Appraisers through the Union Public Service Commission the hope of revision of pay scales is being held out for the

last several years by the senior officials of his Ministry sitting in the Selection Board of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made and when the revision of the scales of pay will be finalised?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of revising the pay scale of Appraisers cannot be decided in isolation as it will have repercussions in analogous cadres in other departments of the Government. However, a scheme of re-organisation of the Appraising Department is already under the consideration of the Government.

समाज कल्याण योजनाओं

1810. और क० मिं० मधुकर: क्या राज समाज मन्त्री यह बताने की है कि दोनों को बताने की है कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दोनी तथा पाकिस्तानी आकर्षणों के बाद समाज कल्याण कार्यों पर केन्द्रीय व्यय में कटौती की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब भी वही स्थिति है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी किन योजनाओं को, विशेषतः याम स्तर पर, कियावृत्त करने का है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-संची (धोमतो फूलरेचु गुह): (क) इन आकर्षणों के बाद समाज-कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में कुछ कटौतियां की गई थीं।

(ख) सीमित साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए नये बड़े कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें अधिक राशियां लगानी थीं, की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि स्थितियों और बासकों के कल्याण तथा विकासों की जिता, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास के विशेष कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की जाए। देहाती लोक

की भिजलाओं और बालों के लिये परिवार और बाल-कल्याण की एक परियोजना भी सरकार की दृष्टि में है।

बिहार के बालों में विज्ञानी लगाना

1811. श्री क० श्री० मदुकर: क्या तिक्काई और बिज्ञुत मन्दी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दामोदर बाटी तक बरीनी से दी जाने वाली विज्ञानी बिहार के समस्त आमीण लोदों में विज्ञानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार के आमीण लोदों में विज्ञानी लगाने का काम जीध पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

तिक्काई और बिज्ञुत बंदी (३१० कु० ८० राह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य विज्ञानी बोर्ड ने यह सूचित किया है कि धन की कमी के कारण उनके लिए यह सम्भव नहीं हो सका है कि वे सभी आम सम्बन्धी लोगों को विज्ञेवकर परम्परों को अधिकत करने के लिए पूरा कर सकें। उत्तरी बिहार में विज्ञानी की कुछ कमी है किन्तु जब बरीनी विस्तार परियोजना (2×30 मीगावाट) प्रगति वर्ष अपनी परियण और वितरण की नालाओं के साथ पूरी हो जायेगी, तब विज्ञानी की सम्पादी विधि सुधर जायेगी।

Banks

1812. SHRI S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many banks, with paid-up capitals of each of them, are in the country;

(b) how many out of these are the subsidiaries of the American and British Banks; and

(c) the percentage of the sum total of the bank capital in India which is indigenous and what percentage is foreign, specially American?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-564/67].

(b) There is only one subsidiary of a foreign bank viz. the Allahabad Bank, which is a subsidiary of the Chartered Bank, a British bank. There is no subsidiary of any American bank. However, out of 15 foreign banks in India, three are American and six British.

(c) Information regarding individual shareholdings by foreigners is not readily available. In respect of Allahabad Bank, the holding of the Chartered Bank as on 15.7.66 amounted to Rs. 82.32 lakhs which is 1.8 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all the banks incorporated in India. Of the total bank capital (including deposits of foreign banks with the Reserve Bank) amounting to Rs. 52.02 crores, 87.5 per cent is held by Indian commercial banks, and 12.5 per cent by foreign banks (including 2 per cent held by American banks).

बड़ी नवी चाली परियोजना को आपने विवरण में लेना

1814. श्री रामचन्द्र दीरप्या: क्या तिक्काई और बिज्ञुत मन्दी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चोखी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कुछ बड़ी नवी चाली परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के काम को राज्य सरकारी से आपने हाथ में लेन का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(म) उमको चुनने का मुख्य आकार क्या है?

तितवाई और चित्त नंदी (आ० कु० ल० राय) : (क) नी, नहीं।

(ब) और (ग) प्रस्तु नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के निकट अस्पताल से भरे द्रुक का पकड़ा जाना

1815. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री जार्ज कर्नेलियन :

श्री महाराज सिंह आरती :

श्री मोल्हु प्रसाद :

श्री चंद्र स्त्रियों :

श्री जाव राय :

श्री राम सिंह आपरेटर :

श्री कुकम बन्द कल्याण :

क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि शाहदग गुप्तिम, दिल्ली ने मार्च/अप्रैल, 1967 में एक द्रुक पकड़ा था, जिसमें बहुत सी छड़ी मात्रा में अफेम भरी हुई थी;

(ब) यदि हा, तो उमका डॉग क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि द्रुक में नायाकान्द हिक्के पाये गये थे; जिन पर किमो द्रुतावास का नाम लिखा हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उमका अद्वितीय क्या है?

उच्च-कानून वर्षी नवा विल नंदी (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ब). दिल्ली गुप्तिम द्वारा 19 मार्च, 1967 को दिल्ली-द्वारा प्रदेश नीति पर एक द्रुक से 94 सेर, 9 छटाक तका 3 सोला (88.27 किलोग्राम) अक्षय वस्त्री बीमी। द्रुक जी

पकड़ लिया गया। यह द्रुक कलकत्ता को भास के जा रहा था और अपील लकड़ी के बार बक्सों में लिया रखी थी।

(ग) और (घ). द्रुक का माल विभिन्न पार्टियों का का जिसमें एक विदेशी मिशन भी शामिल है। मनो गट्टर खाले गये और उनकी जांच पड़ताल की गयी। जो गट्टर विदेशी मिशन के थे उनमें कोई निपिछ वस्तु नहीं थी।

Land for D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

1816. Shri Umanath:

Shri P. P. Esteose:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri A. Anirudhan:

Shri Vasantha Menon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd., Delhi offered about 5 acres of land for setting up the first D.D.T. Factory in India from out of the land procured by them on lease from the Delhi Improvement Trust for their Chemical Factory situated in the Industrial Area New Delhi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. wanted to purchase this land on which the D. D. T. factory was put up, the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd., Delhi demanded a price of Rs. 1.35 lakhs and the Company paid the same, even though the actual cost of this land to Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd. Delhi was only about Rs. 4500; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, on condition that the Delhi Cloth and General Mills (DCM) were taken in as minority partners.

(b) and (c). As Government decided not to associate DCM as partners in the DDT scheme the land comprising

5.135 acres was taken in lease from DCM at an annual rent of Rs. 4,106.62, from, July, 53. After one year, the payment of rent was withheld in the hope that the land could be obtained through the Delhi Improvement Trust by resumption. There was legal difficulty as pointed out by the Solicitor General of India and the company was advised in April, 1959 whether land acquisition proceedings could be initiated. On examination, acquisition was found to be uneconomical and it was ultimately decided in 1963 by Government that the company should purchase the land from Delhi Cloth Mills at a negotiated price. Accordingly the land was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs inclusive of about Rs. 30,000 on account of arrears of rent. Delhi Cloth Mills, which were originally allotted the land by the Delhi Improvement Trust at the rate of Rs. 1134 per acre, had to spend considerable amount in its levelling and improvement.

Land for Expansion of D. D. T. Factory at Delhi

1817. Shri Nambari:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. paid a sum of Rs. 1,99,804 at Rs. 5.4 per square yard to the Delhi Cloth Mills in early 1966 being the cost of an additional land of 7.6 acres, purchased for the extension of the D. D. T. Factory at Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Managing Director of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. negotiated and finalized the terms of purchase of the land himself without consulting the Officer-in-charge of the Finance in the Company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Managing Director of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. approached the Board of Directors for their ex-post-facto approval to the payment of Rs. 1,99,804 towards the purchase of this land;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no sale deed has been executed by the Delhi Cloth Mills with regard to the land sold to the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for their D. D. T. Factory at Delhi; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and whether the deal was approved by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The purchase was finalised by personal efforts between Hindustan Insecticides Limited and Delhi Cloth Mills at the rate of Rs. 5.43 per sq. yard as against the demand of Rs. 25 per sq. yard made by Delhi Cloth Mills. It became necessary to close the deal by immediate payment which was made on 28th March, 1966 in anticipation of approval by the Board of Directors which met and accorded approval on 7th April, 1966.

(d) and (e). The reason is that the land purchased has not yet been registered by the Delhi Development Authority in the name of Delhi Cloth Mills. As soon as this is done, Delhi Cloth Mills will execute a sale deed in favour of Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

As for the sanction of Government for the purchase, the same is not required under the Articles of Association of Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

Business Visits Abroad

1818. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and three other commercial organisations have demanded additional foreign exchange for business visits abroad;

(b) if so, the amount thus demanded; and
 (c) the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The organisations have asked for the following amounts:

- (i) For top ranking businessmen \$60 per day for visits to U.S.A. and Canada and £20 per day for the rest of the world.
- (ii) For middle grade persons \$50 per day for U.S.A. and Canada and £15 per day for the rest of the world.
- (iii) For others like travelling salesmen \$35 per day for U.S.A. and Canada and £10 for the rest of the world.

(c) Government are unable to agree to such an increase in scales of release in the context of the foreign exchange situation.

Supply of Chlorine to Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi Unit
 1819. **Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**
 Shri Umamath:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the orifice meter has been certified the uncertified weigh-bridge at the DCM is being used for measuring the chlorine supplied to the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi Unit through pipeline, whenever the meter is taken out of service for repairs and maintenance;

(b) the quantities of chlorine supplied through the pipe-line based on measurement made on the weigh-bridge and orifice meter which were not certified by the authorities and paid so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi Unit against the DCM for billing Hindustan Insecticides towards the chlorine supplied through the pipe-

line and measured on devices which were not certified by the competent authority; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) and (b). Yes. Since 2nd July, 1965, when the orifice meter was certified and upto 31st May 1967 the weight bridge had been used for measuring 99.660 tonnes of chlorine, as against 4801.67 tonnes measured by the meter.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Insecticides Limited repeatedly asked DCM to get the weight-bridge certified by competent authority. DCM's bills are however paid because after the installation of the orifice meter, only about 2 per cent the total supplies of chlorine were received until 31st May 1967 through uncertified measuring. The hourly rate of chlorine supplied after measuring over the weigh-bridge did not significantly vary from the rate of supply measured through the orifice meter for the immediately previous period.

Chlorine to D. D. T. Factory, Delhi

1820. **Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**
 Shri Umamath:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.T. factory in Delhi made payments for the gaseous chlorine supplied through pipe-line till the 18th August, 1964 based on measurements made on a weigh-bridge which was not certified by the competent authority;

(b) if so, the reasons for accepting the measurements made on this uncertified weigh-bridge for the purpose of making payments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the D.D.T. factory made payment for the gaseous chlorine supplied through the pipe-line during the period from the 19th August, 1964 to 1st July, 1965 based on measurements made on an

orifice meter installed in the pipe line not certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures; and

(d) if so, the reasons for accepting the measurements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) The supply of gaseous chlorine through pipeline commenced from 19th May, 1964. Supplies till 16th September, 1964 (not 18th August 64) were measured by the DCM weigh-bridge which was checked by M/s. Avery and Company, service agents to HIL for weighing machines. DCM were requested by HIL to get the weigh-bridge certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, the competent authority but DCM did not forward any such certificate.

(b) Upto 19th May, 1964 chlorine supplies were made in liquid form in cylinders which were initially weighed at the weigh-bridge of M/s. DCM and counter checked at the weigh-bridge or M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. which was certified by the competent authority. The same weigh-bridge in the DCM factory was used to weigh the chlorine vaporised and drawn off into the pipeline. These arrangements were tolerated in the interests of production in HIL.

(c) Yes, but the orifice meter owned and installed by DCM was made use of from 18th September, 1964.

(d) DCM were repeatedly requested to get the metre certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures but did not do so till 2nd July 1965.

विदेशी सेव कम्पनियों के साथ करार

1821. क्ष: विदेशी सेव: व्या विदेशी सेव रत्नमय बंडी यह इसने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी सेव कम्पनियों के साथ किसे नये करारों में एक जरूर यह भी

है कि 25 वर्ष तक उसका राष्ट्रीकरण नहीं किया जायेगा;

(इ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस करार की मंदि जरूर क्या है ?

विदेशी सेव और रत्नमय, बोलता, तथा लगात कस्याप मंदिरमय में राष्ट्रीयकी (व्या विदेशी) : (क) 1951 और 1953 के दीनान हृष करारों में भरकार ने प्राइवेट नेत कम्पनियों को प्राप्तवासन दिया था। इन इन गोपक बारतीनों का 25 वर्षों तक राष्ट्रीकरण नहीं होगा।

(इ) भारत में गोपक कारबानों की स्थापना के लिए तेज कम्पनियों ने यह भी एक प्राप्तवासन मांदा था। और इसे जन हित में मान लिया गया।

(ग) करार ही प्रतिया मंदि लाइ बोरो में उपलब्ध है।

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

1822. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Viwanatha Menon:

Shrinath Suseela Gopalan:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri P. P. Esteves:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., renewed the contract with DCM in early 1966 for the supply of raw materials and services required for the existing capacity at Delhi after their expansion proposals had been approved by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new contract signed with DCM, which is effective from the 1st May, 1966 for 10 years does not provide for the supply of raw materials and services that would be required for the additional production of DDT after expansion;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., has not made any arrangement with any other party till date for the supply of raw materials that would be required for the additional production of DDT; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The renewal is in two parts, one for five years for the supply of alcohol from the DCM Distillery at Daurala and the other for 10 years for oleum, chlorine, steam and water from DCM Chemical Works at Delhi. The first contract provides also for the supply of alcohol that would be required for the additional production of DDT after expansion. As regards steam and water, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. are examining the question of providing their own facilities; until such time as these are put up, the contract requires that DCM will supply in the quantities mutually agreed upon. As regards oleum and chlorine, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. may, under the contract, intimate to DCM their estimated requirements from time to time, with, in the case of chlorine, a notice of at least six months. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. are, however, free to contract for the supply of these raw materials from other sources.

(c) Yes.

(d) The DDT expansion scheme is scheduled to go into production at the end of 1968 and action has already been initiated to make firm arrangements for the supply of raw materials.

DDT Factory, Delhi

1823. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civil works for the extension of DDT factory at Delhi have been started;

(b) whether it is also a fact that purchase orders have been issued by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for the procurement of plant and machinery required for the additional production of 1,400 tonnes per year of DDT at Delhi;

(c) whether Government have received any application from the DCM Delhi for the expansion of their caustic soda factory at Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. In some of the cases, purchase orders have been issued and in others, they are being finalised.

(c) Yes.

(d) A letter of intent for establishing additional capacity to the extent of 4950 tonnes per annum has been issued to the firm.

Supply of Raw Material to D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

1824. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the five year contract with D.C.M., Delhi for the supply of chlorine, oleum, alcohol, water and steam to the D.D.T. factory at Delhi expired in April, 1966, the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., has entered into a new contract

with them for the supply of above items for 10 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Managing Director of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. who negotiated the terms of the new contract, proposed to D.C.M. a tenure of 10 years for the new agreement and advised the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to agree to his proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Delhi factory of the Hindustan Insecticides is now paying about Rs. 500 per tonne of chlorine purchased from D.C.M. under the new agreement as against a price of Rs. 390 per tonne paid to D.C.M. till 30th April, 1966 under the agreement; and

(d) if so, the reasons for paying the higher price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramasiah): (a) As supply of materials and utilities is made by two different units, two contracts have been entered into with M/s. DCM. One contract deals with the supply of chlorine, oleum, water and steam from the DCM Chemical Works at Delhi for a period of 10 years effective from 1st May 1966. The other contract is for the supply of alcohol from the DCM Distillery at Daurala effective for a period of 5 years from 1st May 1966.

(b) Yes. The M.D.'s proposal to DCM was as stated in the question but the ultimate recommendation for the Board was in line with the duration mentioned in part (a) above.

(c) The current rate of the supply of chlorine is Rs. 476.37 per tonne delivered at site as against Rs. 397.02 effective till 30th April, 1966.

(d) The higher price settled reflects the increased costs of salt, coal and processing charges.

.. M/s. Engineers India Ltd.

1925. Shri Minnisingha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any company under the name of M/s. Engineers India Ltd., has been formed in collaboration with any foreign company or corporation;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) the amount, if any, which has been paid to the foreign company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramasiah): (a) Yes, Sir, Engineers India Ltd. was formed in partnership with Bechtel International Corpn. of USA on the 15th March 1965.

(b) The Government of India hold 51 p.c. and Bechtel 49 p.c. shares in the company. Under the Agreement, Bechtel Corporation was to provide technical and engineering assistance to Engineers India Ltd. in the execution of jobs undertaken by the company.

(c) A sum of Rs. 9,898 has been paid to Bechtel International Corpn. as their fees in connection with technical services provided by them to the Engineers India Ltd. for the period 15th March, 1965 to date.

Grants-in-Aid to Bharat Sevak Samaj

1926. Shri Gadilagana Gowd: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grants-in-aid meant for Bharat Sevak Samaj are being channelled through his Ministry;

(b) the purposes for which the grants or funds are being given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj;

(c) the total amounts of grants and loans given to the Samaj during 1965-66;

(d) whether lumpsum amounts are given or grants are given for each project; and

(e) the total amount of grants and loans given to Andhra State Bharat Sewak Samaj during 1965-66 and for what purposes?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No. Except for grants in respect of Public Co-operation schemes which are given by the Planning Commission, grants to the Bharat Sewak Samaj are paid directly to the Samaj by the respective Ministry/Department. The Planning Commission has, however, constituted a Sub-Committee of the Co-ordination Committee of Public Co-operation which reviews and coordinates the grants given by the different agencies of the Government of India to the Samaj.

(b) and (c). A statement (Statement No. 1) is laid on the Table of the House showing the amounts of grants given to the Samaj during 1965-66 by the various agencies of the Government of India and the purposes for which they were given. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-565/67]. No loans were given during the year.

(d) Grants are given for each scheme separately.

(e) No grants have been given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Andhra Pradesh, direct. The Central Social Welfare Board has, however, paid some grants to the Bharat Sevak Samaj Andhra Pradesh. A statement (Statement No. 2) is laid on the Table of the House showing grants-in-aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board direct to Bharat Sevak Samaj, Andhra Pradesh, and the amounts transferred to it by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj out of the grants-in-aid paid to it by the Government of India and the Central Social Welfare Board during 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-566/67]. No loans are granted direct to State Units of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Agricultural Credit

1837. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the State Bank of India Act with a view to facilitate credit for agriculture;

(b) whether Government propose to give directions to the State Bank in order to widen the basis of agricultural credit; and

(c) the steps taken to do away with the role of the money-lenders without in any way impairing the credit facilities for agriculture?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of Government at present.

(c) Legislation for the control of money-lenders has been in force in various parts of the country, but to reduce the dependence of agriculturists on money-lenders, it has been the consistent policy to strengthen progressively the institutional agencies for credit, primarily the cooperative credit structure, to enable them to provide increasing proportion of agricultural credit. In certain States, where the cooperative organization is comparatively weak, it is proposed to set up agricultural credit corporations as an interim measure.

Peace Corps Volunteer Programme

1838. **Shri P. P. Esthe:**

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri Umanath:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peace Corps Volunteer Programme is a part of the U.S.

Economic and Technical Aid Programme; and

(b) whether the agreement signed with the U.S. Government permits Government to control the Peace Corps activities in India?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer Programme is not a part of the U.S. Economic and Technical Aid Programme.

(b) According to the Indo-American Peace Corps Agreement, Peace Corps Volunteers come to India to work in such technical projects and programmes as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments. They work in projects and programmes under the direct supervision and guidance of Indian Officials who also send periodical reports on the work of individual Volunteers. They come to India against visas issued of Government of India and are also required to register themselves under the Foreigners Registration Act. The activities of the Peace Corps Volunteers in India are thus subject to the control of the Government of India and the concerned State Governments.

उत्तर री कर्मचारियों को जावास किराया भत्ता

1829. श्री राम सिंह यारावाल :

श्री तुकाराम कांडवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमारह :

क्या जिले मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीय तथा चतुर्थ शेषी के कर्मचारियों को ब्रांस्टर देने के बाद सरकार उनको मकान किराया-भत्ता देना चाहे करती है और मकान किराये के कम में उनके बेतन बेतन से लगभग 10 से लेकर 15 प्रतिशत तक राजि करती है;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें ब्रांस्टर नहीं मिले हैं; उल्ली राजि नहीं हो जाती जितनी ब्रांस्टर बिले पर उनके बेतन से काट ली जाती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उत्तर-प्रधान मंत्री तथा जिले मंत्री (श्री शोराराम बेलाई): (क) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास दिया जाता है उनसे मूल नियम 45-के उपबन्धों के अधीन किराया ब्रूल किया जाता है तथा यह किराया सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उपनियोगों के 10 प्रतिशत (150 रुपये मासिक के कम बेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 7½ १००% से अधिक नहीं होता। जिस सरकारी कर्मचारी की सरकारी आवास दिया जाता है, उसे मकान किराया भना पाने का हक नहीं होता।

(ब) तथा (ग). कर्मचारियों को दिये गये सरकारी आवास के किराये के कम में की जाती हैं। इनसिए जिन कर्मचारियों का सरकारी आवास प्रदान नहीं किया जाता, उनको ब्रांस्टर रकम की आदायगी करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। किन्तु ब्रूल नघर में कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता देकर उन स्थानों पर व्यक्त ऊंचे किरायों की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

(घ) प्रत्यन हाँ नहीं उठाता।

Bhartiya Adinjati Sevak Sangh

1830. Shri P. K. Desai:

Shri K. P. Singh Desai:

Shri B. N. Desai.

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Bhartiya

Adimjati Sevak Sangh and where they are functioning;

(b) who are their office bearers; and

(c) whether any Government assistance is given to them?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Gahal): (a) As per Memo random of Association of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, its function is to work for the social, economic and educational advancement of the tribal communities in India with a view to enable them to take their legitimate place in the national life of the country as equal citizens. The institutions directly managed by the Sangh are functioning at Imphal, Chuchuyimlang (Nagaland), Rupa (NEFA), Ranchi, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and New Delhi. Besides, a large number of voluntary organisations in the States are affiliated to the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

(b) The following persons are the office bearers of the sangh:

President

Shri Morarji R. Desai.

Vice Presidents.

1. Shri U. N. Dhebar.

2. Shri T. Sanganna.

3. Dr. H. N. Kunzru.

Honorary Secretaries.

1. Shri L. M. Shrikant.

2. Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

3. Shri J. H. Chinchalkar.

Treasurer.

Shri D. J. Naik.

(c) Yes.

Delhi Master Plan

1831. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Board constituted to seek collaboration of

U.P. and Haryana Governments to implement the Delhi Master Plan was held in Delhi in April, 1967;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat;

(c) whether the question of colonies on Mathura Road and development of Suraj Kund was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) A meeting of the Board was held on the 2nd May, 1967.

(b) The following subjects were discussed:—

(i) Augmentation of Water Supply in Delhi.

(ii) Okhla Water Works.

(iii) Flood control, drainage and water logging in the National Capital Region.

(iv) Development of National Park in Suraj Kund and Badkhal Lake Area.

(v) Sale of land by private colonisers.

(vi) Revolving Fund for acquisition and development of land.

(c) Yes.

(d) It was decided that the Government of Haryana would deal with the Unauthorised Colonies appropriately keeping in view the provisions of the Master Plan of the Faridabad and Ballabagh area.

Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls in Delhi

1832. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last 5 years for the construction of hostels for girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes in Delhi; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

दिल्ली में अभिकों के लिये क्वार्टर

1833. जी कंवर साह गुप्त : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में अभिकों के लिये क्वार्टरों की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आगामी तीन वर्षों में अभिकों के लिए किसने क्वार्टर बनाए जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या अभिकों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मंजूर किये गये अनुदानों का पूर्णतः उपयोग किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई विधि बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत भिल मालिकों को अपने लाभों का इच्छिता अभिकों क्वार्टर बनाने में सहायता पड़े ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पर्सिं मंत्रालय में उपलब्धी (जी इक्वारल सिंह) : (क) जी हां, दिल्ली में ग्रीष्मेशिक कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की कमी है।

(ख) उन्नर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त ग्रीष्मेशिक योजना के अन्तर्गत संग्रह 2000 मकान बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 1966-67 तक 178.19 लाख रुपये की उपलब्धी में से 153.22 लाख रुपये की राशि का उपयोग किया गया था।

(घ) जी नहीं।

New Medical Colleges during Fourth Plan

1834. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta;
Shri Sharda Nand;
Shri Ranjit Singh;
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan;
Shri Motiram Chand Kochwai;
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Sudhakar Supakar;

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Medical Colleges proposed to be opened in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) the nature of financial assistance proposed to be given to the States for this purpose?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the opening of twentyfive new medical colleges. The State-wise allocation has not yet been decided upon.

(b) Pending finalisation of the pattern of Central assistance to State Governments during the Fourth Plan, the following pattern of assistance adopted during the Third Plan, is being continued:—

Non-Recurring:

(i) Building: 75% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 37,500/- per admission for the new medical colleges.

(ii) Equipment: 75% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 22,500/- per admission.

Recurring:

50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000/- per admission.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को न लगाने वाले भाषकर
भविकारी

1835. भी रखी रातः

भी धर्म तिह भवीरिया :

भी नम् लिये :

दा० रात न्मोहर नोहिया :

भी दद० एद० जोही :

क्या विस्त यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कई भाषकर भविकारी धर्मने मण्डल की भाषा में लिये गये हिंसाव किताबों की उचितरूप से जांच पड़ाता नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वे उस बाब्द की भाषा से अचली तरह परिवर्त नहीं होते और इस कारण उन्हें इस बारे में अनुमान लगाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में हिंसाव किताब रखने वाले अधिकारी से भी आय कर का ध्योरा अंद्रेजी में पेश करने के लिये कहा जाता है और वे भविकारी इन ध्योरों का मूल लेखाओं के साथ मिलान नहीं कर सकते; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उच्च प्रबाल अंडी जवा विस्त यंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई): (क) अंडी I के सभी भाषकर भविकारीरियों को निम्नलिखित भाषा परीक्षाएं पास करनी होती हैं। (विनके अनुरूप लेखा-परीक्षा भी या जाती है):—

(i) हिन्दी और भारताई
जवा

(ii) विन स्वान में उनकी सर्व-
618(A) 380—4.

प्रथम नियुक्ति होती है वहाँ की स्थानीय भाषा (भातूभाषा को छोड़ कर)।

इस प्रकार अंडी I के भाषकर भविकारी कम से कम तीन भाषाओं से परिचित रहते हैं। अंडी II के भाषकर भविकारीरियों को आयुक्त के कार्यसेवा की, विसमें वे तीनात होते हैं; स्थानीय भाषाओं में से एक भाषा में परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। इस प्रकार अंडी II के भाषकर भविकारी अपनी भातूभाषा तबा एक प्रादेशिक भाषा से परिचित रहते हैं। उन्हें तीन साल के अन्दर भारताई का इम्तिहान भी पास करना होता है। अंडी II के भाषकर भविकारीरियों की सर्वप्रथम नियुक्ति विस आयुक्त के कार्यसेवा में होती है, उसमें से उसका आमतौर पर स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जाता है। स्थानीय भाषा से परिचय नहीं होने के कारण भाषकर भविकारी अनुमान से कर निर्धारण नहीं करते हैं।

(ज) जी, नहीं। भाषकर विवरणी फार्म अंद्रेजी के भलावा कई प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(म) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

Supply of Natural Gas to Baroda

1836. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to supply natural gas to Baroda city for domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Gujarat Government have asked Oil and Natural Gas Commission to supply natural gas first to industries and then to the domestic consumers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalak): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission is ready to supply gas at short notice.

(c) In consultation with the Gujarat Government, separate quotas have been fixed for—

- (i) The Electricity Board;
- (ii) The Fertiliser industry;
- (iii) Baroda Industries;
- (iv) The Baroda Municipal Corporation.

कानपुर के एक उद्योगपति के विरुद्ध आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में मुकदमा

1837. श्री हुकम चन्द लक्ष्मायः
श्री अग्रसाय राव जीँदीः
श्री क० श० लेनेः
श्री लाल राव घटेलः

क्षा वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रगत संख्या 651 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षा आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में कानपुर के एक उद्योगपति के विरुद्ध दोपर किये गये मुकदमें में न्यायालय ने इस बीच फैसला दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्षा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मुकदमे में फैसला कब तक किये जाने की समावना है?

उष-प्रवाल लंबी तथा वित्त लंबी (श्री वोरारबी श्री देसाई) : (क) श्री, नहीं।

(ख) तथाम ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि

मुकदमे का फैसला करने में न्यायालय को कितना समय लगेगा।

आप हारा सोने का तस्कर आयादर

1838. श्री हुकम चन्द लक्ष्मायः
श्री अग्रसाय राव जीँदीः

क्षा वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रगत संख्या 652 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षा उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो आप हारा सोने की छड़े भेजा करते थे, की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्षा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में कितना समय और लगेगा?

उष-प्रवाल लंबी तथा वित्त लंबी (श्री वोरारबी देसाई) : (क) जी, घमी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) कुछ पाठियों ने रुद्रक मुनवाई की मांग की है और विभागीय न्याय-नियंत्रण मम्बन्धी कायवाही में उन्हे रुद्रक मुनवाई की अनुमति दी जा रही है। यद्यपि अनियम नियंत्रण पर जीघ ही पहुँचने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी, तथापि पहुँचे से ही यह निश्चितरूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा।

Power Failure in Delhi

1839. Dr. Kallen Sen:

Shri Viswanath Menon:
Shri P. P. Esteoso:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Anredhan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Klaiki:
Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is, of late, frequent failure of power supply in different parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy it?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) There have been a few interruptions in the supply of power. However, as compared to previous years, the position has shown some improvement.

(b) and (c). The interruptions were due to faults in an overhead systems like breaking of conductors, short circuit, failure of cable joint boxes etc. Failure of power from the Punjab system also caused a few interruptions. A 220 kV ring has been planned to be laid around Delhi with step-down sub-stations. Additional 33 kV and 11 kV sub-stations are being installed in order to

improve the distribution system. The overhead system is gradually being converted into underground depending on availability of funds. With the commissioning of the first 62.5 MW generating Unit at Indraprastha Power Station Extension in the near future, followed by two other units of similar capacity, and the steps referred to above, such interruptions will be minimised.

Interest Charged on Loans to Public Undertakings

1840. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different rate of interest is charged on loans granted to the various public sector institutions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) the following rates of interest are currently applicable to loans granted by the Government to the public sector institutions:—

Category of borrower	Period of loan	Interest rate
(I) Industrial and Commercial enterprises.	Between 2 and 4 years.	6%
	Exceeding 4 years, but not exceeding 9 years.	6½%
	Exceeding 9 years, but not exceeding 15 years.	7%
(II) Financial Institutions.	Upto 1 year.	4%
	Exceeding 1 year, but not exceeding 4 years.	4½%
	Exceeding 4 years, but not exceeding 9 years.	5%
	Exceeding 9 years, but not exceeding 15 years.	5½%
	Exceeding 15 years, but not exceeding 30 years.	5%

(b) The difference in the rates of interest charged on loans granted to these two categories of borrowers is

due to the fact that the financial institution have to undertake relending operations.

Loss of Foreign Exchange on Exports

1841. Shri V. Krishnamoorthy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been enormous loss of foreign exchange on exports shipped on consignment basis due to the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the repatriation of exchange earnings within six months; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the period of repatriation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) While foreign exchange earnings have to be normally repatriated within six months, Reserve Bank of India allows extensions of time on reasonable grounds. Government do not agree that the requirement to repatriate export proceeds within the specified time limit has resulted in loss of foreign exchange.

(b) No, Sir.

मई विस्तीर्ण में आणविक्युरी में उत्तम को तुम्हर बताना

1842. श्री हरदासल देवगुप्त: क्या स्वास्थ्य सेवा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करते कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आणविक्युरी में पार्क को सुन्दर बनाने की व्यवस्था करने का नई दिल्ली नवरपालिका का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उस पर कितनी राजि वर्ष होने की उम्मीद है?

स्वास्थ्य सेवा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डॉ. शीर्षिं चन्द्रलेलर) : (क) नहीं है।

(ख) इस कार्य पर 22.50 लाख रुपये की लागत का घन्यान किया गया है।

Financial Institutions

1843. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the guarantee provided by the Central Government to various financial institutions against the advances made to specified concerns; and

(b) the terms of guarantees so given?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publication of Instructions meant for Income-Tax Officials

1844. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to publish Departmental instructions issued to the Income-tax Officials with a view to enlighten public and keep the assessees informed of the approach of Department to the various issues involved; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to publish Departmental instructions given to Income-tax Officers which are of a confidential nature. Circulars meant for the public are published in the Direct Taxes Bulletin. This is a priced publication and is available to members of public. The bulletin contains amendments made to the I.T. Rules, Statutory Orders and Notifications issued from time to time, and the circulars issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes which are meant for public use.

Gold recovered from Passengers at Palam Airport

1345. Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri J. B. Singh:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 tolas of gold was recovered from two passengers at the Palam Airport on the 10th April, 1967;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop such smuggling in future?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 10th April, 1967, 500 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings was seized from a passenger at the Palam airport when he arrived from Bombay.

(b) Besides the passenger concerned, two other persons have been arrested. Investigations are in progress. The three persons arrested have since been released on bail.

(c) The Customs officers are already alert. Besides maintaining strict vigilance at all vulnerable places of smuggling from abroad, intelligence is gathered from various sources about the activities and movements of persons suspected to be engaged in smuggling gold.

Blue Prints of Farrakka Barrage Project

1346. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) the number of blue prints of the Farrakka Barrage Project which were taken out;

(b) to whom they were distributed;

(c) whether any blue print is missing;

(d) whether a copy has found its way to Pakistan;

(e) if so, whether Government have examined/inquired into the security aspect of this; and

(f) the results of this examination/inquiry?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). It is not clear which particular plans or blue prints, the hon. Member is referring to. Plans and blue prints are supplied to all those concerned with the planning, design and execution of the Project.

(c) to (f). These relate to a matter, which is under adjudication in a court of law at Calcutta.

Nursing Career

1347. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Shri M. J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girls/women in States other than Kerala are not coming forward to take nursing career; and

(b) the steps the Central and State Governments have taken to offer inducements such as stipends/hostels/living quarters to attract girls in larger numbers?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Trainees, undergoing training for Diploma in Nursing, whether in Central Government or State Government institutions are paid stipends and provided with hostel accommoda-

tion. These facilities are made available to them even in the private training institutions which get Central assistance for their training programmes.

Some States also extend such facilities to the trainees for degree courses in Nursing.

Trombay Fertiliser Factory

1848. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production programme of the Fertiliser Factory at Trombay (Bombay) is lagging behind;

(b) whether there was some defect in the foundation work;

(c) whether there was some defect/delay in erecting the machinery;

(d) whether the machinery is defective/not upto specification; and

(e) the steps taken to increase production, efficiency and reduce costs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, it was rectified.

(c) Yes.

(d) Except the nitrophosphate plant, carbon dioxide compressor and some air liquefaction equipment and nitric acid absorbers, there was no major defect.

(e) Systematic study of the defect and deficiencies has been completed. Replacements have been ordered. Modifications are under progress. Efficiency very much depends upon continuous operation near full load condition and all necessary steps to achieve this are being taken.

It has been accepted by the suppliers of plants that the nitrophos-

phate plant does not have the rated capacity. Negotiations are in progress with them to arrive at a settlement. Plans have been formulated to upgrade the product and increase the production capacity.

Demand for Fertilisers during Fourth Plan

1849. Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the new revised estimated demand for fertilisers during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the figures relating to indigenous production and imports are likely to be revised in view of the poor performance of the fertilizer units (both public and private); and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) The estimated demand during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan is given below:

(Million tonnes)

Year	Nitro-	Phos-	Potasic
	genous	phatic	fertil-
	fertil-	fertil-	fertil-
	ers.	ers.	ers.
	In	In	In
	terms	terms	terms
	of N.	of P ₂ O ₅	of K ₂ O
1967-68	1.35	0.500	0.300
1968-69	1.70	0.650	0.450
1969-70	2.00	0.800	0.550
1970-71	2.40	1.000	0.700

(b) and (c). The estimates of indigenous production during the balance of the Fourth Plan period are being reviewed in the light of the latest

position of the completion and start up of project under execution and those approved. Imports will be needed to the extent the indigenous supply is not able to meet the demand.

Contracts given by I.O.C. to M/s. R. B. Bhola Nath & Sons

1850. Shri Umanath:

Shri Satya Narayan Singh;
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan;
Shri K. K. Nayyar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and value of contracts given to M/s. R. B. Bhola Nath and Sons during 1964, 1965 and 1966 by Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Branches of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether the firm was blacklisted during 1963 for over-payment and other charges; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving contracts to this firm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaih): (a) The total number and value of contracts placed with Messrs. R. B. Bhola Nath and Sons during 1964, 1965 and 1966 by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited are as under:—

Year	No. of contracts	Value of contracts.
1964	25	Rs. 11.28 lakhs.
1965	25	Rs. 11.61 lakhs.
1966	17	Rs. 18.26 lakhs.
TOTAL	67	Rs. 41.09 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

"Ideas Department" to study Health and Family Planning Problems

1851. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has opened an "Ideas Department" to study new points of view for solving the country's health and family planning problems;

(b) the response received so far to this scheme;

(c) the steps taken by Government on the suggestions thus received; and

(d) the number of people working in this Department?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) Yes, a "Thought Bank" has been opened in the Department of Family Planning for receiving suggestion regarding family planning programme.

(b) and (c). The response has been encouraging and a number of suggestions have been received so far. Most of the suggestions made relate to matters which are already under consideration of the Small Family Incentives Committee or are being separately considered by the Government of India. New suggestions are given due consideration.

(d) The item of work is being looked after by one of the existing sections in the Department of Family Planning.

Indian Oil Corporation

1852. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri N. V. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is devoting greater attention to matters like intensified cost control, internal audit, consumer outstandings, efficiency research, control over agency organisation; and

(b) If so, the progress made so far in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost accounting has recently been introduced in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and its scope is being gradually extended. The programme approved for 1967-68 includes a study of operation expenses of Depots/Installations, Offices, product-wise costing for major products, tank truck operation cost, LPG profitability, car pool operation and retail outlets; profitability. An internal audit set up has been in operation in the Marketing Division for some time. Its scope has since been extended to the Branches and Head Office, to departments other than Accounts such as Sales, Engineering, Personnel, Public Relations etc. Vigorous steps have been taken to clear customer outstandings and the position has improved considerably in recent months. On efficiency research, IOC has recently appointed an expert to undertake a study of methods, manpower etc., with the object of reducing cost and improving efficiency. Control on product quality and market selling price is maintained by Sales Officers and District Managers who have been instructed to constantly tour the markets.

Targets of Production in Public Undertakings

1852. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri N. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any centralised machinery which keeps a watch over the fulfilment of the targets fixed for production in public undertakings;

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

(c) the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises keeps under constant review the production programmes and performance of the various public enterprises.

(b) and (c). The cases in which action is considered necessary to overcome the operational difficulties are taken up with the Ministries/Enterprises concerned. The Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings is presented each year to Parliament. The Annual Report for 1965-66 will be presented shortly.

Telephone Expenses of I.O.C.

1855. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Dattatraya Kunte:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on telephones in the Indian Oil Corporation Head and Branch Offices ran sufficiently high against the Budget Estimates during 1965-66;

(b) if so, by how much and reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to curtail the expenditure on telephones both ordinary and trunk calls; and

(d) whether any enquiry was made to find out justifications for the excess expenditure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) and (b). The expenditure on telephones in the Indian Oil Corporation is not provided for separately and is included under the common head "Postage, telephones and telegrams". The actual expenditure under this head increased during 1965-66 by 18 per cent over the estimate on account of

a 34 per cent increase in the sales volume over the estimates.

(e) Telephone connections in the Indian Oil Corporation are being provided after strict scrutiny by the management. Trunk calls to places which are connected by a teleprinter facility are normally not booked unless the teleprinter service is out of order. Trunk call bills are thoroughly checked by the controlling officers to ensure that excessive calls are not made by any particular unit.

(d). Does not arise.

Pozhashi Project in Kerala

1856. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that work in Pozhashi Project in Kerala is suspended at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether the work is progressing according to the schedule;

(d) the total amount required for the completion of the Project; and

(e) the amount set apart for the current year for this Project?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 421.00 lakhs.

(e) Rs. 36.122 lakhs.

Daorimukkam Project

1857. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that work

on the Daorimukkam Project in Kerala has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). There is no project in Kerala by the name of Daorimukkam Project. There is however, a project by the name of Thanirmukkam Project. The latest position about this project is being ascertained from the Kerala Government.

Death Rate and Birth Rate in India

1858. Dr. Karnal Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the daily birth rate and daily death rate of children in the country census-wise since 1891 up-to-date; and

(b) how the expectancy of life rose during the above period census-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The daily birth rate and death rate of children in the country since 1891 up-to-date are not available. However, the annual birth and death rates per thousand of population for each decenium for the population as a whole are given below:—

Census Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1901-10 . . .	49.2	42.6
1911-20 . . .	48.1	47.2
1921-30 . . .	46.4	36.3
1931-40 . . .	45.2	31.2
1941-50 . . .	39.9	27.4
1951-60 . . .	41.7	22.8

(b) Census Year	Expectation of life	
	Males	Females
1881-1890	24.59	25.54
1891-1900	23.63	23.96
1901-1910	22.59	23.31
1911-1920	19.42	20.91
1921-1930	26.91	26.56
1931-1940	32.09	31.37
1941-1950	32.45	31.66
1951-1960	41.9	40.6
1961-1965	48.7	47.4

Income-Tax of Firm written off

1859. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Hakam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 31 on the 23rd March, 1967 regarding Income-tax of persons, firms, Hindu undivided families and companies and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information so far collected is not yet complete. Efforts are being made to obtain the requisite information soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Amritsar

1860. Shri Balraj Madhok:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that population of Amritsar has crossed half a million mark;

(b) whether the Central Government Employees living in Amritsar have represented to declare Amritsar as 'B' class city; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken or contemplate to take in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The population of cities is determined by the decennial census. The population of Amritsar including Chherata and Amritsar Cantonment is 3,98,047 as per 1961 census.

(b) Yes, Sir, Representations have been received for upgrading the city of Amritsar to 'B-2' class for purposes of city compensatory and house rent allowances.

(c) Amritsar does not qualify for upgradation according to the existing criterion.

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन

1861. श्री सिंहलर प्रसाद:

श्री अब्दुल लियादे:

श्री आर्जु फरमैदीज़:

श्री स० बो० बलवर्दी:

श्री राम अलोहर लोहिया:

श्री एस० एस० जोकी:

यथा योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन किया गया है तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक ज़िले में प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरे हुए तथा अनुभानित व्यय की तुलना में कितना प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) पुराने अनुभव को व्याप में रखते हुए चोली पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्पर्शेभांति तैयार करने तथा उसे कियान्वित करने के लिए यथा पूर्वोत्तम किये जाये हैं ?

बोजना, बैंडोलिंग और रसायन तथा स्थान कर्त्तव्य बंदी (जी असोक बेहता) : (क) जो, हाँ। नीतरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन की ओर पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रारम्भिक रूपरेखा में दिया गया है।

(क) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है [पृष्ठकालय में रखा गया देखिए संस्था एल टी—566/67।]

(ग) इस विषय का विवेचन अध्याय 1 "बोजी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मार्ग निर्वाचित" अध्याय 2 "आत्म नियंत्रण और विकास के लिए न्यापक दृष्टि" और अध्याय 10 "बीड़ी योजना का कार्यान्वयन" में किया गया है। इसका अधिक स्पष्ट विवेचन विशिष्ट नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्धित (अध्याय 5 से 25) में दिया गया है।

Per Capita Income

1862. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise per capita income in 1950-51 and 1965-66 respectively, and

(b) the steps taken to remove the imbalance and disparity?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) As the State Statistical Bureaus began to compile the estimates of State income at different points of time, and in view of the subsequent reorganisation of State boundaries the information for 1950-51 for all the States is not available. A statement giving the State-wise estimates of per capita income for 1950-51 or the nearest subsequent year and for the latest year for which they are available, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-567/67]. Owing to differences in concepts, methodology and source material used as also the varying base years for the constant price series, the estimates for different States are not comparable.

(b) This has been attempted, in the main, through larger Plan allocations and Central assistance to relatively backward States and orientation of State Plans towards greater production and increased employment opportunities in these States. Besides, the location of few Central public sector projects in the backward States, there was a policy of dispersing of industries specially of the consumer goods and processing industries. Greater attention was also paid to the accelerated development of the under-developed areas in the relatively backward States.

Supply of Electricity to Birlas in Rajasthan

1863. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether any further investigations have been made regarding the supply of electricity at cheap rates to Birlas in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The circumstances under which electricity generated by the gas turbine at Kota became cheaper, were explained in detail in the Lok Sabha on 7-4-67 in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. It was also indicated that the electricity produced by the gas-turbine at Kota can be had by anyone who was prepared to pay 35 paise per unit. There is, therefore, no question of making further investigations in the matter.

Automation in L.I.C.

1864. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have oppos-

ed introduction of automation in the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the number and names of those States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to introduce Electronic Computers in its Bombay & Calcutta Divisional Offices. The Government of West Bengal is, however, opposed to the introduction of a computer in Calcutta.

(c) It is for the L.I.C. to deal with the matter.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में कम्पाउन्डर
और स्टोरकीपर

1865. ची राम तिह अवरवाल :
ची हुकम बन्द करवाय :
ची यज्ञवल्म तिह कुतवाह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय सरकार के य पतालों में काम करने वाले कम्पाउन्डरों और स्टोरकीपरों को छुट्टी बाले दिन एमरजेंसी छूटी पर आना पड़ता है जिस के एवज में न तो उन्हें कार्योपरि बता दिया जाता है और न ही कोई छुट्टी;

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

(ग) सरकार का इम बारे में क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० शीलति चन्द्रलेख) : (क) दिल्ली
में दो केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों की स्थिति
इत प्रकार है :-

दिल्ली अस्पताल : इस अस्पताल के कम्पाउन्डर तथा स्टोर कीपर नियरित समय में ही काम करते हैं। फिर भी यदि उनमें से कोई अतिरिक्त समय काम करता है तो उसे इसके लिये कानून-पूरक प्रबकाश दिया जाता है।

सफवरबंग अस्पताल : इस अस्पताल के कम्पाउन्डर तथा स्टोर-कीपर छुट्टी बाले दिन एमरजेंसी छूटी पर नहीं रहते।

(न) और (ग) ये प्रधन नहीं उठते।

Centrally financed Irrigation Projects in Kerala

1866. Shri P. Viswambharan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects totally financed by the Central Government and the location of each one of these projects; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to execute any major irrigation project in Kerala under the Central Sector?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Nine major irrigation and multipurpose projects are being given cent per cent earmarked loan assistance by the Government of India. Their names and location are given below:—

1. Bhakra-Nangal in- cluding irrigation Canals.	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
2. Beas	Himachal Pradesh.
3. Chambal	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
4. Rajasthan Canal	Punjab and Rajasthan.
5. Hirakud	Orissa.
6. Kosi	Nepal and Bihar.
7. Gandak	Nepal, Bihar and U.P.
8. D.V.C. . . .	West Bengal and Bihar
9. Nagarjunasagar	Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No.

राजकोट में एक यह विदेशी बैंकों के बैंक
शीर ड्राफ्ट

1867. श्री अगमाल राम शोभी:

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाल:

श्री राम सिंह अद्यरकाल:

क्या विस बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजकोट में चुंगी अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रथम सप्ताह में एक रेलवे यात्री के पास से विदेशी बैंकों के 585 पौंड के मूल्य के बैंक शीर ड्राफ्ट पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे बांड आदि किन मुद्राओं से बारीदे गये थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इम मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान अंगी तथा विस बंदी (श्री नोरारकी देसाई) : (क) मोमाशुलक अधिकारियों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को राजकोट रेल-स्टेशन पर एक यात्री को पकड़ा और उसके पास से पोस्टल आईं. बैंक ड्राफ्ट नया यात्री-बैंक के रूप में कुल 585 पाउंड मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा बर्मिंघम की ।

(ख) महाद्वय अधिकारि के बकराड़प के प्रन्तीसार, पोरटल आईं. और बैंक ड्राफ्ट दक्षिण अफ्रीका से उसकी बहिन ने उसके निए भेजे थे और यात्री बैंक उसने एक दूसरे अधिकारि से लिये थे जो किमी अफ्रीका देश में प्राप्त था ।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Family Planning Orientation Training Camps in Andhra Pradesh

1868. Shri Gadilingana Grewd: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Family Planning Orientation Training Camps were conducted in Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66;

(b) if so, how many camps were conducted and how many persons were trained and the cost incurred on each camp; and

(c) whether these camps were conducted direct by Government or through the Bharat Sevak Samaj of Andhra State?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Manibhadra Dam Project in Orissa

1869. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Manibhadra Dam project in Orissa has been completely shelved; and

(b) if not, the present position of the project?

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

(b) The project is under investigation at present.

Housing Boards in States

1870. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Housing Boards have been constituted;

(b) the works undertaken by such Boards; and

(c) the loans and grants, if any, given by Government to such Boards?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have constituted Housing Boards in their State:

(b) These Boards have undertaken all works connected with the construction and allotment of houses under the various social housing Scheme.

(c) The Central Government give loans and grants to the State Governments who distribute the same to the Housing Boards, Local Bodies etc. The statistics of assistance given by the

State Governments to their Housing Boards are not maintained in this Ministry.

Leprosy in Asansol (West Bengal)

1871. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant rise of leprosy in the sub-division of Asansol, Burdwan during the last five years;

(b) the causes of such increase; and

(c) the steps taken to check this?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There are no statistical data to show that there is an increase in the incidence of leprosy in Asansol sub-division.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government contemplate to cover the whole of the Asansol sub-division by the Leprosy Control Programme in collaboration with the Mines Board of Health during the Fourth Five Year Plan. They have established a Primary Leprosy Control Unit having 2 Supervisory and 15 Subsidiary Units, in addition to 15 clinics, 2 Homes and 8 Segregation Camps run by the Mines Board of Health.

Measles and Chicken-Pox Vaccines

1872. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to manufacture vaccine for measles and chicken-pox in India is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Financial Institutions

1873. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the current year the provision for loans to the financial institutions has been reduced as compared to the last year; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of the difficult resources position, a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the current year's budget for Government loans to Financial Institutions as against a sum of rupees sixty-five crores given to them during the last financial year. It is, however, proposed to allocate an additional Rs. 10 crores as Government loans to the Financial Institutions over and above Rs. 30 crores provided in the Budget.

Gold from Kolar Gold-fields

1874. Shri D. N. Patel:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decreasing outflow of gold from the Kolar Gold-fields;

(b) whether any investigations have been made by Government as to why the production of gold has fallen and what effect it has produced on the revenues; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give the Kolar Gold-fields to some private entrepreneur?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Production of gold at the Kolar Gold Fields during the last two years has shown a decline.

(b) Production has been adversely affected during these years mainly by natural causes like rockbursts and fire. There was a major fire in the Northern Polds of the Champion Reef Mine in July, 1968. There were short fires in 1966-67 also. In December, 1966 due to ground movement the sub-auxiliary shaft and associated levels were damaged by a series of rockbursts. Accident to an auxiliary shaft in the Nundyroog Mine also affected production. The Mysore Mines are getting depleted and production therefrom has been affected. Besides, unprecedented rain in 1966 flooded the mines resulting in loss of output. The grade of ore in the mines has also been lower in the last two years than in the previous year. During these two years the gross receipts (there is no question of revenue as such, as the gold is held in Government Stock) were about 18% less than anticipated.

(c) No Sir.

Major Hydro-Electric Project

1875. Shri Deven Sen: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Major Hydro-electric Power Projects which are under construction in the country at present;

(b) the time when they will be completed;

(c) their present output; and

(d) the targeted output on completion thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-568/67].

Unaccounted Money

1876. Shri Deven Sen:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Onkar Lal Barwa:

Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Prabhakar:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-black money drive was suspended/slackened during the period from January, 1966 to 12th March, 1967;

(b) whether the drive has since been resumed with vigour;

(c) the results produced after the 12th March, 1967; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the comparative figures of the raids/fines and penalties/prosecution and convictions in connection with the unaccounted money during 1964, 1965 and 1966?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Between 12th March, 1967 and up to 30th March, 1967, 9 searches were made by the Income-tax Department during the course of which, besides books of accounts and documents, cash of Rs. 24,18,100 and other assets worth Rs. 8,000 were seized.

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

राजस्थान में जग मंकट

1877. श्री प० न० चाहपाल: क्या राजस्थान लवा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने के क्षमा करो ति :

(र) बदा राजस्थान राज्य के ग्रामों क्षेत्रों में उत्तर मंकट के द्वारा बनने के लिये केन्द्रीय भरकार द्वारा राजस्थान भरकार की राज्य भरकार प्रदान के रूप में काई वित्तीय

महायता दी वही है भवता देने का विचार है ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो किसनी?

सत्यस्वयं तथा वरिकार विवेचन मंत्री (डा० औरपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (क). राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्भूत राज्य भरकारों को याम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं पर हुए बदले का ५० प्रतिशत तक अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

१९६६-६७ में राजस्वान सरकार को याम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ४५ लाख रुपये अतिरिक्त दिये गये। उनमें से २५ लाख रुपये उस ग्रन्थयोग के योगावधान सेवाओं में योजनायं बनाने के लिए थे, निर्धारित किये गये थे उस उत्तरीमुख व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त १९६५-६६ और १९६६-६७ में बिन पंत्रालय ने राजस्वान सरकार को महायता कार्यों के लिए ५ करोड़ रुपये का बहु थी। एक करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान जो दिया। यह रकम इन लेवों में पारी की व्यवस्था करने पर भी बच गई।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आवश्यकियां

१८७८. श्री प० सा० बाबूलाल : यथा समाज कस्तान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश की विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्ति की रकम न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं। १९५२ से ६०० रुपये वार्षिक छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है जबकि मूल्य बहुत प्रशिक बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण वेतन कम पाए जातार बढ़ाये गये हैं ?

(क) यथा हिन्दुओं के अतिरिक्त मुमम्मानों तथा इनाइयों के कुछ बारों के लोग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों में जामिल हैं, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य भरकारों द्वारा देना है ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

समाज कस्तान विभाग में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (ओमतीर्थ चूलेश्वर नृह) : (क) और (क). अनुसूचित जातियों को उत्तिरिक्त करने वाले

छात्रों के छात्रवृत्तियों के निमित्त ऐसे फिरी भी अवश्य, जो हिन्दू या सिंह जाति के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य जाति का अनुयायी हो, को अनुसूचित जाति का सबस्य नहीं समझा जातेगा। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विवर में कुछ ऐसी लकाबट नहीं है। किसी जाति की कोई जाति, जिसे अनुसूचित आदिम जाति उत्तिरिक्त किया गया हो, उन सुविधाओं, जो अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को मिलती हैं, के लिए मांग कर सकती है। इन (सुविधाओं) में छात्रवृत्तियां भी मिलती हैं।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को आवश्यकियां

१८७९. श्री प० सा० बाबूलाल : यथा समाज कस्तान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश की विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्ति की रकम न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं। १९५२ से ६०० रुपये वार्षिक छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है जबकि मूल्य बहुत प्रशिक बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण वेतन कम पाए जातार बढ़ाये गये हैं ?

समाज कस्तान विभाग में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (ओमतीर्थ चूलेश्वर नृह) : छात्रवृत्तियों के दर ३२४ रुपये वार्षिक से ९०० रुपये वार्षिक तक है। दर इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि छात्र वहीं निवास करता है या दिवस-विद्यार्थी है और या इस बात पर भी कि किस प्रकार का अध्ययन करता है। इस प्रकार की छात्रवृत्तियां पाने के बहुतार विद्यार्थियों की संख्या नेहरी से बढ़ रही है ; इसलिये ब्राह्म मिशन को ऐसे ही छात्रवृत्तियों के दर अधी नहीं बढ़ाये जा सकते।

Vasectomy

१८८०. Shri Balbhai Patel:
Shri Trilok Kumar Chaudhary:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Shri Kabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a case in which a 15 years old boy was enticed to undergo an operation for vasectomy in Madras by an agent to earn Rs. 30 as commission;

(b) the action which Government have taken against the agent who brought the boy and the surgeon who performed the operation;

(c) the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government;

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to prevent such cases in future?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The case is under Police investigation.

(c) Four such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) The relevant provisions of I.P.C./Cr.P.C. provide adequate remedies for such cases.

Foreign Exchange allotted for development of Agriculture

1882. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the development of agriculture by way of fertilisers and agricultural implements during the year 1967-68; and

(b) whether any foreign friendly countries are giving any aid for the development of agriculture?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 262 crores in foreign

exchange was allotted in 1966-67 for import of fertilisers for use in 1967-68. Allotment in 1966-67 for agricultural implements amounted to Rs. 10 crores. The allocations to be made in 1967-68 has not yet been decided.

(b) Yes, Sir. For instance, funds out of non-project credits have been available from a number of friendly foreign countries (e.g. USA, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, U.K., Canada, Austria and Holland) for import of fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements etc.

लोदी होटल, नई दिल्ली

1883. श्री हरदास देवगुरु : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्बन्ध मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि लोदी होटल को प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 2 लाख रुपये का बाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि एक गैर-मरकारी 'फॉम' अधिकारी 50 हजार रुपये मासिक पर इस होटल का डेका लेने के लिये तैयार था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डेका स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) लोदी होटल ने अपने कार्यकाल का पहला वित्तीय वर्ष 31 मार्च, 1967 को पूरा किया है। इस अवधि का आर्थिक लेवा तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा उपर्युक्त अवधि के कम्पनी के कार्य के वित्तीय परिणाम लेवा तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही मासूम पड़ेंगे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अस्तवाक म पाया गया तथा मैर-सरकारी पाटियों को प्रबंध सौंपने का विचार जोड़ दिया गया।

संसदिक्षित वृत्ति

1884. वो हरयाल देवगुरु :
क्या निर्बाचित लालाल तथा संसद्वरक
मंडी यह लगाने की हप्ता करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नई दिल्ली में
दो अंजिले तथा तीन-मंजिले टाईप दो और
टाईप तोन के सरकारी क्लास्टरों में एक-एक
वंडा और लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मंजूरी को
कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार की ओर से टेंटों
क्यों की गई है ?

**निर्बाचित, लालाल तथा धूत मंडालय में
उपलंब्धी (श्री हरयाल तिह) :** (क) प्रो-
(ख). यह प्रथम टाईप II तथा टाईप III के
क्लास्टरों में एक ओर उत्तर का पंक्ता लगाने
का नियंत्रण किया जा चुका है किन्तु धनाधार
के कारण कियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका।
यह कार्य जो कि केबों में किया जा रहा है,
इसका पहला फैज बालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एक
किम जारी की सम्भावना है।

**Board of Directors of Public
Enterprises**

1885. Shri Umanath:
Shri Satya Narayan Singh;
Shri E. K. Nayyar;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) the requirements laid down, if
any, for the selection of non-official
Directors to the Board of Directors of
Public Enterprises; and

(b) if no specific requirements are
laid down, what is the general criteria
employed in such selections?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai):** (a) and (b). It is the Gov-
ernment's policy to select non-offi-
cial Directors on the Boards of Pub-

lic Enterprises from amongst suitable
persons in public life having regard
to all relevant factors.

Composition of Planning Commission

1886. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will
the Minister of Planning be pleased
to state:

(a) the changes made in the com-
position of the Planning Commission
from time to time; and

(b) the names of the Members of
the Commission from time to time?

**The Minister of Planning, Petrol-
eum and Chemicals and Social Wel-
fare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) and
(b). A statement is laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-569/87].

Flood Control Schemes in Orissa

1887. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Heerji Bhal;
Shri K. Pradhan;

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

(a) the nature and extent of assis-
tance given to the Orissa Govern-
ment for the flood control schemes
during 1986-87 so far; and

(b) the names of schemes for which
assistance was granted?

**The Minister of Irrigation and
Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The total
amount of loan sanctioned to the
Government of Orissa in 1986-87 for
approved flood control schemes was
Rs. 80 lakhs.

(b) The loan was not related to any
individual scheme but was meant for
financing approved flood control
schemes undertaken during the year
as a whole.

Anti-Sea Erosion measures in Orissa

1888. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) whether any anti-sea erosion measures have been taken near sea coast towns of Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Purchases made by Supply Department from Abroad

1889. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from which purchases were made by the Department of Supply during 1966-67; and

(b) the items purchased and the value thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) A statement showing the names of the countries from which purchases were made by the Department of Supply during 1966-67 (upto February, 1967) is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-570/67].

(b) Preparation of an item-wise list would involve lot of time and labour which would not be commensurate with the result to be achieved. However, the total value of the purchases made during 1966-67 from the various countries has been indicated in the statement being placed in reply to part (a) of the Question.

The figures of the value of the purchases of D.G.S. & D. is upto February, 1967, but that of the Missions abroad is upto March, 1967.

M/s. Engineers India, Ltd.

1890. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the firm, M/s. Engineers India, Ltd., is to be dissolved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Ramaiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pong Dam Oustees

1891. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the Pong Dam Oustees was discussed in the recent conference of the Irrigation and Power Ministers;

(b) whether it is a fact that for their rehabilitation, each oustee was to be given fifteen acres of land;

(c) whether any change has been made in it and if so, what is it; and

(d) the other changes made in terms and programmes for their rehabilitation?

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

(b) to (d). The Committee of Direction for the Rajasthan Canal Project in its meeting held on the 4th November, 1965 decided that the Government of Rajasthan would set apart a total area of 3.25 lakh acres of land for allotment to the custees from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The Government of Punjab would apportion it to the oustees, taking into consideration the merits of each case, subject to the ceiling of 15.625

acres. This ceiling was on the basis of 75% intensity of irrigation, which has since been agreed to be raised to 110%. As a result of this, the ceiling of 18,625 acres may undergo a change. The various issues relating to the oustees are proposed to be placed before the ad hoc Committee of Direction at its next meeting for decision.

Assessment of Income-tax

1882. Shri N. K. P. Salve: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of assessments made under the Income-Tax Act, 1922 or the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in the financial years 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64 where the total income determined by the Income Tax Department exceeded Rs. 30,000/-?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

Financial Year	No. of assessments made where the total income determined by the Income-tax department exceeded Rs. 30,000/-
1960-61	54,441
1962-63	72,295
1963-64	69,726

Assessment of Income-Tax

1883. Shri N. K. P. Salve: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessees whose assessments were made under the Income-tax Act, 1922 or the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, where the total income determined by the Income Tax Officer exceeded Rs. 30,000.00 appealed to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (year-wise and total);

(b) how many appeals were decided by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, out of the above appeals; and

(c) in the appeals decided by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, in cases of how many assessees (viz., the total number of assessees for the four years in each slab of percentage) the tax quantum disputed in appeal would be reduced directly or indirectly, if effect was to be given to the decisions of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax by 100 per cent or—

by 80 per cent and above but less than 100 per cent,

by 60 per cent and above but less than 80 per cent,

by 40 per cent and above but less than 60 per cent,

by 20 per cent and above but less than 40 per cent, and

5 per cent and above but less than 20 per cent and below?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the same is received.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Rajasthan

1884. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Shri Hoorji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Post-matric Studies in Rajasthan during 1966-67;

(b) the total number of students who applied for these scholarships from Rajasthan during the above period; and

(c) when these scholarships were paid to these students?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha):

(a) Scheduled Castes	1310
Scheduled Tribes	538
TOTAL	1848
(b) Scheduled Castes	1334
Scheduled Tribes	551
TOTAL	1885

(c) The scholarships were paid to these students from October, 1966.

Assessment of Income Tax

1895. Shri N. K. P. Salve: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals decided by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax in respect of assessments made under the Income-Tax Act, 1922 or the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, where the total income determined by the Income-tax Officer exceeded Rs. 30,000.00, prefixed appeals to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax;

(b) how many appeals were decided by the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal out of the appeals referred to above; and

(c) in the appeals decided by the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, in cases of how many assessee (viz. total number of assessee for the four years in each slab of percentage) the tax quantum disputed in appeal would be reduced directly or indirectly if effect was to be given to the decision of Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal by 100 per cent or—

by 80 per cent and above but less than 100 per cent; or

by 60 per cent and above but less than 80 per cent; or

by 40 per cent and above but less than 60 per cent; or

by 20 per cent and above but less than 40 per cent; or

by 5 per cent and above but less than 20 per cent and below 5 per cent?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the same is received.

Annual Plan of Rajasthan for 1967-68

1896. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri R. K. Birla:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have suggested a cut in the annual plan of Rajasthan State during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount of cut;

(c) the main items to which the cut has been applied; and

(d) the reaction of the Rajasthan Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). A final view about current year's Annual Plan of Rajasthan is yet to be taken. Tentatively the outlay has been fixed at Rs. 43 crores.

Power Production in Fourth Five Year Plan

1897. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 23rd March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the outlines of power production for the Fourth Five Year Plan have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Gold Control Rules

1898. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri K. Pradhan;
Shri Hoerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of Gold Control Rules violations detected upto the end of May, 1967 since the 30th March, 1967;

(b) the nature of violations; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Talcher Thermal Power Station

1899. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Sradhakar Sapkar:

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

(a) whether the Talcher Thermal Power Station has started production as scheduled;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the financial assistance that the Central Government have given for this scheme so far and the total cost involved;

(d) whether any member of the Planning Commission visited this project recently;

(e) if so, what is his report; and

(f) the manner in which the power generated from this project has been planned to be utilised?

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

(b) The commissioning of the Talcher Thermal Project has been delayed due to certain equipment being impounded in Pakistan during the last conflict. This equipment was not released by Pakistan and had to be ordered again from abroad. According to present indication, the first two generating units of 62.5 MW each are expected to be commissioned in the later part of 1967-68 and the remaining two units in 1968-69.

(c) No earmarked assistance is being given to the Talcher Thermal Project. However, this project is included in the list of power projects proposed by the State Government for miscellaneous loan assistance.

(d) Yes.

(e) No formal report of his visit has been submitted.

(f) The Talcher Thermal Project will feed entire power generated into the existing grid net-work for supply to industrial, agricultural and domestic requirements in the State.

Cooperative House-building Societies Federation

1900. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land will be made available by Government to the Delhi Cooperative House-building Societies Federation for construction of flats to be given on a hire-purchase basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Ishai Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received in this

connection from the federation but no decision has yet been taken on it.

गोरक्षपूर उच्चरक कारखाना

1901. श्री महावेद प्रसाद: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरक्षपूर उच्चरक कारखाने की स्थापना से किनमें लोग उजड़ गये हैं;

(ख) उजड़े हुए लोगों में से दिल्ली लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ; और

(ग) अन्य लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम सचिव रसायन और धोताना सचिव कल्पना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अंशुरमण्डा) : (क) 1173

(ख) 360 (142 नियमित आक्षार पर और निर्माण प्रभारित प्राक्कलन पर दैनिक बेतन पर के रूप में 218)

(ग) मूलतम योग्यता तथा उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखने हुए उजड़े हुए लोगों को अधिकतम प्राक्कलिकता अंगी-3 तथा 4 के पदों पर दी जाती है जिसमें दैनिक बेतन-दर के पद भी शामिल हैं।

Licence for Nylon Products Factory at Poona

1902. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted to a Birla Company for setting up a factory at Poona for the production of nylon products with foreign collaboration;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange this company will receive as loan or equity capital for securing foreign machinery; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of sanctioning

such a foreign loan with the usual guarantees for the production of a commodity which is not essential for national development in these days of acute financial crisis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The party has been permitted to issue shares to the foreign collaborators for Rs. 112.50 lakhs. Of this Rs. 65.25 lakhs will be for the supply of machinery by the collaborators and the balance as free shares in lieu of supply of know-how. For engineering services and for the balance required for import of plant & machinery, the party has been permitted to avail of Dutch International (Export) credit. The total utilization of that credit for these purposes is expected to be about Rs. 184.3 lakhs. The party has also been permitted to take loan from their collaborators to the extent of Rs. 47.68 lakhs from which they will arrange for down-payment under Dutch credit and also cover the gap in the foreign exchange required for machinery imports.

(c) Government have considered all the aspects like the priority attaching to the industry in the over-all National development and the guarantees needed from the party before sanctioning foreign exchange in shape of credit and approving the investment by and loan from the collaborators. The criticism against Non-cellulosic synthetic fibre industry that it is not essential for the country's economy is not justified, if one takes into account its substitution value whereby consumption of cotton textiles can be reduced. In this manner, we can save foreign exchange now being spent for import of cotton since raw materials required for synthetic fibre industry will be indigenously available from petro-chemical units. There is also the indirect benefit of releasing lands under cotton for the more urgent need of cultivation of food crops.

**Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore
Ltd., Alwaye.**

1903. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amounts spent by the FACT during the above period towards publicity and propaganda?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Eghu Ramaih): (a) The amount of losses incurred by FACT are given below:—

1964-65 Net loss Rs. 48,83,000/-

1965-66 Net loss Rs. 69,85,773/-

1966-67 Accounts not yet finalised.

(b) 1964-65

(i) Shortage of power supply.
(ii) Unforeseen explosion in ammonia plant.

1965-66

(i) Shortage of power supply.
(ii) Voltage drops and power failures; and
(iii) Labour unrest from 2-5-1965 leading to a total strike from 25-8-1965 to 6-9-1965.

(c) 1964-65 : Rs. 4.71 lakhs
1965-66 : Rs. 5.37 lakhs
1966-67 : Rs. 5.00 lakhs approx.

(Accounts under compilation).

मैसर्स बर्ड, एच्च कम्पनी

1904. **Shri Ram Singh Chauhan:**
Shri Hukum Singh Chauhan:

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 मंगेल, 1967 के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 306 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स बर्ड एच्च कम्पनी, कलकत्ता से बरामद हुए कागजात के आधार पर अतीर्क्ष तीन एजेंसियों के बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योगालय मंत्री: सचा वित्त मंत्री: (अधीक्षित अधिकारी: देरी): (क) प्रबलेन निवेदालय, आवाकर अधिकारियों तथा कम्पनी-कार्ड विभाग इन तीन विभागों द्वारा मैसर्स बर्ड एच्च कम्पनी से पकड़े गये कागजों की छानबीन अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो चार्फ है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जिन कागजों की छानबीन की जानी है उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है तथा उनमें तथ्य के कई मामले यस्त हैं और, इसके अलावा, ये कागज सम्बन्धित तीनों विभागों को छानबीन के लिये एक-साथ उपलब्ध नहीं किये जा सकते, इसलिए जांच-वडाताल में अधीक्षित और समय लगने की संभावना है

Aid from U.S.A.

1905. **Shri D. N. Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from U.S.A. annually from 1966 onwards in various forms including untied loans under PL 480 etc.;

(b) how much amount has been spent by the U.S. Government in

India out of the total amount of aid and for how much the U.S. Government have made a gift to India from time to time; and

(e) how the performance of the U.S. Government in respect of the above compares with other friendly countries?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Statements showing the amounts for which agreements have been signed with the U.S. Government upto 31-3-1967 in respect of (i) dollar loans, (ii) dollar grants, (iii) PL 480 Commodity Assistance and (iv) Rupee loans and grants from PL 480 rupee accruals are given in Annexures I to IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-571/67].

(b) From the rupee accruals against PL 480 commodity imports, the U. S. Government upto 31st March 1967:—

(i) disbursed Rs. 878.85 crores from loan agreements and Rs. 321.83 crores from grants to Government of India,

(ii) spent Rs. 122.11 crores for their own uses in India, and (iii) disbursed Rs. 56.89 crores as loans (Cooley loans) to Indo-US joint ventures.

(c) A comparison of the aid received from different countries is not possible as the terms, conditions and the purposes of the aid and the economic capacity of the lending countries differ. It may however be stated that the total assistance from the U.S.A. to India is larger than from any other country.

Planned and Non-Planned Expenditure

1986. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the non-plan expenditure being more as compared

to the expenditure in the budget estimates for 1967-68;

(b) the check exercised over the ratio of non-plan expenditure/Plan expenditure and whether the Planning Commission have fixed some guide-lines for this;

(c) whether Government are aware that the rate of rise of non-plan expenditure is 48 per cent more than that of revised estimate of 1966-67 and the rate of rise of plan expenditure has been 1.8 per cent more than that of revised estimate of 1966-67; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check further decline in this proportion of non-plan and plan expenditure?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). It is the endeavour of the Government to keep non-plan expenditure in check so that it becomes possible to increase progressively the tempo of plan expenditure. However, in the current year, in view of the difficult budgetary and price situation, it has been necessary to exercise the utmost restraint on both plan and non-plan expenditure. It is true that plan expenditure for 1967-68 is of the same order as that for 1966-67 revised. It is not true, however, that non-plan expenditure shows a high rate of increase. In fact, the Centre's non-plan expenditure in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 is 10.5 per cent smaller as compared to the preceding year's level. Even if allowance is made for special factors, non-plan expenditure of the Centre in 1967-68 does not show any significant increase over the preceding year's level. As economic conditions improve, it will be possible to step up developmental outlays without pressure on the price level and this will raise the proportion of plan expenditure in relation to non-plan expenditure.

Teaching Staff of Delhi Administration and C.H.S. Schemes

1907. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teaching staff of the Delhi Administration are not governed by the Contributory Health Service Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring the teaching staff of Delhi Administration under the C.H.S. Scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The employees of the Delhi Administration, including the teaching staff, are at present governed by the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules. Extension of the Central Government Health Scheme to these employees was not considered feasible by the Delhi Administration. The matter is likely to be considered again by the Delhi Administration.

Namrup Fertiliser Project

1908. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Namrup Fertilizer Project has been commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the quantity of fertilisers being produced yearly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) No.

(a) Chinese aggression in 1962 and change in site of the factory in 1965. Since then there has been no delay according to the revised schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Housing Board

1909. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an autonomous Board to deal effectively with housing shortage in Delhi;

(b) if so, the powers and the sphere of the Board;

(c) whether L.I.C. has also been approached for loans for the proposed Board; and

(d) the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Smuggling of Goods to East Pakistan

1910. **Shri Hem Barua:**

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a truck with a truck-load of smuggled goods from India passed into East Pakistan through the Goalpara Pakistan border on the 11th April, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a similar incident has occurred recently subsequent to the former;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in view of these incidents to stop repetition of such incidents on the border?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Meenaji Desai): (a) and (b). On 11th April, 1967 a truck belonging to a resident of Gauhati was taken away by its driver

Pakistan through the Goalpara-Pakistan border. The driver appears to have crossed over to Pakistan along with his family. There is no information whether the truck carried any goods at the time of its crossing over to Pakistan.

(c) and (d). On 5th May, 1967 a pickup van of the Dhubri Agricultural office was taken away by its driver to Pakistan through another point on the same border.

(e) Customs Officers as well as Police and Security forces on the border have been alerted.

Population Control

1911. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed a series of measures with a view to controlling the phenomenal growth in the country's population; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the measures proposed and if there has been any protest against the measures proposed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) Yes.

(b) In addition to the Intensive Family Planning Programme already launched which *inter alia*, includes providing extensive Motivation, Education and Publicity for creating awareness about this problem and an urge in favour of a small family norm and making available services for I.U.C.D. insertions sterilization and supply of conventional contraceptives, the following additional measures are under consideration:-

- (i) Liberalisation of abortion law.
- (ii) Raising of minimum age at marriage.
- (iii) Introduction of pills as an experimental measure and in

a limited manner, after due consultations with the Indian Council of Medical Research and Technical Committee of this Ministry.

(iv) Incentive for Small Family—A Committee to examine the question of giving incentives for small families has been formed. This Committee has been asked to submit its report by the end of September, 1967.

Opinions have been expressed for and against the measures mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

Seizure of Nylon Yarn in Bombay

1912. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities seized nylon yarn worth crores of rupees in Bombay recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of it was not claimed by any person to give an impression to the public that the racket is smuggling racket;

(c) whether it is a fact that a good part of it was legally imported and is traceable to the licencees who were entitled to import the same under the import licence; and

(d) how many persons were arrested and what are their names?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A quantity of 46,370 kg. of nylon yarn valued Rs. 52.74 lakhs approximately was seized by the Customs authorities in Bombay recently. A further quantity of 4,75,700 kg. of nylon yarn valued Rs. 537 lakhs approximately was detained for further investigation.

(b) In some cases the summons issued by the Customs authorities have been received back undelivered. Further enquiries as to whether the

names and addresses previously gathered by the Customs Officers are correct, are in progress. Therefore, it cannot be stated at this stage that there are no claimants at all for some consignments.

(c) A quantity of 2,87,734 kgs. of nylon yarn was found on verification to have been legally imported and has since been released. Verification in respect of 1,53,008 kg. of nylon yarn is in progress.

(d) 21 persons have been arrested. Their names are:—

Sarvashri Yusuf A. Patel,
 Abdul Sattar Abubaker,
 Rewahand Manglani,
 Tolaram R. Bhamwani,
 Khimji Topandas,
 Purushottam Hanumant
 Naidu,
 Ramchandra Yadav,
 Mohindrasing Tejasinhg,
 Sardali Mashukali,
 Amiruddin Shamsuddin,
 Prakashchand Shaligram Ohri
 Poonambhai S. Tandel,
 Kanjibhai Lala,
 Babukhan Amirkhan,
 Krishan Hira Alias Madan
 Kapoor,
 Pratap Venkoji Tinder,
 Badshah Mohamed Sayed,
 Ashraf Shakoor Kachi,
 Ahmed Hasam Ahmedali
 Kachi,
 Ali Mohamed Abubakar Alana,
 and Mohan Ali Mohamed.

Essential Raw Materials for Chemical Fertiliser Industries

1913. Dr. Kanan Sen: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to allow private capital in the exploration and working of essential raw materials for chemical and fertiliser industries; and

(b) if so, whether any licence has been issued for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramaiah): (a) No. Government have no proposal under consideration to allow private capital in the exploration and working of essential raw-materials like pyrites and rock phosphate for chemical and fertilizer industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of foreign Petroleum Companies

1914. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum Workers Union has represented to Government to nationalise all the foreign petroleum companies in India; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Government does not consider that such a step is necessary.

Electricity in Andhra Pradesh

1915. Shri P. Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for the grant of special funds for completion of many incomplete electricity extension works in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount granted so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Political Parties

1916. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many social, educational and political organisations have been allotted land in Delhi;

(b) whether the land thus allotted has been given at Government rates, subsidised rates or at market rates;

(c) the names of organisations which have been allotted land alongwith the area of land allotted and the price per square yard charged from each of them; and

(d) the number of applications pending from such organisations for allotment of land?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Public Sector Undertakings

1917. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people employed in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) the total amount paid to them as wages, salaries etc. annually?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) At the end of 1965-66, the total number of employees in the industrial and commercial undertakings of Central Government was 4,64,481, excluding those employed by the contractors mostly on construction jobs.

(b) During 1965-66, the total bill on account of salaries and wages, other

benefits, etc. amounted to Rs. 143.25 crores. The information in respect of 1966-67 will be available after the closing of Annual Accounts, for which the Companies Act allows a period of six months after the end of the accounting year.

Ramganga Project

1919. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Achal Singh:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the labour unrest at the Ramganga Project, Kalagagh and the strike by the labourers resulting into delays in the execution of the project;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problem; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the project does not lag behind the schedule?

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

(b) The Government of U. P. who are administratively concerned and are executing the Project have agreed to the grant of an ad hoc increase of 10% in the wages of workcharged employees subject to a minimum of Rs. 10/- and maximum of Rs. 25/- pending the recommendations of the permanent conciliation Board to whom the matter has already been referred.

(c) The U.P. Government is taking necessary action in the matter. Work on the Saddle Dam has been restarted.

Scheduled Castes

1920. Shri G. V. Krishnan: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term 'Scheduled Castes' has been defined anywhere;

(b) if so, what is that and what is the basis on which it has been determined;

(c) whether the purpose for which the Scheduled Castes were created has been successful; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) and (b). 'Scheduled Castes' has been defined under article 366 (24) of the Constitution. The criterion followed in specifying a caste as a Scheduled Caste has been whether the caste suffers from tangible social disabilities arising out of the practice of untouchability.

(c) and (d). The working of the constitutional safeguards provided for them and the progress made by them are investigated by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whose annual reports have been placed before Parliament.

Scheduled Castes in Mysore State

1921. Shri G. Y. Krishnan: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Scheduled Caste in Mysore State have benefited caste-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that the concessions and facilities provided to all the Scheduled Castes have been monopolised by the only caste 'Harijans' in Mysore State to the disadvantage of the other castes;

(c) whether the Mysore Government have submitted any proposal for the inclusion or exclusion of any caste from the 'Scheduled Castes' list; and

(d) if so, the reasons given by them for such inclusion or exclusion?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) Concessions and facilities are afforded to Scheduled Castes as a whole and no caste-wise distinction is made except in the case of Sweepers.

(b) The reference to "caste 'Harijans'" is not clear. However it is

possible that some relatively advanced communities among the Scheduled Castes are getting more benefits than others.

(c) and (d). The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration and it will not be in the public interest to disclose, at this stage, the details about the recommendations.

Development of Eastern Districts of U.P.

1922. Shri Chandrika Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether some additional districts like Ballia and Basti in Uttar Pradesh have been recently taken up for development like four other districts of Eastern, U. P. in terms of Patel Commission's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the progress made up-to-date for their development?

The Minister of Planning Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The State Government has been requested to supply the necessary information and the same will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Frequent stoppage of water supply in New Delhi

1923. Shri Ishaq Sambhalvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of drinking water in New Delhi area is frequently stopped due to poor maintenance and repair conditions of the Water Works and the pipe lines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Water Supply in most parts

of New Delhi is on an intermittent basis. It remains closed during 11.00 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 10 P.M. to 4.00 A.M. Ordinarily, there is no stoppage of drinking water except during the non-supply hours mentioned above. On the few occasions, which are rare, when there is a leakage or burst in a pipeline or an inter-connection is to be made with the new pipes laid in the locality, water supply has to be stopped but this is invariably done after due notice is given in the Press. Attempts are also made to carry out the repair work during non-supply hours. The N. D. M. C. have also stated that in case of service breakdown which requires closure of supply in the affected areas for necessary repairs, the mobile water tankers are sent for immediate relief to the public.

नीमच में अर्कम का कारबाना

1924. श्री सरदू पाठ्यकालीन :

श्री इस्त्हान काम्बिकी :

वया वित्त मंत्री 23 अक्टूबर, 1965 के अताराकित प्रश्न में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि नीमच में अर्कम का कारबाना के निर्माण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री: तबा वित्त मंत्री: (श्री शोदार्थ देसाई) : कारबाने तथा उपर्युक्त उपकरणों की योजना तथा उनके नकाशे नैयार करने का काम चल रहा है ।

बहायुज और गंगा नदियों को मिलाने से लिए जानेवाले नहर

1925. श्री सरदू पाठ्यकालीन :

श्री इस्त्हान काम्बिकी :

वया वित्त ही श्रीर वित्त मंत्री 2 मितम्बर, 1965 के ताराकित प्रश्न में 379 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बंधा श्रीर बहायुज नदियों को मिलाने के लिए श्री शोदार्थ नहर बनाई जाने

वाली बी, उसके बारे में आव तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ल) उपरोक्त परियोजना कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी तथा इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

तिवाई तबा वित्त मंत्री: (दा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) श्रीर (क), परियोजना बंगाल में गजलदोबा के निकट नीमच नदी के उपर एक बरात बनाने वाली बहायुज नदी की गई है त्रियमें बरात के अन्तिरिक्ष द्वारे किनारे पर एक नहर का निर्माण होगा जो परिवहन पर गंगा नदी से बिलेगी, और बांधे किनारे पर एक नहर का निर्माण होगा जो कि असम में धड़ी पर बहायुज नदी से मिलेगी । परियोजना की लागत अधिक द्वारे के कारण कार्य को कई चरणों में करने का विचार है । अनन्तसंधान मन्दस्ती का दूर काम परियोजना वित्त व गवर्नर बॉर्ड द्वारा नीप दिया गया है ।

ल० उपरोक्त परियोजना कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा, ताजा श्रीर कार्यान्वित के प्रश्न पर विचार दिया जायेगा ।

परिवार नियोजन पर लंब

1926. श्री सरदू पाठ्यकालीन :

श्री इस्त्हान काम्बिकी :

वया रक्षण्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह नहरों को कृपा करें कि ।

(क) वया इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है कि मन्त्रालय नियह की दो श्रेणियों में से—पर्यात सूप लगाना तथा अंपरेशन—कौन सी प्रणाली अनुकूल में अधिक सौकार्य है; और

(ल) यदि हा, तो उसका तथा परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा वरिवार लियोकल नंबरी (दा० शीर्षक अन्तर्गत) : (क) जी है।

(ब) रिपोर्ट पर आधारित समवर्ती मूल्यांकन से पता चलता है कि प्रत्येक तरीके की लोकप्रियता एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य से अधिक है। सम्पूर्ण देश के आंकड़ों में 1956 से अब तक किये गये नसबन्दी आपरेशनों की संख्या लगभग 23 लाख है जब कि लूप पहनाने की संख्या जूलाई 1965 से जब यह कार्यक्रम मुक्त किया गया, 17 लाख है।

Second Refinery in Assam

1927. Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly dug oil wells in Sibsagar District, Assam State;

(b) the approximate oil deposit in these wells;

(c) the programme to pump out crude oil from Lakua, Rudrasagar and other oil wells;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is a strong demand for a Second Refinery in Assam; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalak): (a) to (c). This information cannot be disclosed as per Defence of India Rules.

(d) Yes, Sir. Certain representations have been received.

(e) As the present refining capacity in Assam is in excess of the demand now and for some time to come and because the establishment of further capacity in this situation will aggravate the heavy losses being incurred in marketing the oil products outside

Assam, Government is of the opinion that the question of increasing the refinery capacity should be considered when there is an adequate growth in the local demand.

Medical and Para-Medical Personnel

1928. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the requirements for the training of different categories of medical and para-medical personnel have been assessed;

(b) whether any norms have been set up for each category; and

(c) the final target of training of different categories?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The requirements for the training of different categories of medical and para-medical personnel have been assessed mainly on the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee.

(b) The norms for assessing the requirements of the more important categories of medical and para-medical personnel are as follows:—

(1) Doctors : One doctor for a population of 3,500.

(2) Nurses : One nurse/Auxiliary Nurse-midwife for a population of 5,000

(3) Auxiliary Nurse-midwives.

(4) Pharmacists, Laboratory Technicians Basic Health Workers Sanitary Inspectors. One for a population of 10,000.

(5) Dental Hygienists and Dental Mechanics. One each for each Primary Health Centre and District/School/ Mobile/Taluk Dental Clinics.

(c) The targets for the training of medical and para-medical personnel during the fourth plan period are as follows:—

Doctors	45,000
Nurses	42,000 to 45,000
Auxiliary Nurses-midwives	60,000
Pharmacists	21,000
Laboratory Technicians	9,500
Basic Health Workers	40,000
Sanitary Inspectors	63,000
Health Assistants/Auxiliary Health Workers	600
Urne Dais/Dais	3,50,000
Radio-graphers	6,000
Occupational Therapists	100 annually.
Physiotherapists	100 annually.
Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Technicians	100 annually.
Health Visitors	2,000

Chitrakoot Hydel Project, (Madhya Pradesh)

1929. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar;
Shri J. Sedar Lal;
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhuri:

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

(a) whether any proposal was sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of Chitrakoot Hydel Project for rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) whether any proposal for an industrial complex in that region which would provide additional employment to the new migrants from East Pakistan has been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In 1964, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the proposal for the develop-

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ment of the Chitrakoot Hydro-electric Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.6 crores. The Scheme envisaged an installed generating capacity of 32MW and was intended to provide employment to displaced persons. The proposal was considered by an Expert Team and it was decided that detailed investigations should be carried out before the scheme is sanctioned for implementation. It is expected that the detailed investigations would be completed by the end of 1967.

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had also submitted proposals for establishing certain industrial units in the Dandakaranya area. While eight small scale industries have been set up in the area, proposals for the establishment of industries such as paper, pulp, newsprint, plywood etc. are in various stages of consideration by the Government of India.

सिंगापुर के विकास के लिये सहायता

1930. क्षे. रामचंद्र शीरण्या: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिंगापुर के विकास के लिये इस बर्ष कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इसकी जरूरत क्या है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री जरा वित्त मंत्री (क्षे. शोरारचंद्र शेषार्ह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

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

स्वास्थ्य में विवेदन

1931. श्री रामचandra शीरमा : तदा स्वास्थ्य सदा परिवार विवेदन मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय विल्सोन में केन्द्रीय सरकार तदा विल्सोन डारा चलाये जाने वाले अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ब) इस समय इन अस्पतालों में काम करने वाली नर्सों तदा डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है, शीर

(ग) शीरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में इन अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों और नर्सों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य सदा परिवार विवेदन मंत्री (डा० शोवित चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) सकदर-बंग और विलिंगडन ये दो अस्पताल प्रत्यक्ष रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार डारा चलाये जाने हैं और उनमें अस्पताल दिल्ली विल्सोन डारा।

(ब) इस समय उन अस्पतालों में 600 लेडी डाक्टर और 1354 नर्सों काम कर रही हैं।

(ग) यांर-धन उपलब्ध हुमा तो 153 डाक्टर और 270 नर्सों को और नियुक्त करने का विचार है।

साथ की राजि का विवेदन में ज्ञान आना

1932. श्री नामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री अधिकारी :

श्री निहूल सिंह :

श्री विल्सोन डारा :

श्री विं ब० सिंह :

तदा विल्सोन यह बताने के हुआ करेंगे कि क्लोटे तदा बड़े पैमाने के उद्दीप्तों

के सम्बन्ध में विवेदी विवेदन तदा विवेदनों के साथ किए थे विवेद सहयोग करारों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1966-67 में तदा चालू वर्ष में मई, 1967 तक विवेदन विवेद साथ तदा कुल विवेदी राशि विवेदनों को बेबी नहीं है।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तदा विल्सोन (श्री शोवित चन्द्रशेखर) : सहयोग करारों के अन्तर्गत हुए साथों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्यों कि साथों के आकड़े एक-एक करार के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग नहीं रखे जाते। रिजर्व बैंक के पास नाबांलों, अधिकार-बुल्कों (रायलटीज), तकनीकी जानकारी की फीस और तकनीकी फीस के रूप में ज्ञानी गयी रकमों के समेकित आकड़े होते हैं। केवल सितम्बर 1966 तक की सूचना उपलब्ध है। अप्रैल 1966 से सितम्बर 1966 तक की प्रवधि में ज्ञानी गयी रकमों का अंतर इस प्रकार है :-

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1. नाबांल	1 ' 44
2. अधिकार-बुल्क	2 ' 3
3. तकनीकी जानकारी की फीस	4 ' 6
4. तकनीकी फीस	7 ' 6

Pension/Gratuity Cases

1933. श्री K. Pradhan:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:

Shri Hirji Ekal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases which were pending for final sanction of Pension/Gratuity as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the approximate period for which these cases were pending?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Nambiar Sankar) : (a) and (b). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Graduates and Post-Graduates in Pharmacy

1934. Shrimati Sushila Rohnagi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment for the requirement of Graduates and Post-Graduates in Pharmacy has been made by Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme for training for these categories has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of the assessment;

(c) whether Government have any scheme for increasing the training facilities in view of the prevailing shortage and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present training capacity and the outturn of pharmacy Graduates and post-Graduates in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The additional over-all requirement of graduate pharmacists during the Fourth Plan period has been estimated at 1400 per annum. It has not been possible to make an accurate assessment of the requirement of Post-graduate pharmacists since information in respect of various specialised fields has not become completely available.

(b) and (c) Provision has been made for training the required number of graduates in Pharmacy during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to create 1700 seats for the degree course in Pharmacy during the Fourth Plan keeping a margin for wastage.

(d) There are 15 institutions providing the degree course and 10 providing the post-Graduate course in Pharmacy.

The total admission capacity of the 15 under-graduate institutions is 491 as mentioned in Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-572/67]. The average annual outturn of trainees from these institutions is also indicated on the basis of available information given in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-572/67].

Central Institutes of Pharmacy

1935. Shrimati Sushila Rohnagi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the establishment of the Central Institute of Pharmacy;

(b) if so, the progress made in regard thereto;

(c) whether there is a shortage of different categories of pharmacists and need for promoting production and research in the field of drugs in India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of Pharmacy has not been implemented on account of the existing financial stringency. As an interim measure, however, courses in Drug Assay (trial) have already been started in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(c) The over-all shortage of graduate pharmacists during the Fourth Plan has been estimated at 1400 per annum. But the Drug Industry is generally not experiencing shortage of trained personnel. The States in which the pharmaceutical industry is mainly concentrated have an adequate number of institutions for the training of pharmacists at various levels. A few pharmaceutical units located in other States, however, experience

some difficulty in getting trained personnel.

Facilities for production and research in the field of drugs have been developed considerably in public sector undertakings. Some firms in the private sector also have introduced facilities for research.

(d) It is proposed to create an additional capacity of 1700 admissions per annum to the degree course in Pharmacy during the Fourth Plan period. For this purpose, Central assistance is made available to State Governments and Universities for starting diploma and degree courses. In order to meet the requirements of the drug industry, manufacturing agencies have also been asked by Government to provide facilities for in-service training to trained pharmacists.

Control on Sale and Purchase of Gold

1936. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for controlling the sale and purchase of gold;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any proposal to provide alternative employment to goldsmiths who are likely to be affected as a result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No fresh proposal is under consideration.

The Gold Control Rules envisage licensing of Gold refiners and dealers in gold and ornaments and certification of the self-employed goldsmiths: detailed forms of accounts and returns have been prescribed for these persons. The Rules also prohibit possession or acquisition of primary gold by persons other than licensed dealers, refiners, and certified goldsmiths. The Refineries will manufacture gold only

in the form of Standard Gold Bars as prescribed. These features have the effect of indirectly controlling the sale and purchase of gold. In view of the ban on private possession of primary gold, imposed under the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, necessary provision has been made in the Rules for the disposal of legally held primary gold during the interim period before the ban becomes absolute from 31st August, 1967.

(c) The procedure prescribed for disposal of the legally held primary gold will not adversely affect the business of goldsmiths. However, in 1963 certain schemes were formulated to rehabilitate the goldsmiths affected by Gold Control. These include financial and other assistance to goldsmiths who elected to change their occupation. Technical training and educational facilities are also given. These assistance schemes are being continued.

योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में जनता का सहयोग

1937. श्री क० श्री मदुकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में जनता का सहयोग तथा जिस स्तर पर लोगों का सक्रिय सहयोग और समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने में सरकार की उदासीनता के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना, रेट्रोसिवल तथा रक्कातन जी समाज कालाज मंत्री (जी ज्ञानीक मेहता) : (क) जी हाँ, सभी स्तरों पर ।

(ख) जब सहयोग सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय तथा दूसरे देशों की प्रशंसनी स्वीकृत

संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं जेजन सहयोग में राष्ट्रीय वादवंकम लुक किये हैं। समिति विकास कार्यक्रमों में जनता का आतीशादी की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए वादविकाद के स्थान के हृष में भी कार्य करती है। जो बुरख्य योजनाएं हाथ में ली गई हैं वे हैं :-

- (1) लोक कार्य क्षेत्र (शहरी तथा प्राय्य)
- (2) योजना में इच्छित पैदा करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में योजनायोजित्यां।

(3) जन महायोग में धनमंडात तथा मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं का गठन।

(4) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सेवा; और

(5) ज्ञानाधिक कार्य।

(6) प्रश्न नहीं उड़ा।

परिवार नियोजन

1938. थी. क० चिं० भवुकर : वया स्वास्थ्य तथा सरकार नियोजन मंत्री यह बनाने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया जनसंपात के बारे में कोई कानून बनाने से पहले इस बारे में संपेशित सामाजिक, जारीरिक, भवोवैज्ञानिक तथा नैतिक वहलुओं पर विचेष्यों की राय मांगी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपका ध्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा सरकार नियोजन बंधी (इ० अंतिम अन्तर्वेदन) : (क) और (ख)। जनसंपात के कानून बो उदार बनाने का प्रश्न भारतादु के जन-स्वास्थ्य, विधि एवं व्यायापालिका के अत्युर्वं भंडी श्री भारतिलाल शाह की अध्यक्षता में स्वापित एक समिति को भेजा गया था। इस समिति ने विभिन्न अंतर्वेदों को एक अक्षमावली भेजी थी, जिनमें और नोंदों के अलावा, विकिरका, सामाजिक बानूनी, राजनीतिक तथा नैतिक खोब के विशेषज्ञ भी

जायित हैं। इन सभी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रकट की गई रायों पर उचित विचार करने के बाद, इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी, जिसे जल्दी ही भारा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। इस समिति की सिफारिशों पहले ही भारा-पटल पर रखी जा चरी हैं।

माताटिला बांध से विजली

1939. थी. नालूराम अहिरवार : क्या तिलाई और विद्युत भंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को माताटिला परियोजना से विजली देने के प्राप्त पर सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और उसके बया परिवाप निकले हैं ?

तिलाई और विद्युत भंडी (इ० कु० स० राव) : (क) और (ख). माताटिला परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश को विजली सम्पाई करने के विषय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से हाल ही में कोई बातचीत नहीं की है।

दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुमार माताटिला से मध्य प्रदेश को आपमें तथ किये गये भूत्य पर लगभग 2.5 मीगावाट विजली दी जायेगी। इसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश 11 अप्रैल, 1965 से लगभग एक मीगावाट विजली मध्य प्रदेश को आंसी से दे रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश ने इच्छा प्रकट की है कि उन्हें माताटिला की विजली चार स्थानों आवांत भारतिला, आंसी, बीरानीपुर और बांदा से दी जाये। माताटिला के प्रतिरिक्ष किसी अन्य स्थान से विजली देने के प्रस्ताव से विजली के पारेषण पर अनिरिक्ष व्यय होने का प्रश्न उठ जाए हुआ है जिसे पर इस मध्य दोनों राज्य विजली बोडी के बीच बातचीत हो रही है।

Representation by Gujarat Re-rolling Mills Association

1940. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any representation made by the Gujarat re-rolling Mills Association on the 8th November, 1966 to the Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs, New Delhi in respect of excise duty on flats above 5 mm to 10 mm in thickness and over 10 mm in thickness; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to redress the grievances of the manufacturers of re-rolling mills in Gujarat in regard to higher excise duty on them while a lower duty is imposed on the same type of flats from large concerns?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Government have examined the matter and orders are likely to issue shortly.

शासी में विकिसा शुल्क

1941. श्री: अमरावत राव जोशी:
श्री: यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या शासी नवा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि राजधानी में सहूली तथा कानूनी के अधिकारियों द्वारा नवी विद्यालियों से विकिसा शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि इन छात्रों के शासी-पिता अधिकारियों के, जो नरकारी नीकरी में हैं, वाकिल बनने से जो विकिसा शुल्क की राजि काट नी जाते हैं और इस प्रशार उन्हें बोहरा शुल्क देना चाहता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विकिसा शुल्क की इस बोहरी शुल्की को बन्द करने के लिये सरकार ने यथा कायेदाही की है; और

(घ) ऐसे किनते लाव हैं जिनके शासी-पिता अधिकार अधिकारी नीकरी में हैं और जिन्हें विकिसा-शुल्क देना पड़ता है ?

शासी तबा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (आ० अंतर्गत बन्दगतर) : (क) श्री (ख). केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रनुभार नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले प्रत्येक नरकारी कमेंटारी को इस योजना में मन्त्रीस्वत होना ग्रोग नियोजित गया देना पड़ता है। इससे नरकारी कर्म वालियों तथा उनके परिवारों को विकिसा पाए उपचार की सुविधायें भल जाती हैं। जहाँ तक इन नवा कानून के छात्रों में नियंत्रित नहीं हैं शुल्कों का प्रश्न है इस बारे में मूल्या एक बोहरा का रहा है और यथा समय मध्या पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) यह मूल्या उपनिषद नहीं है और यथा समय मध्या पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

तेल सबा प्राहृतिक गंगा आयोग का अध्यक्ष पद

1942. श्री: अमृत सिंह भट्टिया:
श्री: एम० एम० जोशी:

क्या अमृत सिंह भट्टिया नवी गंगा आयोग द्वारा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री केशव देव मालवीय के रिटायर होने के बाद इसने अधिकारियों ने नियन्त्रित विकासी प्रबलि तक नेतृ नवा प्राहृतिक वैग्राही के अध्यक्ष के पद पर काम किया,

(ख) क्या श्री मालवीय के रिटायर होने के बाद इस पद पर केवल विविध संस्थानों के प्रबलिकारियों की नियन्त्रित करने की प्रवाहा का पालन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग के अध्यक्षों को बार-बार बदलने के बारे कारण है ?

देशीविविध समा रक्षाकाल और योद्धाका और समाज कल्याण संशोधन में राज्य मंत्री
(वीर रक्षाकाल) : (क)

नाम	कार्यकाल
(1) श्री एम० एम० खेरा	26-6-1963 से 21-12-1963 तक
(2) श्री पौ० आर० नायक	22-12-1963 से 31-3-1965 तक
(3) श्री ए० जमान	1-4-1965 से 6-5-1966 तक
(4) श्री पौ० जै० जानमन	7-5-1966 में

(क) श्री मालवोय के त्याग पद के पश्चात इस पद पर सिविल सर्विस के अधिकारियों को नियुक्ति को गई है।

(ग) श्री खंग श्री जमान के त्यागपद देना तथा श्री नायक के नवाचाने के कारण।

Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kidwai Nagar
New Delhi

1943. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi is being run by an allopathic doctor instead of an Ayurvedic Vaid;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prescriptions are being written in English instead of Hindi;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrashekhar):
(a) No.

(b) to (d). One of the two Vaidyas working at the dispensary had been writing prescriptions in English. He has also started writing prescriptions in Hindi.

Training of Specialised Economic Cadres

1944. Shri Kamleshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for training specialised economic cadres of carrying out Government's decisions in regard to banking, insurance and the efficient operation of the public sector; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Beneficiaries in Central Government Health Scheme

1946. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme are being provided with separate beds in separate wards when admitted for hospitalisation in the Government-run hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the difficulties in setting apart fifty per cent of beds for the above beneficiaries in about all the wards in various Government hospitals in Delhi?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):
(a) No.

(b) and (c). There is a great shortage of beds in the hospitals and if fifty per cent of the available beds are set apart for the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries, there would be greater pressure on the remaining beds and the members of the public would be put to great inconvenience. This would also militate against an optimum utilisation of beds.

मंत्रियों के लिये बंगले

1947. श्री हरदासल देवगुरु : क्या निर्वाचित, आवास तथा सम्बन्ध संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आम चुनावों के बाद कितने अंतिमों, राज्य अंतिमों तथा उपराजियों ने बंगले बदले हैं तथा किनने अंतिमों को नये बंगले आमाट किये गये हैं; और

(ख) अंतिमों द्वारा उपरोक्त बंगलों में प्रवेश किये जाने से पहले उनमें सजावट, कर्नीचर, भरम्पत, नवीकरण तथा अन्य उपकरणों की अवस्था पर कितना अनिवार्य बदल किया गया ?

निर्वाचित, आवास तथा पूर्ति संबंध में उपराजी (श्री हरदासल लिह) : (क) जिन अंतिमों, राज्य अंतिमों तथा उपराजियों ने अपने बंगले बदले हैं उनकी संख्या 5 है तथा जिन्हें नये बंगले प्राप्तित किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या 20 है।

(ख) इन बंगलों में सजावट, कर्नीचर, भरम्पत, नवीकरण आदि पर निर्धारित किया गया अधूरातन रार्च 1,00,994 रुपये है।

1,93,540 रुपये की राजि विजानी के उपकरणों पर रार्च की गयी है।

लोधर डिवीडन बलकों को बार्टर

1948. श्री यशवन्त लिह चुम्बाह : क्या निर्वाचित, आवास तथा सम्बन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विजिम अंतालदों में काम करने वाले लोधर डिवीडन बलकों, अपर डिवीडन बलकों तथा अंती अंती के कर्मचारियों को राजवानी में रिहायशी बार्टर देने के लिये मरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं;

(ख) इन अंतिमों के कितने कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक बार्टर दिये जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक बार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

निर्वाचित, आवास तथा पूर्ति संबंध में उपराजी (श्री हरदासल लिह) : (क) सामान्य पूस में रिहायशी बास का सावंटन कातिपय बेतन अंतिमों के आवार पर किया जाता है, पहलाम अवधार जिस दर्ज की सेवा का कर्मचारी है उस आवार पर नहीं किया जाता। किसी विनेश टाईप के लिये कर्मचारी को सावना कर्मचारी के द्वारा ली गयी परिस्थितियों तथा जैसे कि सावंटन नियमावली के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है, उसकी अविभाता की तारीख के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है। अपर डिवीडन बलक, लोधर डिवीडन बलक तथा अनुर्ध्व अंती के कर्मचारी निम्नांकित विजिम बेतन अंतिमों में प्राप्त हैं, तथा उनके सामने लिखे गये बास के बे अधिकारी हैं : -

कर्मचारी की अंती	बेतनमान	टाईप विस्तके नियम स्वाम के वर्गीकरण कि बे अधि- के लिये बेतन अंती कारी है
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लोधर डिवीडन बलक	110-180 रुपये	ii	110-249 रुपये—ii
अपर डिवीडन बलक	130-280 रुपये	ii तथा iii	250-399 रुपये—iii
अनुर्ध्व अंती	310 रुपये से कम	i	110 रुपये से कम—i

सरकार निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निम्न आय वर्ग के अपने कर्मवारियों को वास देने का भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है। तीसरी योजना की अवधि तथा 1966-67 के दौरान दिल्ली में कुल 9800 क्वार्टर तैयार हुए थे तथा इनमें से 7636 यूनिट टाईप i, ii, तथा iii में थे : टाईप ii तथा iii के 1512 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण भी चल रहा है।

(ख) प्रौर (ग) दिल्ली की स्थिति निम्नांकित है :-

टाईप	मांग वास दिया	प्रतीक्षा गया	सूची पर
i	21951	13095	11856
ii	42746	13681	29095
iii	13322	4244	9078

U.S. Rupee Holdings in India

1949. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**

Shri P. Viswambharan:

Shri Mangalathunadom:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the U.S. Government with regard to the U.S. rupee holdings in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement of the loan and grant agreements so far signed with the Government of the United States out of their rupee holdings in India is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-573[67].

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REFUSAL OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT CBI REPORT ON SHRI B. PATNAIK

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुोर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय तौर पर महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रायत्ना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य :-

“कुछ उपत्रमों, जिन में उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री बी० पट्टनायक, नियन्त्रक हितार्थी हैं, के लेन देन के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच द्वारों (सो० बी० आई०) की रिपोर्ट उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार को देने से केन्द्रीय सरकार के इन्कार का समाचार।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, in a letter addressed to me, the Chief Minister of Orissa had said that the State Government had decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry under Section 3(1) of the Commissions of Enquiry Act 1952 to inquire into the charges of corruption and improprieties committed in different spheres of administration by the ex-Ministers of Orissa and that it would be helpful if copies of the report of the C.B.I. and the Cabinet Sub-Committee are made available to the State Government for their reference.

In my reply dated 10th May, 1967, I said that the C.B.I. did not make a regular inquiry into the allegations and did not examine any witnesses. They were entrusted with a limited task of collecting the relevant facts from the records of the Orissa Government and submitted a report on the basis of those facts. The C.B.I. report was intended only for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee,

and the Prime Minister. The documents prepared for the Cabinet or any of its Committees are always treated as secret.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): It was placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This information I can give: I have published that as a booklet.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish reading. I will give them an opportunity.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, please; please sit down. Let the hon. Minister finish his answer. The I shall certainly allow them to put their questions. In the middle they should not raise these questions. (Interruption). Hon. Members may take note of the points raised by the hon. Minister and then ask questions.

२० राज अनेहर सोहिया (कर्नाटक) :
यह बड़ी इरेगुलर एन्काउंटर है।

Mr. Speaker: He can say it is irregular and all that, later I have no objection. He can put his questions later. Let him finish.

वी अच्छत गन्नी दार (गुजारात) :
मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि यह रिपोर्ट गुल कैसे है।

[شروع: مددالنگلی قلو - ملسوٹ
صاحب بخانوں کے یہ بخوبی کہت
کے۔]

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Orissa Chief Minister was also informed that these documents were not supplied to his predecessor in office (Shri Sadashiba Tripathy) who had also asked for them.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister has just now stated that these documents

are secret documents, and therefore, they cannot be made available to another State Government. This may give the impression that the hon. Minister is interested in shielding their own people; it was their own people. Quite apart from that, it is a serious issue, and I want to ask this question. You, Mr. Speaker, perhaps will recall as an hon. Member of this House that the document in question was laid on the Table of the House. (Interruption). Now, so far as the sanctity of a document is concerned, the fact that it was laid by the hand of the hon. Minister does not make it more valuable than the document placed on the Table by an hon. Member of this House. The document laid on the Table has the same sanctity, whether it is placed by Kamath or by the Minister's predecessor. The document in question is not a secret document. It is part of the record of the House. Mr. Chavan cannot take shelter by saying that it is a Cabinet document.

Shri Ranga: The point made by Shri Nath Pai has great relevance to the role we have to play here and I support that. We requested the Government to publish that document, but Government refused to accede to our request. When that document was placed on the Table of the House, objection could have been raised by any member saying that that document ought not to be placed on the Table of the House. Then it would have been open to the Chair not to allow it to be placed on the Table. But when it was allowed to be placed on the Table of the House, it would not be right and proper for the Government to plead ignorance of its existence. It is not proper for the Government not to take cognizance of the document placed on the Table of the House and to refuse to supply it to two successive Chief Ministers of Orissa. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: When points of order are raised, naturally the minister should not reply. The Speaker has to reply. I thought I could ask Mr. Limaye to put his question. But now

points of order are raised. After they are exhausted, I will come to questions.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Patnaik.

An hon. Member: He is not Patnaik; he is Panigrahi.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; it is my mistake. Mr. Panigrahi.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I object to his taking part in this. He has personal interest in it. When he left the Communist Party and joined the Congress Party (Interruptions). He was on the pay roll of Biju Patnaik. He was the representative of the Kalinga papers. (Interruptions).

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): He has made wild allegations against the hon. Member. It is breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Panigrahi. He is an hon. Member of the House as much as anybody else. You cannot restrain him. You can go to a court and seek a remedy. I cannot stop him.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I have heard the high-priest of Indian reaction of the Swatantra Party on that side. He said that I left the communist party and joined the Congress Party. I am proud of it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: His point of order is as relevant as anybody else's.

Some allegation has been made against him and he should at least be allowed to defend himself.

भी यह सिलखो : लेकिन जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं, उस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यहा है।

यह नो. अपनी जातियो या आन्ध्र-चरित्र इस प्रश्न के सामने रख रहे हैं।

भी यह सिलखो (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के माननाम वदस्थों का इधर की बात भी मुनरी लाहिं। उन को परंपरामो क्यों हार ही है, उन में मुनरों की भी नाकत नहीं है।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: As the Home Minister said, no discrimination has been made so far as the supply of this report to the State Government is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The minister will answer it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When the Congress Chief Minister was there, he also wanted a copy of that report but it was not supplied. (Interruptions). If there are any charges, we demand, now that they are in the Government, they have access to all the files, let them file a suit in a court of law and if those charges are proved let them punish Shri Patnaik. Let them not make political capital like this (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request everybody to sit down now.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir. I want your ruling on this point of order, whether an hon. Member who has been allowed by you to speak should be prevented from speaking by other hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have been saying. May I now request Shri Madhu Limaye to put his question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, a relevant point..

Mr. Speaker: You have already spoken once.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I rose in support of the point of order because it is a very relevant point; whether you sustain it or not is another matter. He has raised a very good, relevant point.

Mr. Speaker: I agree it is a relevant point, but not a point of order.

Shri Ranga: That is why I took the trouble to rise in my seat and take your time and also the time of the House in order to support it. I also gave you the reasons. If you do not think it possible now to consider all the points that were mentioned by both of us in regard to that document which was placed on the Table, whether it should be taken notice of by the Government, whether it should be taken cognizance of by the Government, and thereafter deal with it and with the State Government also on that basis, that it is already there in public possession, that is a point that has got to be considered by you carefully (Interruption). Sir, you are getting impatient and you do not allow me to complete. What I am saying is, if you are not prepared to consider it now, take time by all means. But it is a very relevant point. You may sustain it, you may not sustain but do not dismiss it as if it is of no account.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I am on my legs everyone else should sit down. When leaders of groups get up, I call them and give them a chance. But if the same leader gets up once, twice and even three times it will be difficult for me to call him every time. I have no objection, but there are other leaders also who want to speak. For instance, Dr. Lohia, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar and others also want to speak. I would like to hear them also. Shri Nath Pai has already made a point. Whether it is a point of order, or not, it is a very pertinent point. I would like to say that it is not a point of order (Interruption). It is a point all right and the Minister will have to reply to that point. I did not officially permit Shri Nath Pai to put a question but, somehow or the other, through a point of order he made a point. Therefore, I am sure it is going to be answered by the

Minister. Shri Kamath placed a document on the Table in those days. All of us know it is public property. Therefore, the Minister will have to answer that point and he will answer it. I have no objection to that. I have already said that it is a relevant point.

Now, let us proceed. I will call hon. Members one by one. I will allow hon. Members on these benches also. Let them also have their say. After all they are also hon. Members of this House. Let us hear Shri Abdul Ghani Dar first.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मिस्टर स्पीकर, मर, मैं जनाब का खिलाफ इस बात पर चाहता हूँ कि मिस्टर चहवाण ने यह फरमाया कि कुछ हम ने आपने केविनेट को सेटिलफेशन के लिये डाक्यूमेंट्स इकट्ठे किए, उन पर विचार किया, वह गूँज है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई मिनिस्टर क्या इस हाउस को उस एन्कवायरी से जो उन्होंने किया जानांश रख सकता है या अन्दर से रख सकता है जब कि वह करप्पान के बारे में ही और एक स्टेट मरकार जब मेट्रेस सरकार ने कोई गोप्यता नहीं निया, अस्युह आक पावर दर या उम करप्पान को जो रिपोर्ट उन्हें मिली, उस पर वह सरकार एक्षण नेना चाहती है तो क्या हिन्द मरकार का कोई मिनिस्टर इस बात का अधिकारी है कि वह यह कर के कि गूँज है एक करप्पान पर विभीत तरह में परदा डाल सकता है और प्राप्त इस को इजाजत दे सकते हैं कि वह हाउस को जो कि उन्होंने एन्कवायरी की इस से जामोज रखे और वह हाउस के मामले न प्राप्त कि क्या किया था दोनों पटलायक और कोरेन मिला ने?

[شروع مہدالغلی قارئ: مسٹر

مسٹر - سر - میں جناب کا دلکش اور میں اور جو کوئی میں کے مسٹر میں ملے ہے جو کوئی میں کے مسٹر میں ملے ہے

ایئے کوہلک کے سوتھوں کھنی کئے ہیں
ڈاکوں میں اکٹھ کئے ہیں ۔ ان پر وہ جو
کھا ۔ وہ گھوٹ ہوں ۔ میں یہ
چالنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی ملستو
کھا اس نڈوں کو اس انکواری سے
جو انہوں نے کھا خاموش دکھ سکتا ہے
ہے یا اندرھوڑے میں دکھ سکتا ہے ۔
جب کہ وہ کوپھن کے پارے میں ہو
اور ایک پتھر سوکا جب سلسلہ
سوکا نے کوئی ایکشن نہیں لہا ۔
اسیوں اُپ پاروں پر با اس کوپھن کی
جو دیواروں انہیں ملی ۔ اس پر وہ
سوکا ایکشن لہدا چاہتی ہے تو کہا
ہلہ سوکا کا کوئی ملستو اس پاس
کا اندھکری ہے کہ وہ کہہ کوئے
کہ کہت ہے ایک کوپھن پر کس۔
طرح سے ہو دہ دال سکتا ہے اور اپنے اس
کی اجزات دے سکتے ہوں کہ وہ
ھلوں کی جو کہ انہوں نے انکواری کی
لئے سامنے نہ آئی کہا کیا تھا وہ پولٹلے ایک
لور ویدن میڑا نے ؟

उन्होंने एक दस्तावेज़ मांगा या दो दस्तावेज़ मांगे। एक दस्तावेज़ जो राज्य सरकार मांगती है यानी गर्वनर भागता है यानी राष्ट्रपति मांगता है.... उम का मतलब होता है कि श्री चक्रवाल ने राष्ट्रपति का अवमान किया है, गजवाल का अवमान किया है और सारे संविधान को धारामों का बत्त किया है। वह इस बात से आड़ रही ले माते कि वह कैंबिनेट मंत्र-कमेटी की ओर गट श्री जो बहुत बढ़िया नगर में श्री नाथ ने मामला उठाया, मान नीजिए, बोडी देव के लिए कि कैंबिनेट की उप-समिति की रपट किया नगर में मैं नहीं मानता, लेकिन किसी तरह में गुप्त मान श्री जी आय तो यहाँ पर दो बातों की चर्चा है। एक तो कैंबिनेट उप-समिति की गट की चर्चा है और दूसरे मेंट्रल ब्यूरो शाफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन की चर्चा है। तो जैसै व्यरो शाफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन वह तो एक सैकड़ी मह़कमा है, जो च करता है। उस की रपट कभी किसी तरह से श्री कैंबिनेट का दस्तावेज़ नहीं कहा जा सकता और जो आदमी उसे कैंबिनेट का दस्तावेज़ कहता है.... (अवश्याचार).... अभी नहीं, अभी तो कई बारांगां हैं संविधान की। उस आदमी के बारे में कहना चाहता है, वह आदमी है या बया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता जो केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो शाफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन के बामे में एकी बात कहता है। इसलिए यह राष्ट्रपति या अवमान होने के साथ साथ श्री केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो शाफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन का दस्तावेज़ बिलहुन एक रिं-कैंबिनेट का दस्तावेज़ होते हुए मैं आप का ध्यान बरा बीचूला 256 धारा को तरफ। 256 धारा में लिखा है कि राज्य सरकारों को कानून के अनुसार बलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार होया कि वह बल बहत पर उन को हिदायतें दे सके जिस से कि राज्य सरकार कायदे, कानून और नियम के हिसाब से बले और इस के साथ साथ 257(1) धारा में अधिक कहीं राज्य सरकार के कानूनों आती है, तो किस देन्द्र सरकार को हृषि

डा० राम मदोहर सोहिया : आप मंविष्ठान की धाराओं को देखिए । सब से पहले तो 166-ए । 166-ए में राज्यपाल महोदय, जिसा हुआ है कि जो कुछ राज्य नरकार करती है वह गवर्नर के नाम वे । जिसना भी कांडकारी काम राज्य नरकार का होता है वह राज्यपाल के नाम में होता है । यह बारा बाद २० थे आप । किर उस के बाद बारा 155 देखें । बारा 155 में राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति कौन करता है ? राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करते हैं । तो राज्य नरकार के सभी कांडकारी कामों को राज्यपाल के नाम से किया जाता है जिस भी नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करते हैं । अब यह राज्य नरकार ने 24 जारी में कांडकारी काम किया कि

[डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया]

है कि वह इन रुकावटों को दूर करे। यद्यपि अन्धी तरह ने जानते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्षेत्रीक आप को दोनों सरकारों का अनुभव है कि ये सारे रिपोर्टें एक तरफा नहीं हुआ करते, दुसरफा हुआ करते हैं। यद्यत तक ये रिपोर्टें दुसरफा चलते हैं, तब तक कायदे और कानून से राज्य चलते हैं, लेकिन जब रिपोर्टें एकतरफा हो जाया करते हैं तो फिर वहा कायदे और कानून क्यों हों जाया करते हैं। यद्यपि यह नहीं हो सकता। कि बड़ाग्राम माहब अधीरी नरफ में मंविशाल और दस्तूर के इम कानून का एकतरफा चलते रहे यार उड़ीसा या किसी आर राज्य मरकार की हितायतों में बने रहे, यद्यकि ये खुद राज्य नहीं हैं कि मरकार महकमों के दस्तावेज़ जो कि उनकी मरकार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उन को दियं जाय। ६५ से विश्वाम टूट जायता थी। जहा विश्वास टूटा, श्रांग २३६ इया १ २३८ (६) टूटा। इन्हिये ग्रान्टरिंग के आमाजन न देने के द्वारा अंगर गवर्नरों के बाब में विश्वाम का सम्बन्ध बना जाना है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, you will forgive me because like some of us I am developing a growing allergy to so much that goes on in this House, but I think this is an occasion when you should intervene before further information is elicited in regard to this matter. I say this because a report of the CBI vouched for by an hon. Member of this House was, under the rules of this House and after a considerable procedural tussle, permitted by the former Speaker to be placed on the Table of the House. As soon as that was done, that document, I take it, became public property and whatever followed afterwards in regard to investigation of the matter pertaining to that document placed on the Table of the House is surely public property. What

has happened in this case as far as we have been able to gather so far is that the Government in its wisdom chooses to keep away from the Orissa Government even the copy of the CBI investigation report. That investigation report was vouched for by a hon. Member of this House, the veracity of which was not contested by the Government of the day. Now the Government is trying to hide it and put it in some kind of a cupboard. What kind of skeletons are there, I do not know. But, as you always say when a point of order is raised that you will give the answer, Shri Ranga and I have been trying only to insist that you be pleased to give an answer because procedurally it is an important matter of basic principle. Since this document had been placed on the Table of the House, vouched for by a Member of this House and uncontested in so far as its veracity is concerned by the Government of the day, we surely have a right to claim here that the document should have been made available to the Orissa Government and if the Government has proceeded on this wrong pattern then something has to be done at the present stage and before any further information can be elicited.

बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बिहार पूर्व) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मदन के सामने दो भवाल हैं। क्या सरकार को अधिकार है कि वह सदन को उड़ीसा के ग्रृष्ण राजनीतिक नेताओं के सद्व्यवहार में सी० बी० आई० ने जो जांच की है, उम जांच की रिपोर्ट से अद्वगन न करे? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को 'यह अधिकार है कि उस रिपोर्ट को उड़ीसा मरकार को देने से इन्कार कर दे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मर्दी गृह मंडी महोदय ने कहा कि वह रिपोर्ट गुप्त है। ऐसी आप के कहां चाहुंगा कि वह ईस्तला आपको

कहत है कि या उस रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशित होना सार्वजनिक हित में है वा नहीं है। या मंत्री महोदय किसी भी जानकारी को इस सदन से छिपा सकते हैं, यह कह कर कि वह जानकारी गुप्त है। अगर वह जानकारी देना सार्वजनिक हित में न हो, तभी उस जानकारी को देने से इन्कार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने यह दावा नहीं किया है कि यदि उस रिपोर्ट को बता दिया गया तो देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जायगी।

इस से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वह रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी और यदि वह रिपोर्ट मदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी तो किर मंत्री महोदय का यह दावा गलत है कि वह रिपोर्ट गुप्त है। वह तभी तक गुप्त थी जब तक कि वह मेज पर रखी नहीं गई थी, मेज पर रखे जाने के बाद तो वह गुप्त नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर उड़ीसा की सरकार

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): On a point of order, Sir; it is on your comment.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether it is a secret document or the one placed by the hon. Member, in those days when some of you were not in this House, was a valid document or not and whether the Minister can place another document now. That is the point now.

भी उड़ान विहारी पालकर्णी: अगर महोदय, इस में केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध

का भी प्रश्न था हमा है। सबाल वह है कि क्या सरकार किसी राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश में चलने वाले संगठन की रिपोर्ट देने से इन्कार कर सकती है? क्या इस का नामीजा यह नहीं होगा कि राज्य सरकारें इस तरह के मामलों में प्रपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्र को देने से इन्कार कर देंगी? क्या यह मंत्री महोदय यह अच्छी पद्धति बना रहे हैं? क्या इस में केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध मजबूत होंगे?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, the House is being confused by the reply given by the Home Minister. The simple issue which you have to decide is whether he can take shelter under the provision that it is a secret document.

Now, there are two documents involved in this affair. One is the report of the Cabinet Sub-Committee and a summary of the C.B.I. Report which was placed on the Table of the House by my colleague Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. The Orissa Government has not asked for that Report. That has already been published in Oriya and about 15000 copies have been sold.

Mr. Speaker: Even at bus stands they were sold.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The other document is the fuller report of the C.B.I. The Orissa Government has asked for that fuller report of the C.B.I. which was submitted to the Government by Mr. Kohli, Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation. On the basis of that Report, the Cabinet Sub-Committee came to some conclusions. In order to enable the Cabinet Sub-Committee to come to some conclusions, a summary of that fuller report was placed before the Cabinet Sub-Committee. What Mr. Kamath placed on the Table of the House is the Report of the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Summary of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
the C.B.I. Report. The Orissa Government has not asked for that Report.

The Orissa Government has asked for a Report which I placed on the Table of the House, that is, the fuller report of the C.B.I. which was submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Kohli, Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation. That Report contains the inquiries that they made. Whether they got any evidence from any witness or not, that is beside the matter. They submitted the Report to the Government of India. Now, in order to facilitate the inquiry which the Orissa Government propose to set up, they want a copy of that fuller report. That is no longer secret. I had already certified that what is contained in the Report which I placed on the Table of the House is a true copy of the Report submitted to the Government. I have already got it published and it is priced at Rs. 2; it is called Orissa Affair and the C. B. I. Report. It is already in circulation in the market. Therefore, he cannot take shelter under the provision that it is a secret document.

The question that arises now is this. It is a Report submitted to the Government of India and the Orissa Government wants a copy of that Report. If they refuse, what would happen is this. They will be entitled not to send any report on the law and order situation to this Government henceforward, whatever the relations. After this, they will be perfectly justified in doing that. When the State Government is prepared to make the inquiry on the basis of the preliminary investigation they made, why should they refuse to send a copy to them and take shelter under the fact that this is a secret document. It is no longer a secret document. As the former speaker has said, this is a public document. The Government cannot take shelter under the plea that it

is a secret document and, therefore, it cannot be sent.

श्री अन्न लिलवेदे : मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ मैं व्यवस्था के ऊपर बोल रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का आवारी हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ पर एक बात को उन्होंने अच्छी तरह स्पष्ट किया। इस बक्त और बहस बह रही है वह काबीना की उपसमिति के लिए जो सी० बी० आई० की रपट का सारांश बनाया गया था, मुक्तासर में बनाया गया था। उस की जच्छ नहीं है। चब्बाण साहूर का यह कहना है :

"The documents prepared for the Cabinet or any of its committees are always treated as secret."

पहले यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि सी० बी० आई० की जो पूरी रपट है, सारांश नहीं जो कि उपसमिति के लिए बनाया गया था क्या वह काबीना के लिए वा और क्या वह गृह वा ? उस के सम्बन्ध में वह कागजात मांग लेने चाहिए फैसला करने के लिए। एक एक बात को मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। इन का यह दावा है कि सी० बी० आई० की रपट काबीना के लिए या उस की उपसमिति के लिए और इसलिए वह गुप्त है। उन के इस कहन का मैं बहुत करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने कहा उसका सारांश काबीना के लिए बनाया गया का लेकिन जो मूल रपट है वह काबीना के लिए नहीं है इसलिए गृह रक्षण का कोई सहाय नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान ध्व इस सवाल की जो नियमावली है उस की आर 369 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

मैं यह जिस दस्तावेज का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कामय साहब ने रखी थी वह नहीं, वही कुरेन जी ने जो पूरी रिपोर्ट रखी थी, उठ का मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ :

"(2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public."

यह सार्वजनिक है, यह हमारे नियमों के लिया दूधा है नो यह बढ़ाव माहूर कीन के दीसमरखर्या यह कहने वाले हैं कि यह नुस्खा है? क्या वह इस मदन की प्रक्रिया के बी ठंडे उठते हैं? क्या वह इस नियमावली के सामने नहीं मुकेगा? जो दस्तावेज अधिकार की ममता में नियम 369 के मान-हव टेंबुल पर रखा गया है उम को गृह्ण कर्त्ता इस मदन का और इस कुसी का प्रप-यान है।

Mr. Speaker: He has made this point.

स्थी नवु सिम्ये : यह दूसरी बात है। डाक्टर माहूर ने संविधान की दूसरी बड़ी बात कही थी। मैं नो छोटी लेकिन बहाव की कुछ बातें ले रहा हूँ। व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के लिए यह जहरी हैं। जो उन्होंने कही थी वह संविधान की बड़ी बात है उम पर भी मैं आ रहा हूँ। उस पर धरने नुस्खे रख रहा हूँ। बाकी मैं बिल्कुल व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोल रहा हूँ।

अधिकार महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि इंविडिन की बारांशों का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया। यह मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह जो कानून है उस का नाम "दी कमिशन ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन एक्ट 1952 है"। उस का भी अपमान और उल्लंघन बढ़ाव साहब कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार जो कार्यकारी में वह बाढ़ा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। आप उस उसे मंगाया लेजिये तो अच्छा होगा वरना मुझे पूर्ण पक्का पड़ेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Please read only the relevant sentence.

स्थी नवु सिम्ये : मैं उतना ही पढ़ा जिनना चाहता हूँ। उस का अनुच्छेद है 3(ए) :—

"The appropriate Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary to do so, and shall, if a resolution in this behalf is passed by the House of the People, or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a commission of inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into any definite matter of public importance and performing such functions and within such time as may be specified in the notifications, and the Commission so appointed shall make the inquiry and perform the functions accordingly."

आगे यह कहा जाना है

"Provided that where any such commission has been appointed to inquire into any matter—

(a) by the Central Government, no State Government shall, except with the approval of the Central Government, appoint another commission to inquire into the same matter or so long as the commission appointed by the Central Government is functioning. . . .

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई दमिशन नहीं है। हम लोगों की मांग थी। इस का उन्होंने ठुकराया। यह मैं रंगा माहूर की सरकार के बारे में एक तारीफ का शब्द यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भायद गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों में पहली और अकेली प्रान्तीय सरकार है जिस ने हिम्मत दिलताई है कि जिन मंवियों के कारनामे सारे देश में बदनाम हो जूँके थे उन की अधिकार जांच करने की इस हिम्मत के लिए मैं उस सरकार की तारीफ करता

[भी यह लिखे]

हूँ। असल में यह सभी राज्यों में होना चाहिए। अब जिस राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी हिम्मत दिलाई है उस की तारीक से करनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: A point of order should not be a speech like this.

भी यह लिखे: मैं व्यवस्था पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। अब बो० में आइये :

"(b) by a State Government, the Central Government shall not appoint another commission to inquire into the same matter for so long as the commission appointed by the State Government is functioning."

अब केन्द्र का नहीं है तो अब राज्य पर आते हैं। यगर राज्य सरकार करेगी तो केन्द्र नहीं करेगा। और यगर केन्द्र करेगा तो राज्य सरकार नहीं करेगी। अब केन्द्र नहीं कर रहा है राज्य कर रहा है। विधान सभा में इस बारे में अंतिम फैसले करने के लिए जानकारी की आवश्यकता है। इन लोगों के पास रपट है यह देना नहीं चाहते हैं। क्या कारण है? तो इस के कारण ही सकते हैं। एक तो इस को बह इज्जत का सवाल बनाना चाहते हैं किंतु एक विरोधी दल के वद्य ने रखा हमनिए इज्जत का सवाल बद्धाण साहब इसे बनाना चाहते हैं। दूसरी चीज़ यह हो सकती है कि यह मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप है। उन सब की जांच हो यह बात पक्षन्द नहीं करने.....

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): The hon. Member is not raising any point of order but is only making a speech.

लिखितवा वह इप देश में बलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं इसलिए उसके ऊपर कुठाराचाल कर रहे हैं। तीसरी बात में वही गम्भीरता

के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा सन्ताना है कि भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और उन का मंत्रालय और भूतपूर्व संसदान मंत्री और उन का मंत्रालय जोकि इस बस्त गृह मंत्री हैं उन का यीजू पटनायक के साथ लगाव या दोस्ती की विवरण लिए भी कहे बाबू का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता। उन्होंने रेंगुलर का इस्तेमाल किया है इस लिये इनकी दोस्ती को भी भी अनिवार्य और इरेंगुलर कहना चाहता है। यह क्या लगाव है क्या दोस्ती है इस के बारे में इस सदन की जो कमेटी है और जिसके राज्य सभा के मंत्रसंघ भी जामिल हैं, उस संसदीय कमेटी परिवालक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में मैं केवल मैं दो जुम्मे पढ़ने वाला हूँ। उस के बिना उस का अंतिमता नहीं होगा (लम्बदान)

Shri K. Narayana Rao: The hon. Member is not raising any point of order but is only making a speech.

भी यह लिखे: आप मुनिये। मैं यह महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह मंत्र सभी समिति है। मैं कोई एक मामूली दस्तावेज से उदाहरण नहीं दे रहा हूँ। यह कलिंग एंपरेज को बढ़ाने के बारे में है, जिसका कि विरोध गृह में मंत्रालय मंत्री ने किया और मंत्रालय ने किया था। उस के बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है :

"The thinking in the Ministry of Defence apparently underwent a radical change subsequently for reasons not easy to understand."

हमारी संसदीय कमेटी बहुत ही भीठे बाब्तों में और नरमी के सब बातें करती है.....

Mr. Speaker: How is it relevant to the point that we are discussing now whether a document should be supplied or not? The hon. Member is going far away from it; he is going wide of the mark. He is referring to

various other things. I could understand what Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had said. But the hon. Member is going to other points.

श्री अशु लिखदे : उसों से सम्बन्धित है। उम को क्यों लिया रहे हैं? मैं आब एक ही वाक्य में खत्म किये देता हूँ। उम्हाने उक्त काम किया।

The Committee further note with surprise that a further contract was further concluded for three years without calling for fresh tenders.

Mr. Speaker: This is not relevant here. Shri Gopalan.

श्री अशु लिखदे : आण्वर्य हो रहा है। हम कमेटी को इस मुद्राकारी यह-मंत्रालयों ने कलिंगा एवं रवेज का डेक्का बिला देड़ मार्गे हैं तो नीन साल के लिये क्यों बढ़ाया। यह सारा काम बोर्ड एवं नियंत्रण का बचाने के लिये ही रहा है। यह दम्भावेत गृन नहीं है। यह सार्वजनिक है और उडीला मरकार की सहायता करने के लिये इस को दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri P. K. Deo: I would like to say something which is very relevant . . .

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I have no point of order. But I only wish to make a humble submission and would request you to give a ruling on two points.

A member of this House placed the document on the Table. When he placed it, he authenticated the correctness of the document. After that, the member has also just now said that he has published the document. After these two things, does the document remain a secret document? If the document is already published, if it is available for Rs. 2 in the market,

in the commonsense view, in the view of ordinary people, can it be treated as a secret document? Even if in the eyes of Government it becomes a secret document, a document which is already published, what are you going to do with the document which is already published?

Shri P. K. Deo: I would make a submission which is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: May I request him to sit down?

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Baramati): I want to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: May I request all of you to sit down?

Shri P. K. Deo: This is a very relevant point. I would quote from the ruling of . . .

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to the hon. Member not to insist on his speaking and my resuming my chair. He has got the same copy.

Shri P. K. Deo: What I want to say is quite different. Will you kindly hear me?

Mr. Speaker: Will he resume his seat?

Shri P. K. Deo: You cannot tell me like this. I would like to help you . . .

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to help me, this is not the way to do it.

Shri P. K. Deo: I should be given a chance. Unless I am heard, how can I help you?

Mr. Speaker: He insists on his speaking when I am on my legs. Is this the way to help? Certainly not.

Shri P. K. Deo: Before you give your ruling, I would like to read to you what Sardar Hukam Singh said . . .

Mr. Speaker: Does he think that I am going to give a ruling on all these complicated matters just off-hand right now? I would take time

[Mr. Speaker]

to do so. If the hon. Member wants to help me, I would like to avail of his help also. I would like to understand from the hon. Minister and the hon. Law Minister before I take a decision. I am not going to give an off-hand ruling here and now.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want only one minute.

•

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I am asking the leaders of Parties to help me.

Shri P. K. Deo: You allowed two PSP Members to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Many of them have been getting up. I have not allowed them (*Interruptions*). Why does he insist on speaking when I am on my legs?

Shri P. K. Deo: I have something new to say (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: In this way, we cannot proceed. I would appeal to all sides not to proceed in this manner.

Shri P. K. Deo: I assure you that there will be no repetition of what others have said (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members: We do not want to hear him (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. K. Deo: I would draw your attention to the ruling.....

Some hon. Members: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: What is all this? Can we not be heard? You can send us all out, but you cannot shout us down like this. Is this the way they are going to carry on? You should control them. I am here to protest against this kind of thing (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: May I request all of you to sit down, including Mr. Deo. You have created this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I would like to say something. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us also hear him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह लोग इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो इस सभा का काम नहीं चल सकता। (**व्यवधान**) और आप फिसी को अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो वह नहीं बोलेगा, और अगर आप के अनुमति न देने के बाद भी बोलेगा तो आप उस को लिख शायेंगे नहीं, आप उस को सजा देंगे लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस के मेंटर इस तरह से चिल्लायेंगे (**व्यवधान**) तो यह नहीं चलेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Let us maintain some order now. Let us hear what the Deputy Prime Minister has to say.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): We will not allow the Deputy Prime Minister to speak if those benches do not allow us to speak.

Mr. Speaker: This is most unfair. I called Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Lohia. Your spokesmen have said what all they wanted to say.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that when my hon. friend Prof. Ranga appealed to me to talk to the members on this side that they should not create this kind of thing, I would have been very happy if he had asked his members not to stand up when the hon. Speaker was on his legs. This is not the way to deal with this. I am very sorry that members on this side should shout or do anything, but who is provoking it? This ought to be understood. If all my hon. friends want that the House should work in peace, should not all of us work together for it, and if the hon. Speaker tells the hon. Member to sit down he does not sit down, then when the Speaker helplessly sits down because he is not able to carry out....

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Then they started shouting.

Shri Morarji Desai: If you are going to shout now also, what am I to do? If you do not want to allow me to speak, and if this is the way things should go on....

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: They should have allowed the Speaker to control the House, they should not have shouted.

Shri Morarji Desai: If I am not heard, then I am afraid I will not be able to say anything. I do not want to say anything, but I would appeal to the hon. Member to look at it not in a partisan way, but to look at the rights of the whole House. If in this way we do not obey the Chair, anybody from that side or this side, all of us should combine in putting down that member, and I will be the first person to do it if my hon. friends cooperate in this.

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to all sections of the House. It is not as though I have not given a chance. I have asked Prof. Ranga to speak (Interruptions) Rangaji should not go on interrupting. (Interruptions). Allow me also two minutes. After all, I have allowed every one of you ten minutes. It is not as though the opposition is not allowed to speak. I allowed Mr. Gopalan to speak. It is not as if I just want to give a decision offhand. (Interruptions). You are beginning again. The paper which my hon. friend is holding in his hand to read out is just the paper on my hands also. If he wants really to help me should he not do it later on? After all, if they want to shout, what can I do? He says two people from PSP spoke. The leader did not want to speak, but Mr. Nath Pai rose on a point. Later on he wanted to speak. Should I prevent the leader from speaking because Mr. Nath Pai had spoken? Can I prevent Mr. Madhu Limaye from speaking because Dr. Lohia has spoken.

What I say is that I am not giving any decision now on the point which Prog. Ranga and all the leaders of the opposition have made. It is one side of the argument. I would like, before I give a ruling, to hear the other side also; the other side must have its say. We should allow that. What is the use of ten people getting up and everybody else wanting to do the same thing? I would like to be fair to the Home Minister and the Law Minister and would like to hear them. Therefore I would postpone this.

13 hrs.

द१० राम ननोहर सोहिया : यह आप दर्यां कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, may I suggest that this stand postponed? I will take it up later on.

द१० राम ननोहर सोहिया : इन नदियों को पढ़ कर आना है क्या?

Mr. Speaker: Not today; I will fix up some other day. I would like to take my own time because I am not a legal expert or a constitutional expert. Therefore, I would fix up some other time. The House now stands adjourned for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, before you take up the next item, I would like to point out that the Calling Attention matter is not closed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been postponed.

Shri P. K. Deo: To which date?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ruling on the point of order is given by the Speaker. Then it will be taken up because it involves fundamental points.

Shri P. K. Desai: Those who have tabled the Calling Attention notice should not be denied the opportunity of putting questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the normal course you will get the opportunity.

Shri Srinibas Misra (Cuttack): When one matter was decided, there was another point of order on that Calling Attention matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole question has been postponed.

Shri Srinibas Misra: But the point that I am going to raise will not be decided by the Speaker; the other point of order would be decided. That is my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Calling Attention is not before the House for discussion now. So, you will be raising a point of order in a vacuum. You can take it up when the matter is brought before the House.

Shri Srinibas Misra: The lunch interval came to the rescue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You see the question before us is not the Calling Attention Notice. So, whatever point of order pertains to the Calling Attention Notice was raised or is likely to be raised could be taken when the matter comes before the House.

Shri Srinibas Misra: I want to know whether the Calling Attention has been postponed or the ruling only has been postponed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the ruling is given, that question cannot be taken up. So, if you have anything to say, you communicate to the Speaker. That is the best thing. Order, order.

14.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification, dated the 8th June, 1967, issued under rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-574/67.]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): On behalf of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66, under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-575/67.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) The Crew Baggage Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 758 in Gazette of India, dated the 27th May, 1967.

(ii) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759 in Gazette of India, dated the 27th May, 1967.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-576/67.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section

159 of the Customs Act, 1962
 and section 38 of the Central
 Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central
 Excise Duties Export Draw-
 back (General) Thirty-first
 Amendment Rules, 1967,
 published in Notification No.
 G.S.R. 760 in Gazette of
 India, dated the 27th May,
 1967.

(ii) G.S.R. 761 published in
 Gazette of India dated the
 27th May, 1967, containing
 corrigendum to G.S.R. 446
 dated the 1st April, 1967.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-
 577/67.]

(3) A copy each of the following
 Notifications under Section 38
 of the Central Excises and
 Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Ninth
 Amendment) Rules, 1967,
 published in Notification No.
 G.S.R. 779 in Gazette of
 India dated the 25th May,
 1967.

(ii) The Central Excise (Tenth
 Amendment) Rules, 1967,
 published in Notification No.
 G.S.R. 780 in Gazette of
 India dated the 25th May,
 1967.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-
 577/67.]

REPORT OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS CON- STRUCTION CORPORATION

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: On behalf of
 Shri Jagannath Rao, I beg to lay on
 the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report
 of the National Buildings Cor-
 poration Limited, New Delhi,
 for the year 1965-66, along
 with the Audited Accounts
 and the comments of the
 Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon, under sub-
 section (1) of section 619A
 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government
 on the working of the above
 Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-
 578/67.]

REPORT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: I beg to lay
 on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report
 of the Fertiliser Corporation
 of India Limited, New Delhi,
 for the year 1965-66 along
 with the Audited Accounts
 and the comments of the
 Comptroller and Auditor
 General thereon, under sub-
 section (1) of section 619A of
 the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government
 on the working of the above
 Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-
 579/67.]

14.05 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE TUBER- CULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Health (Dr. S.
 Chandrasekhar): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause
 3(vii) of the Rules and Regu-
 lations of the Tuberculosis Asso-
 ciation of India, the members of
 Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in
 such manner as the Speaker may
 direct, two members from among
 themselves to serve as members
 of the Central Committee of the
 Tuberculosis Association of India."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vii) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of items (xiii) and (xiv) of rule 20 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of items (xiii) and (xiv) of rule 20 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research."

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume the general discus-

sion on the general budget. Shri Randhir Singh may continue his speech.

Shri Ramchandra Singh (Rohatka): योग्यतापूर्वक दिग्गुटी स्वीकार साहब, कल आपने निहृतकल महरवानी करके मुझे किसान की बात कहाँ दी इजाजत दी। आज मैं आप के साथके जवान की बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान एक जिसमें है, किसान उसका दाया हाय है। और बवान उसका दायाँ हाय है। जबाब की बात, कोज की बात और देश के विभेद की बात में इसलिए कहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस बच्चट में विभेद में सुँहारे की कटीती की पहि है। मैं निहृत अदब के साथ अबं कहला जाता हूँ कि मैं इस कटीती से शर्त-जाक नहीं करता हूँ और आहता हूँ कि विभेद के लिए और बासी बड़ी रकम भजाना की जानी चाहिए थी।

आप जानते हैं कि कार्बन मालस ने, जो कि एक बहुत बड़े फ्रिलासफर हुए हैं, उन्नीसवीं सदी में हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कई आटिकल लिखे। उन्होंने तनाजिल कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख भी यथा है—यह तो हमलाबरों की तारीख है या गुलामी की तारीख है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस से सबक लेना चाहिए, उससे बरा नहीं जानला चाहिए। यह कि हमारा विकेंस कमज़ोर था, इत्तिहास कासिम और तिकम्बर ने हमारे देश के काफी बड़े हिस्से को रोद डाला, महमूद गजनवी ने हमको सबह बार जिरस्त-जाक दी, हमें गोटी के भुकावले में दो बार और पानीपत के बैदान में तीन बार भूंह की जानी पड़ी। अंडेज के भुकावले में भी हमने देश के विभेद के भावले में सापरवाही की, जितकी बवहते हो बार—बक्सर और प्लासी में—हमें देश का अपमान बदाल करना पड़ा। आजानी के बाब भी जब चीन के हमारा युद्ध-दमा दूजा, तो हमारी कोई दम्भत नहीं हुई।

मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी हमारा दिवात फिर न जाये कि हमारे पास बहुत ताकत है, हम वहें भजबूत हैं। आज के जमाने में एक छोटा सा देश भी अपनी क्रीमी ताकत के बल पर अपने देश वहें बहुतों को हरा देता है। आप दूर क्यों आते हैं? आप आज अखबारों में पढ़ कि मृद्दी भर आजादी के देश, इसरायल, ने सारे अरब देशों को छठी का दूष याद दिला दिया है। जापान एक भाष्मली सा देश था, लेकिन अपेक्षे जापान ने स्स और चीन को भी शिकन्त दी, जो कभी फतेह नहीं हुआ थे।

मैं आपको, इस देश को, अपने नेताओं को और नवनंगेंट को आम तौर पर इस बारे में बोडा अंशोद्धारा चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक देश के फिरेंग का ताल्लुक है, हमें क्वांब-सकलत में नहीं रहना चाहिए, हमें फिरेंग के मामले में किसी भी हालत में अदम्यतवज्ज्ञही या लापरवाही नहीं बरतनी चाहिए। आज दुनिया की बार पांच ताकतों, क्रम, अमरीका, चीन बर्गरह, के पास एटम बम हैं और वें उसको इन्सेमान करने का ढर दिलाती है, लेकिन वें हमें यह नमोहत करती है कि हम एटम बम न बनायें। मैं उन आर्द्धभूमियों में से हूँ, जो लिहत से यह महसूम करने हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश के पास, जो एटमी रिसर्च से इतना धारे बढ़ गया है, एटम बम होना चाहिए। और मैं निहायत और के माय यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे पास एटम बम होता तो हिम्मत नहीं होती चीन की कि हमारी नरक टेंटी पांच से देखता। अब हमारे पास एटम बम होता तो हिम्मत नहीं होती। पाकिस्तान की कि वह पिरी का लोरवा, हमारी नरक टेंटे एक पाकिस्तान जैसा छोटा देश। हमारे जितने आदमी इस देश में हैं इन आदमियों की हिम्मत का दो कोई सवाल ही नहीं, इनकी हिम्मत का तिपाही हमारा है—बार किरंगी नी योरे उन को भारे तीव्र जाट के छोरे। स्वीकर साहू, हिम्मत की कमी नहीं

It is not the gun that matters, it is the man behind the gun that matters.

मैं बिहाइंग दि गन सो बड़ा भजबूत है हमारे पास लेकिन अगर गन भी हो जाय हमारे पास हो कि एवं हालत में हमें फिरेंग के माय खेलना नहीं है। हमें अपने देश की ताकत को दृढ़ाना है। पिछली बार एक साल पहले हमने पाकिस्तान को हरा दिया और हमारे मिजाज बिगड़ जायें, हम समझें कि हमारे में ताकतवार कोई नहीं, यह उचित नहीं होगा। पाकिस्तान ने अपनी बहरी और बर्दी फोज को दुगुना कर लिया है और हवाई फोज को निगुना कर लिया है। यह ठीक है कि रेटन टैक का इस्लाम हमने विजयला टैक ढूँ लिया है और उनके बेट जेट जहाज के युकाबने में नेट फैक्ट्री हमने लगा ली है और यह भी ठीक है कि 85 परनेट आर्मिंट्स अपने हम बुद वैदा कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमें यह नहीं भूलना है कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान की पीठ पर है। अपेक्ष पाकिस्तान के माय सांठ गांठ किये हुए हैं। जितना इस्लामी ब्लाक है सारा का सारा पाकिस्तान में खिला हूँगा है। हमारी सरहदों पर हमें तनातनी रहती है। इसलिए हमें अपनी फोज को भजबूत रखना है, अपनी फोज का भोरेल बड़ा भजबूत रखना है। देश को भजबूत रखना है। मैं अपने नेता बोहतरिय नायब बजीरे आजम में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एटम बम के मामले पर स्वेच्छा टैक्स लगा दें मारे देश पर और सारे देश को छोड़ें, किमानों पर जिनकी नरक से मैं गुस्ताखी करता हूँ यहाँ कहने की तो एटम बम बनाने के लिए हम बह टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हैं। देश की जिन्दगी का जहाँ सवाल है, देश की इज्जत का जहाँ सवाल है, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि तबारीख को फिर दोहरायें। तबारीख बार बार हमारे खिलाफ गया है। अब हम नहीं चाहते कि उसको फिर दोहराने का भौका दें। बड़ी भुक्तियों में हमें आजादी मिली है। उस आजादी को हम खोना नहीं चाहते हैं।

[बी रमेश तिहा]

हमारी में पावर इनिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर है, 50 करोड़ इन्टान हैं। हमारे रिसोर्सें बहुत जबरदस्त हैं। जहां इन्हीं में पावर हो आंतर इन्हें रिसोर्सें हों वहां बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

..... अब दो आर बातें में जवानों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ..... (व्यवस्था), स्थिकर साथ, दो मिनट के बचाय आर मिनट से दीजिए। मैं जल्दी खल्म कर देता हूँ। मैं तिके प्लाइट्स ही पढ़े देता हूँ। मैं जवानों के लिए इस बास्ते कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फोरियों को कुछ तकलीफें हैं। यहली बात उनकी तनखाह की तकलीफ है। वह यह कहते हैं कि जो चरवासी को तनखाह खिलाई है गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया में कोर्स बलास एस्प्लाई को उससे कम उसको तनखाह खिलती है। 60-65 लप्ये में उनका गुआरा चलता नहीं और डी० ए० उनको खिलता नहीं। तो उनकी तनखाह बढ़ाने पर भीर किया जाय। दूसरी बात वह यह चाहते हैं कि जो अफवर बनते हैं वह सीधे टाई बाले हैं ट बाले पैंट कोट बाले भर्ती हो जाते हैं। जैकिन कुर्बानी वह करते हैं, मोर्चे पर अपनी खिलगी वह देते हैं, पेटन टेक के नीचे वह आकर चुसते हैं। तो उनको प्रोमोशन दिया जाय। कोई भेटि की ज्यादा जरूरत या अंतर्जी की जरूरत फौज में नहीं होती। तो जहां तक प्रोमोशन का सबाल है उनकी इस बात पर व्याप दिया जाय सेलेक्शन बोर्ड की बाबत। इसी तरह से दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही है वह बोही सी उनको घर की तकलीफ होती है। जो सियाही हजारों भील दूर जोर्चे पर भीड़े होते हैं उनके घर पर उनके घर बालों को लहारा देने वाला कोई नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि हुक्मत उनके बच्चों की तालीम दा, उनके घर बालों की वेलास का भीर जहां तक लिटिनेशन में वह फ़सते हैं या वह वह दिलावर हो जाते हैं तो उनकी उत्तरक खाल तीर से छान दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात में नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता चा। कहा जाता है कि ऐसे कहां से सायें? तो कोर्सेस बॉकिंग कमेटी का जो फैसला है उसको इम्प्रीमेंट किया जाय। जहां इम्प्रीमेंट करेंगे उस फैसले को तो अर्थात् उपर्या हम बचा पायेंगे।

तीसरी बात में ट्रीचर्स के मूलालिक कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उसको इम्प्रीमेंट किया जाय ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह तबका जो सिपाहियों की तरफ से देश का निहायत ताक्षीरी तबका है उसका भला हो सके। इसके साथ साथ में आपका बुकगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे भीका दिया। उसके लिए मैं फिर से आपका शुक्रिया आदा करता हूँ।

Shri Charanjit Rai (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of commonsense that the economic prosperity of any country can be brought about by the maximum utilisation of resources of that country. In the process, the human factor is very important. It is the man who makes use of these resources to the maximum extent by his knowledge, hard work and sincerity of purpose; but for this he needs incentive. Even Shri Morarji Desai did not wish to join the cabinet until he was offered the incentive of Deputy Prime Ministership. A day before yesterday even Shri Dange accepted the principle of incentives Sir, slogans, preaching and lectures can never be a substitute for incentives.

The budget is not merely a statement of income and expenditure. It signifies much more. The budget starts a chain reaction in the economy and it can either promote economic growth or retard it. I am going to comment on the budget from this angle. But, before I do that, I would like briefly to review the effect of the previous fiscal policies of the Government in relation to the Three Plans. The objectives of the plans were

mainly to increase the National Income, to raise the Standard of Living of the people; to increase Production both agricultural and industrial; and lastly, to provide employment opportunities. To achieve these objectives the outlay on the Plans, leaving aside the investment in the private sector, was about Rs. 18,000 crores, of which leaving other things Rs. 4,200 crores were by additional taxation, Rs. 2,500 crores from foreign aid, and Rs. 3,700 crores by deficit financing. The hardships caused to the people by high taxation and deficit financing would not have mattered very much if the objectives had been achieved. But these matter because this did not happen. What has actually happened?

In the case of national income, the increase was 3.9 per cent per annum against a target of over 5 per cent per annum.

Regarding the standard of living of the people, the per capita income on the average increased by about 3 per cent per annum, whereas the consumer price index went up on the average by about 6.6 per cent. It is very clear, therefore, that the standard of living of the people instead of going up has gone down.

Regarding production, food production particularly, the results were disappointing. Against a target of 101 million tonnes at the end of the Third Plan, the average production, with fluctuations, reached about 74 million tonnes. Self-sufficiency in food is the long-standing promise of this Government to the people, but it is as distant today as it was 15 years ago.

Regarding industrial production, it is the same story. In very many cases the production has fallen short of the target.

As for employment, I am sorry to say that the number of unemployed men today is far higher than expected in the Plans. Actually, the number of the unemployed has been increasing progressively, with every Plan.

Now, the question arises why it is so much money was spent? Why has it happened like that? Among other reasons I will mention only three. The first is the undue importance given to the public sector. This defies reason when it was proved beyond doubt that most of the public sector undertakings were badly managed and, therefore, gave very small returns on the capital, as compared with the private sector.

Secondly crippling taxation inflicted to meet the demands of the Congress Government's policies. Very large sums were pumped into either non-yielding projects or low-yielding projects, with the result that less money was left with the people and the private sector. The result was that the production effort of the private sector was hindered.

Thirdly, the Government placed impediments in the path of the economic progress of the country by checks and controls, and particularly the Industrial Licensing Policy. By this policy, they created a very large installed capacity without caring to find out whether the country could feed this installed capacity by raw materials, either local or imported. It does not speak very well of a government which spends huge amount of money for importing machinery, both for the public and private sectors when those machines cannot be used to the optimum extent, just because raw material is not there.

Sir, I have given you the aims, the failure and the reasons. Now the question arises whether the Government has learnt any lesson? The answer is "No". I said originally that I would like to comment on the Budget from one angle; to see whether it promotes economic growth? Frankly, I see nothing in the Budget which does this. Economic growth can take place and prices can be brought down only by higher production, both in industry and agriculture. About agriculture, we are told, the reason is "drought". Surely, the planners and the Government know that

[Shri Charanjit Rai]

Indian agriculture has been dependent upon rainfall for thousands and thousands of years. It is not a new phenomenon. What has the Government done for the last twenty years to see that, if in one year there is shortage of rain, the production does not go down to the level where people starve? I admit that they have started very large irrigation projects either in this part of the country or in that part of the country. They should have started minor and medium irrigation projects throughout India, so that a farmer, no matter from which part of the country he comes, gets water to cultivate his land. To take shelter under "drought" is just to cover their own mistakes. I may point out that we have imported food-grains even when we had a good year. The difference only is that we have imported less when rainfall was good and we have imported more when rainfall was less. I am glad to see that the Government is giving top priority to agriculture. At least in 15 years, they have learnt one lesson.

Coming to the industrial sector, I see that very small, minor, reliefs have been given which will not have much effect on growth. The same is the case with the capital market. What was required to be done was that there should have been reduction in taxation on the corporate sector, dividend tax should have been abolished, rebate should have been given for ploughed back capital and profits sur tax should have been abolished. This would have brought in more investment in the Industry and with the ploughed-back capital, the industrial growth would have been sizeable. They could have gone for expansion and that would have enabled them to give a reasonable return to the investor. Today, the investor is not getting a reasonable return with the result that he is investing in unproductive spheres like land, houses and gold.

The Finance Minister had a very fine opportunity to boost our economy, by making an overall reduction

in taxation, so that on the corporate sector it could not be more than 50 per cent; and on individuals 66 per cent. He might say, "I will lose money. Where will I get revenue from?". The countries like Japan, Germany and America have proved that if you judiciously lower the taxation, the overall recovery is more. Some people might say that it would not work in India. I do not agree with that. Surely, if we want to achieve anything we cannot be cautious to the extent of being timid, as our Finance Minister has been. I would like to suggest that this experiment should be given a trial, for at least one year, and even if it does not succeed, the heavens are not going to fall.

The Finance Minister was very nice to say that he would check prices. He must be a magician to do that. The prices can only come down when there is higher production. There is nothing in the Budget which promotes production. On the contrary, by the measures adopted by him, the common man will have to pay more for coffee, tea, shorts and cigarettes; he has to pay higher postal and telegraph charges; he has to pay more for rail journey and lastly, the freight which has been increased would raise the cost of industrial products as well as agricultural products, excepting food. I am afraid we are going to see not what the Finance Minister sees, but we will see a price rise all round because when prices rise on one side, it has an overall effect on the general price level. Then there will be the same vicious circle of high prices, high wages, high cost of production.

Our Finance Minister has given some concessions for manganese ore and jute in order to promote export. Excise duty on tea and coffee has also been proposed for the same purpose. I admit that there will be some effect on the export of jute and manganese ore, but if you really want to go fast enough to achieve our target of exports, what needs to be done

is to give incentives for all those products which have an international market.

Our Finance Minister has been very shrewd. He has not given any figure of cut in the expenditure of Government; he has tried to satisfy us by saying....

An hon. Member: That is the secret preserve of the Finance Minister.

Shri Charanjit Rai: ...by saying, "yes; we are going to cut" and he says that he is going to start it with his own Department. I would remind the Finance Minister that he sent a note to the Congress Working Committee where he has suggested a cut of 10 per cent in government expenditure. He has suggested this to the Congress Working Committee, but he has not taken any action in the Budget.

We have no quarrel with the Finance Minister when he says that we should build confidence in the minds of investors, both in India and abroad. But this needs taking concrete steps and I can suggest a few: reduction of taxation on corporate sector as well as on individuals; no nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation because this sends the fear into the mind of investors both in India and abroad; thirdly, reduction of stress on the public sector; the private sector should be handed over to those projects where they are likely to produce better results; and lastly, I would like the Finance Minister to put into effect what he has recommended to the Congress Working Committee and that is, a cut of 10 per cent in government expenditure. Once this is done, he has no need to propose new taxes; on the contrary, he can give relief.

Sir, I have done, but before I sit down, I want to tell the Treasury Benches that they should take lessons from the past. The masses of India are seething with discontent. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Laissez faire.

Shri Charanjit Rai: I was talking of economy.

The dragon of mounting prices stares us in the face all the time. Mr. Morarji Desai says that he would like to rehabilitate confidence, but he has not taken any steps for it. I am afraid, our Finance Minister looks at the problem, the economic problem, like so many Congress-men, through the glasses of politics. As long as this goes on he will never be able to increase production; he will never be able to produce enough food, industrial or consumer goods and the economy will just go down.

श्री ह्रां नां तिकारी (गोपानगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत तीन दिन से बजट पर बहम बल रही है। प्रायः सभी विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने अपनी अपनी बातें सदन के सामने रखीं। इन विरोधी दल के नेताओं में मैंने श्री रामभूति का नाम बहुत सुना था लेकिन उनकी स्पीच को सुनने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि स्टीरोटाइप जो गवर्नरेंसेंट की क्रिटिकिज्म होती है उसके अनावा उभयं प्रीर कुछ नहीं था। श्री हांगे ने जो स्पीच दी उसका श्री हनुमतीया ने अच्छा जवाब दिया। श्री मुरेण्ड्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने जो स्पीच दी उस तरह से तो हम लोग अवश्य अपनी पार्टी भीटिम में और कांग्रेस वर्किंग बैडोटी की भीटिम में बोला करते हैं। श्री द्विवेदी को मैं सलाह द्या कि नाहक एक अलग उन्होंने यह पी० एम० पी० पार्टी बना रखी है कांग्रेस में जले पाते तो कुछ अच्छा होता। (अवकाश)

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Why should he encourage crossing over? I cannot understand it....

श्री ह्रां नां तिकारी : लोहिया साहब ने जो बातें कहीं उनका जवाब तो उनको श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने दे दिया। लेकिन एक बात जो उन्होंने कही वह समझ में नहीं आई। वह बराबर पोलिटिकल मोरेल्टी पर हम लोगों को उपदेश देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी वे आवाहन करते हैं कि कांग्रेस

[भी हा० ना० तिकारी]

वाले अपना दल छोड़ कर उधर उनके दल में शामिल हो जायें ताकि वह बर्तावान केन्द्रीय सरकार को अवश्य करके विरोधी दलों को सरकार बना लें। मैं उनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यही पोलिटिकल थोरेस्टी है कि हम यहाँ आये निसी पार्टी के टिकट पर और ऐसे कांग्रेस पार्टी के टिकट पर हम यहाँ चुन कर आये और यहाँ उनके गुट में जाकर अपने दल को छोड़ा दे दें

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): He need not teach morality to us.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cudalore): That is Haryana morality.

Shri Randhir Singh: It is something very solid that he has said.

अ: हा० ना० तिकारी : आप सुन वांजियं, आप बदलने क्यों हैं? आपने अपनी बात कह नीं पर ऐसे भी ना० बान सुन लोजियं। यह याद रखिये कि बंगाल से जेकर हरियाणा तक जिन्होंनी भी सरकार बनी हैं वह कांग्रेसमें की मदद से ही बनी हैं

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I would request Members to listen as patiently to the hon. Member as I am doing.

अ: हा० ना० तिकारी : मैं किसी को गान्धी नहीं दे रहा हूँ

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request Shri S. M. Joshi, a senior politician, that he should exercise restraint on others?

Shri S. M. Joshi (Poona): He says that people should walk over to the other side: and at the same time he is preaching morality.

अ: हा० ना० तिकारी : I am coming to that. Let him not be impatient

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था बंगाल से लेकर हरियाणा तक देख लीजिये। जो भी बहाँ पर नौन कांग्रेस सरकारे बनी हैं वह कांग्रेस जनों की मदद से ही बनी हैं। दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में भीरजाफरों और जबलपुरों की कमी कमी नहीं रही है और न आज ही रही है। ऐसे गहारों ने तो देश तक को बेचा। इसी तरह यदि कुछ लोगों ने स्वार्थवास हमारे दल को छोड़ दिया, दल के साथ बात कियातो वह कोई बड़े आश्वर्य की बात नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में जिन लोगों ने नौन-कांग्रेस गठनमेंट बनाई है जब तक टिकटों का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ था तब तक वही लोग आकर हथारे बाईं कमांड की खुशामद करते थे और कहते थे कि अमृक अमृक को टिकट दे दो। टिकट जब उनको भी उनके समर्थकों को नहीं दिल ना० वह असल्यूट होकर दूसरे दलों में चले गये। हरियाणा में क्या हुआ? मिनिस्टरी में कुछ नोंग नहीं रखे गये तो वे विरोधी दलों में निल गय और उनकी तारीफ की जा रही है। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि जब तक हम कांग्रेसमें हैं तब तक हम बुरे हैं लेकिन जब हम विरोधी दलों में चले जाएंगे तो हम अच्छे हो जाने हैं। यह उनका तरफ है

An hon. Member: Give tickets to honest people.

अ: हा० ना० तिकारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इव तरह का भारीलटी देश में न कैनाया जाय कि किसी टिकट पर लोग आये और यहाँ और इन में जाकर शामिल हों जायं।

यह रही बात स्वतंत्र पार्टी की। मसानी साहब ने पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत विरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्राकृतिक खराब है। पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडिया खराब है। उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिए।

हम लोग तो मसानी जी की फिलासकी को पहले से जानते हैं। वह दर्शी जी पर्विंग

नहीं आहते हैं। यह पञ्चिक सेक्टर की चीजों को पस्त नहीं करते हैं। इस लिये उनका तुलाव है कि बोकारो को बन्द कर दो। पहले भी उन्होंने कहा था कि लोहे का कारखाना लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, अमरीका भी इसैं से इन्वेंट किया करो, फिल्म-जर कारखाना बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बाहर में भांगा किया करो। यह उनकी किलासकी है। इसी से विरोधी दल में भी उन के विरोधी लोग हैं उन की फिलासफी को गवर्नरेंट बंजर करने नहीं जा रही है। इस तरह का किटिसिज्म कोइं किटिसिज्म नहीं है। जो तमाज़ करत्वा है उस से हम कहा अलग हो रहे हैं, या अपने इलेक्शन मैनिफेंटों के बिक्क जा रहे हैं, अगर इस को बह किटिसाइक करें तो ठीक रहे। आप के सिद्धान्त को हम लोग अपने सिद्धान्तों के आगे नहीं आनते लेकिन हम अपने सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, एलेक्शन मैनिफेंटों के अनुसार चल रहे हैं, इसमें क्यों जिकायत हीनी चाहिये ?

पञ्चिक सेक्टर की बहुत जिकायत की गई है आग प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तारिफ गई है। आप देखें कि जिन्होंने टेक्स्टाइल मिले हैं वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। आज उन की बया दशा हो रही है उनका मैनेजमेंट कैसा है ? यह भी आप देखें कि इम देश में भैजनलाइंग्जन के पहले जब वायदान चलते थे उस में गवर्नरेंट को मधिहों देनो पड़ती थी। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग उस को मैनेज नहीं कर सकते थे लेकिन आज एवर इंडिया भी आइं १० सौ ८० दोनों ही दून कुछ नक्की में चल रहे हैं। और यह कहा जाये कि पञ्चिक सेक्टर नेस्टरीली खराब होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर नेस्टरीली खराब होता है, तो यह मैं नहीं भान सकता। पञ्चिक सेक्टर में भी कुछ दोष हैं, यह मैं भानता हूँ। लेकिन दोष कहाँ हैं ? अगर आप अपने दिल को टटोंवें तो उस में भी दोष निकलेगा पञ्चिक सेक्टर में कुछ दोष हैं लेकिन इस के

प्राइवेट सेक्टर अच्छा हो जाता है, यह मैं भानने के लिये तयार नहीं हूँ। क्या पञ्चिक सेक्टर वाले इनकम टेक्स की बोरी करते हैं ? पञ्चिक सेक्टर वाले अकाउंट्स को बेनिपुलेट नहीं करते। लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नों सब कुछ करते हैं।

एक चीज़ में पञ्चिक सेक्टर के वाले में कहना आहुता हूँ। अधिकतर वही इंडस्ट्रीज पञ्चिक सेक्टर में भी गई है जिन को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं लगा सकते। जैसे हवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्यपालिशन हटिया है, उस को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं कर पाये इसी तरह से एच०एम०टी० को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं कर पाये, और गवर्नरेंट को बरबस देश हिन के लिये आगे आना पड़ा। आज जो भी मुनाफे की चीजें नहीं हैं उन्हें पञ्चिक सेक्टर में नेना पड़ेगा और देश के फायदे के लिये उन को चलाना पड़ेगा।

मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ आता हूँ जो असली बजट से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। जो पोलिटिकल चीजें हैं या मारल चीजें हैं उन का मैंने जबाब दिया। बजट में कुछ टैक्सेजन प्रपोजल्स ऐसे हैं जो मिडल क्लास पीपल को बहुत ज्यादा हिट करते हैं। मैं भानता हूँ कि अर्थ की आवश्यकता है, और हमें टेक्स लगाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह देखना चाहिये कि कौन से टेक्स के लगाने से ऐसे तबके के लोगों पर बांझ पड़ता है जो भार आज अधिक बहन नहीं कर सकता है। हमें चाहिये कि जो लोग अधिक भार बहन नहीं कर सकते उन पर टेक्स न लगाया जाये और जो अधिक भार बहन कर सकते हैं उन पर लगाया जाये।

जूते पर टेक्स लगाया गया है। एक अमीर आदमी दस जोड़े जूते रख सकता है। अगर उस पर टेक्स लगाया जायेगा तो वह ६ जोड़े रख सेगा, लेकिन अगर एक गरीब आदमी तो एक ही जोड़ा रखता है और उसमें मैं

[भी हाँ ना० तिकारी]

वह दृट जाता है। इस तरह के एक साल में उस को 4 या 5 ह० अधिक देने पड़ेगे। मैं इस की तरफ काइनेस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान प्राकृतिक। करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों पर अधिक बोझ न ढाला जाये। इस का अमीरों पर बोझ अधिक हो नहीं सकता। वह दम जांडे के बजाय पांच या सात जांडे रख सेंगे, दो-चार जांडे कम कर देंगे। उन्हें यह टेक्स एकेक्ट नहीं करेगा। उन का खर्च वही रुक्षा जो पहले था, लेकिन गरीब का बच्चे वह जायेगा।

वैसे ही अल्पमिनियम है। आज कल स्टेनलेस स्टील या ड्रेसरी किस्म के बर्तन बहुत अधिक दाम में मिलते हैं, इस लिए गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग अल्पमिनियम के बर्गन खरीदते हैं। जो धनी हैं, अपर बिल्ड क्लास के लोग हैं वे स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन खरीदते हैं। उन पर टेक्स नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन अल्पमिनियम पर बढ़ाया गया इस लिये मिडिन क्लास बहन हिट हुआ है।

वहाँ तक काफी और टी का सवाल है, जिससे साथी नुस्खे भाफ करेंगे, यह जीजे ऐसी नहीं हैं, जिन को न पाने से लोग भर जायें।

भी अधू लिखें (मुद्रेर): कई ग्रंथी जोड़ और हैं, जिन के न खाने पोने में लाग भर नहीं जाएंगे।

भी हाँ ना० तिकारी: आप हमारे यहाँ देहातों में जाइये तो आप को जायद ही कोई आदमी जाय या काफी पीता हुआ दिक्कार्ह पड़ेगा।

भी अधू लिखें: आग के गोप्य में दूध कहा गियता है।

भी हाँ ना० तिकारों: हमारे विल मंडी प्रोहितिशन के बढ़े आरी हामी हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कारेन लिकर पर टेक्स नहीं लगाया। वह बात बेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

एक मालवीज सदस्य: लगा हुआ है।

भी हाँ ना० तिकारी: इस में बड़ोतरी नहीं हुई। प्रोहितिशन के लिये जरूरी या कि कारेन लिकर को बन्द कर दिया जाता, या इतना टेक्स लगाया जाता कि अगर लोग भीत्र ही आंहे तो उन को अधिक पैसा देना पड़े।

भी प्रकाशवं० राजाराम (हापुड़): इस का प्रोपेंजन्डा ही नहीं होना चाहिये। इस का एंड-वर्टाइजमेंट बन्द कर दिया जाय।

भी हाँ ना० तिकारों: जी हाँ, बंद कर दिया जाये ना० घटडा है।

मैं योंहे में बच्चों में विल मंडी का ध्यान दूसरी ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के मन्द्य समाज में फारबैं लोग हैं, बैबैंड लोग हैं, जन्म से ही। उन बैबैंड लोगों की उत्पत्ति के लिये, डिप्रेन्ड सलासेज, सप्रेस्ट क्लासेज के उत्पत्ति के लिये बजट में स्पेशल प्राविजन हम बनाते हैं जिस से उन की तरकी हो। मैंके क्षेत्रिक वे समाज के पिछड़े हुए भंग हैं। बड़ी भच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसी तरीके में कुछ एरियाज ऐसी हैं जो कि बहुत ही जायदा बिल्ड हुई है और दूसरी एरियाज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। उन के लिये बजट में कोई समावेश नहीं है। उन के लिये कोई भी स्पेशल अरेजमेंट नहीं है, यह देख कर मुझे आश्वर्य हुआ। हर प्रान्त में हो या न हो, लेकिन मुश्यतः आर प्रान्तों में, मैं जानता हूँ, वहे पिछड़े हुए भंग है, जिनकी पर कैपिटा आमदानी मुश्यतः से 90 या 95 ह० है। जब आल इंडिया एवरेज 350 है और किसी किसी राज्य में 450 या इस से भी अधिक है, पर ऐसे किसने ही जिले हैं, ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन की पर कैपिटा आमदानी 90 और 95 ह० पर इधर दै। यह एक आश्वर्य ही है कि वह लोग कैसे अपना जीवन बसर करते होंगे, कैसे उन की गुजर जस्ती होंगी। उन के लिये क्या किया जाये जायद विल मंडी के ध्यान में आत नहीं आई। यह मैं ने आकड़े देते तो मैं ने पाया

कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन या चार जिले ऐसे हैं— दरभंगा, सारन, देवरिया आदि—जिनकी आमदनी ९६ ह० प्रति वर्ष से भी कम है जब कि बिहार की सालाना आमदनी २२० ह० है। लेकिन साड़य बिहार में यूकि पटना है, जमशेदपुर है, रांची है, इस लिये वहां को इनकम बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन के लिये क्या स्पेशल स्टेप लिये गये। कैसे वहां के लोगों को भद्र की जाये जिस में कि वह आन इडिया ऐब्रेज में आ जाएं, इस द्वारा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मान लेजिये एक भारीर है। उस भारीर का कोई अंग यदि कमज़ार रहेगा तो भारीर मज़बूत नहीं हो सकता तिनी भी अंग का गरीर में कमज़ार रहना देश के लिये घातक होना है और यह देश की उत्तिनि में भी बाधक होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक स्पेशल कमिशन मुकर्रर बिहार नाये जो कि उन स्थानों पर जाये जहां पर १५० पर १५० की पिटा इनकम १५० ह० से कम है। और यह इन स्टेप्ट के स्टर पर न ली जाये तरह बिला स्टार पर नी जावे। जिना स्टर पर न कर आप आज कराइये। वहां पर जो आमदानी १५० ह० से कम है वहां बायोगन जा कर जान दरे वहां के लोगों का उत्थान कीरे हो सकता है। उस की रिपोर्ट रो आजाने के बाद गवर्नरेट को मनाह करनी पड़ेगी कि वहां को उत्तिनि के लिये क्या किया। जाये।

मैं बतलाऊँ कि नार्थ बिहार में २ करोड़ न अधिक आदादा प्रधान देश की आदादी का बोलिमां भाग नार्थ बिहार में रहता है। वहा को दक्षा बड़ी दप्तीय है। वहां पर महाई फैस्ट्री है न कोई बारबाना है। मिर्के पुराने दो चार गुणर मिले हैं। वहां की जमीन दरेंग है, लेकिन प्रेसर आफ पापुलेशन बहुत धर्थक है। वहां पर ऐक्सिक्ल्यूर पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोग करीब ४५ परसेन्ट हैं जब कि यहां इडिया ऐब्रेज ७० परसेन्ट का है। वह पर जमीन के ऊपर प्रेसर आफ पापुलेशन

बहुत अधिक है और सिंचाई का कोई इतनाम नहीं है। हम नहीं बाहरे कि आप हम को खाद दें, यह उबरेक दूसरी जगह ले जायें, लेकिन पानी दे दें तो हम बहां पर मेल्फ सफिशेंट हो जाएंगे।

बी हुकम बद्द बद्धाय (उज्जीवन): कांग्रेस भरकार पानी नहीं दे सकती है।

बी हुकम बद्द बद्धाय (उज्जीवन): कहीं कहीं आपको भी गवर्नरेट्स हैं। हम देव लेंगे वे क्या करती हैं।

एक भाजन्नोय तदरशः चुन्न भर तो होगा।

बी हुकम बद्द बद्धाय : दूरने के निरा बह काफी है।

बी हुकम बद्द बद्धाय : मैं अनुरीय करूंगा कि एक कमिशन जम्मर आप ऐक्साइट बरें आंग पिछड़े इलाकों की दात जांच करवा लें और वहां के बारे क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है, इनको आप देख नें।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। गमभूति जी ने और दामे जी ने बहा है कि बीगंग बाउल ने बर क्यां जाने हैं? भीख मांगने गवाज की? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट को भीख मांगने का शीघ्र नहीं है। उसको जोक नहीं है कि हाथ पमान न जाए और कह कि हमें अन दो। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स से उम पर देशर पड़ना है। स्टेट गवर्नरेट्य बड़ी है कि हमें इनका अनाज चाहिय, हमारी धारा लेग भव्या मर रही है। नव बैटर को बाध्य हो कर शीघ्र कुछ अपनी प्रतिका के लिनाफ भी जाना डिना है दूसरों के यहां अन मांगने के लिए। अगर हर स्टेट गवर्नरेट अपनी जम्मर का अन आप उमजाले नो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट को मांगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। यह किटिमिज्म कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट अमरीका और इन आदि के पास अन की

[भी डां ना० तिकारी]

जीव मानवे वहों जाती है, सिवायेस्त है। चूंकि देवर पकड़ा है इस वास्ते उसको पक्ष के लिए दूसरे देवों के पास जाना पड़ता है। असी उस दिन गोपालन साहब ने कहा कि केरल को जावल नहीं दोगे तो हम यहां चेरा डालेंगे। जब चेराव ही आप डालेंगे और गवर्नरेंट को चलने नहीं देंगे और साथ ही यह भी कहेंगे कि बाहर भाग के लिए न जाओ, किसी के यहां आ कर भीक भत मांगों, तो ये दोनों बातें कैसे साथ साथ चल सकती हैं। मैं जाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप जरा गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

एक और बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात एक अनपालुल बात जल्द है। पर जहरी है। मुझे याद है कि 1953 में हर स्टेट गवर्नरेंट की ओं मांग थी भ्रम की बह बहुत ही इनफेंटिड मांगें थीं। उस समय सं० ३०० दोस्तु लाहूर यहां फाइनेंस बिनिस्टर थे। तब उन्होंने फूँड सबमिटी हटा दिया। जब सबमिटी हट गई तब बब जगह से भ्रम की मांग बहम हो गई। आज हालत यहू है कि मार्किट रेट में और सबमिटाइंड रेट में बहा अन्तर है। इसलिए आप से अधिक सबमिटाइंड भ्रम डैक भार्किट में बिकता है। इसको न स्टेट गवर्नरेंट रोक पा रही है और सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट रोक पा रही है और रोक भी जायद नहीं सकती है। जहां कहीं आप के प्रश्न प्राइस गारंस में आये, आपकों यह विकायत मुनाने का मिनेयरी बह आनंद ब्लैक भार्किट में जा रहा है। मैं कहूँगा कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप यह भूत्यों में जो डिस्परिटी है इसको इर फैर, और फूँड पर से सबमिटी हटा दें। स्टेट गवर्नरेंट्स को ऐसा देना हो तो इसकी तरह मे आप हैं। भ्रम से भी अधिक ऐसा आप हैं, मूम कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह मे भारेस्टी बराबर करना ठीक नहीं है। आनाज के जाव में, दोपन भार्किट रेट में और सबमिटाइंड रेट में इतना ज्यादा अन्तर पा आप कोनों को देराजा होती है कि वे अंगमार्किट करें और भीमों को काले बाबार में लें।

इस तरक भी वित भवी महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the outset I call the budget presented before this country by our Deputy Prime Minister as anti-national. Therefore, I call it anti-national and I have no reservation in calling the author of the budget as anti-social. The budget that he has presented before us reflects the economic malady of this country, and equally it reflects the obstinacy and the obduracy on the part of the Deputy Prime Minister of this country.

The Economic Survey of 1966-67 reveals something which is alarming. I have gone through the publication, the Economic Survey of 1966-67, which presents a black and bleak picture of this country. Let me quote:

"Production actually declined in many industries based on agricultural, raw materials and the growth rate of industrial output was rather low."

At another page, it says:

"The balance of payment came under severe pressure because of lower exports of agriculture-based products on larger payments from export earnings on account of food and fertiliser imports and debt servicing."

Yet at another page, it is said:

"Apart from domestic supply shortages the setback in the export sector reflects the adverse impact of temporary trade disturbances following the devaluation of the rupee as well as depressed demand conditions in some foreign markets."

At another page, it says:

"Indian exports to the U.K. fell by about 20 per cent during the

latter half of 1966 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year."

Finally, the Economic Survey also says:

"There was marked fall in India's share of total U.S. imports.

Export shipments to eastern European countries including USSR also showed a sizeable decline to a larger extent. This decline in exports to the Rupee Trade Area resulted from dislocation in the immediate post-devaluation period."

Therefore, the economic survey of the Government of India very clearly reflects the country's present economic malady and our Finance Minister wanted to rectify the mistakes committed. This budget, I have already said, is anti-people, because certain commodities which have been taxed very many times are being placed under the axe of taxation again by the Finance Minister. The common man in the street whose daily necessities of life are coffee, tea, tobacco, is made to suffer, since all these commodities are again taxed by our Finance Minister without any sense of compunction. Our Finance Minister, while he claims through taxation on tobacco Rs. 28.50 annually, has sounded something like a hermit or a Daniel coming for judgment. I quote that passage which is very interesting as well as idiotic. He says:

"I realise that the increase proposed is high but hon. Members and other can at least escape its incidence by reducing consumption and thus perhaps prolong life in the bargain."

It sounds like the Sermon on the Mount. But the Finance Minister thereby claims two considerations. One, by curtailing consumption, the health of the people could be improved; this is one aspect of the issue.

Equally, he is saying thereby "I can get Rs. 28.50 crores as proceeds." I ask the Finance Minister, please help me by explaining. If the unfortunate people of this country completely believe in a sense of *bona fides* and stop smoking completely, once for all, how can he get Rs. 28.50 crores?

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma (Khammam): He does not mind it.

Shri Manoharan: Let him say. I know there are so many agents for him. But in case he believes that in spite of his heavy taxation,—

Shri Morarji Desai: Why ask an idiotic person for an explanation?

Shri Manoharan: Do not get upset yourself. I simply reflect the feelings. Please consider that in the proper light. If he honestly believes that in spite of this heavy taxation the people of this country will never change the smoking habit, another consideration comes. The first consideration is based on genuine misunderstanding and the second consideration is nothing but hypocrisy. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to reconsider certain taxes which have already taxed the people of this country and broken their back. For example, coffee and tea. Probab'y the Finance Minister may not sip tea or coffee. I am sure two commodities will never be taxed in this country—one is goat's milk and another is dry fruits.

15 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not take goat's milk.

Shri Manoharan: This is what I am told by somebody.

Shri Morarji Desai: Your information is all wrong.

Shri Manoharan: You are a Gandhian and you might have followed the Gandhian line. These two commodities may escape the axe of the Finance Minister. All the rest—alumi-

[Shri Manoharan]

nium, tobacco, coffee, tea and everything has come under the axe of the Finance Minister. I hope he will reconsider this with a view to help the people of this country.

I want to draw his attention to the country's present position. The people are suffering under the grinding taxation and mounting foreign loans. The purchasing power of the people is steadily going low. The Indian rupee has gone down in its value and in the international world, the Indian rupee is a sick person. I can call it a pageboy attending to the Dollar Goddess. The Government of India not only devalued the rupee in its value, but recently they have devalued the size of the Indian currency also. Throughout, frustration prevails. Throughout people to have lost their confidence in the Government. Everywhere, crisis after crisis is developing—cotton crisis, sugar crisis and so on. I think our Finance Minister's attention might have been drawn to the scarcity of sugar which we, Members of Parliament, suffered of the last 10 days in the Central Hall. Instead of sugar, we were given some solution, but it is not a proper solution for the economic malady of this country.

Regarding the food situation, the Finance Minister himself knows that, due to no fault of theirs the people of Kerala, Bihar and other States are terribly punished. If I am permitted to say so, the incompetent deeds and misdeeds of the Government of India have landed this country in this pass.

The population problem is simply alarming. Recently I read a news item that two babies are born in India every 3 seconds. In Bihar, a baby is born every 14 seconds. Mr. D. K. Tyagi, Assistant Commissioner of Family Planning in the Central Government told the family planning workers very recently that India with only 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, has 14 per cent of the world's population. We have got our Central

Minister for Family Planning. Dr. Chandrasekar is a very efficient man, trying with his loops and all that, but in spite of that, the population problem is becoming tense and presenting a terrific picture. If that population growth is not checked, how the economy of the country can be improved, only the Finance Minister can say.

Another point, I think it is my duty to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, is that today, for the first time, the nation is having a new experience of exploring federal diversity. The Centre-State relation has already become a subject matter for political discussion. The clean political lead given by the great people of this country during the last general elections must be an eye-opener to the Rip Van Winkles in Delhi. The practice now followed is, the State legislatures are reduced to enlarge municipalities and the State Governments are reduced to nothing. The relation between the Centre and States should be cordial. That will be in the general interest of this country.

For achieving that, what is required today is to rectify the federal imbalance. I want to spend some time on that. The legislative assembly of a State, as I have already told you, has lost its sovereignty on certain counts. The practice has grown up that a legislation that is likely to require the President's Assent must be first submitted to the Government of India and could be introduced in the State legislature only after prior consent and the suggestions given by the Centre incorporated in the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Only where the President's assent is required, not otherwise.

Shri Manoharan: That means the legislative activity of the State becomes largely subordinated to the Centre's pleasures, because the President is aided and guided by the central Ministers especially the Prime

Minister. Therefore, at least in the matter of Concurrent List items this is the position which is most humiliating. Article 248 has snatched away already the residuary powers given to the States, the residuary powers are now with the Centre. Article 220 of the Constitution says that when a Bill has been passed by the Assembly of the State it shall be presented to the Governor who shall declare either he assents to the Bill or withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President. This explains very clearly that despite the State sovereignty that we are talking of—the State has its own sovereignty within the framework of the Constitution—so far as the State is concerned each and every power is gradually being taken away by the Centre.

The clarion call today is, I think, decentralisation of power. When a State Government goes to the Central Government, whether with a begging bowl or not, for economic or financial assistance, our Finance Minister has got a ready-made reply that there is no finance. Shri Masani, while he opened the debate, was very forcibly arguing that this Government had it been wise could have saved to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But, unfortunately, we have lost that Rs. 200 crores. That is not through the fault of the State Governments. When they come for any aid or finance the Central Government easily tells them that there is no finance. I think it is proper to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the point that amounts to the tune of Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 9 crores are being wasted on khadi. The economics of khadi is a farce and substandard materials have already been manufactured and accumulated in the godowns. Who is to be held responsible for this heavy loss which the country is suffering from? Therefore, when a State Government comes to you with a view to receiving some help, I doubt very much whether you should have the face to reject that request simply saying that there is no finance.

Our Finance Minister, I am told, has suggested a ten per cent cut in the general administrative expenditure. This has been a tall talk for the past so many years. We have been hearing it often and we are tired of it. Now a situation has arisen when a fresh dynamic fresh outlook has to be introduced in the problems that crop up and each State should be given its due rights. Because, hereafter I want to tell the Finance Minister the denial of economic self-respect and independence to the States and over-centralisation of monetary control in Delhi must give place to a mutually respectable semi-independent status to the States. I think that is the only way out to establish cordial relations.

So far as my Government in Madras is concerned, *Sir, you know better* that immediately after the Congress Government was toppled by the great people of my State, while we were asked to steer the ship of State by the people of Madras, the rice stock position in Madras city proper was simply alarming, and it was to the tune of only 500 tons, brought about by the previous Congress Government, hardly sufficient for a few days and throughout the State the stock position was 85,000 tons. But, within three weeks due to DMK Government's intensive procurement system, we could be able to augment the stock position from 500 to 15,000 tons in city proper and throughout the whole of Tamilnad from 85,000 tons to 4,25,000 tons. Of course, that created a sort of fascination for the Central Government.

By that time, the people of Kerala raised a banner of revolt against the Central Government, not because it is their choice; revolt is not a honeymoon for anybody; on the contrary, the people of Kerala were given to that extent, finding no other action to take. They was the position of the people of Kerala. They approached the Central Government. And what the Central Government did is every-

[Shri Manoharan]

body's guess. Then, we, the DMK Government, assured the Chief Minister of Kerala rice to the tune of 10,000 tons. We had given it also.

What I want to impress upon the Finance Minister is this. Within our capabilities and abilities, the non-Congress Ministry of Madras State is trying to provide enough food, clothing and shelter for the people of my State. If my State, out of affection—perhaps not out of affection but out of correct understanding—is assisted at least partly by the Finance Minister, I can assure you on the floor of this House that we can be able to feed so many States in the whole of India. That we could do.

Shri Morarji Desai: A very tall order.

Shri Manoharan: Whether it is a tall order or small order, it is up to you to decide.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have decided.

Shri Manoharan: Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister, without any sense of prejudice and emotion to decide . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: Where is the question of prejudice? It is on your side.

Shri Manoharan: Then I come to another important subject. The Tuticorin port has been the dream of Tamilnad. Recently I read a press report which says:

"The Tuticorin Port Trust at its recent meeting passed a resolution urging the Government to continue to finance the deep sea harbour scheme and complete it speedily. There were reports that the Tuticorin Deep Sea Harbour Scheme was likely to be dropped and fishing harbour would be completed by spending Rs. 1 crore. Already Rs. 5 crores had been spent on this."

I want to say something on that. The State Government was made to understand that the Tuticorin port scheme will be taken up. Believing the Central Government's bona fides the State Government has already spent money to the tune of Rs. 1 crores. They have acquired land to the tune of 500 acres and Rs. 30 lakhs has been spent by the Government of Madras for water supply. Everybody was under the impression that the scheme will be taken up. Now we read from the papers that Dr. Bhatia has submitted a report stating that this scheme is not feasible and, therefore, it may be dropped. I want to know from the Finance Minister categorically whether he had decided to drop the scheme or he is going to take up this scheme, thereby helping the Government of Madras. They have already spent Rs. 5 crores on this though spending crores is nothing to them. Considering the complete helplessness on the part of our government, I would request the Finance Minister at least to consider the suggestions which I want to make.

The current year's assistance for the State's plans is only Rs. 56 crores as against last year's Rs. 61 crores. This reduction will entail sharp setback in the implementation programme of the State plans. Programmes of very high priorities such as those relating to minor irrigation, electrification and power projects come under the State plans and the tempo of implementation of the programmes will suffer with consequent adverse effects on both agricultural and industrial production. The point is that even the available Central assistance is not distributed evenly with the result that some States which are on the whole managing their own affairs prudently get less than their proportionate share. If this trend persists, there will be no incentive for sound financial management at State level.

At the root of this problem of increasing dependence of States on the Centre is the mounting incidence of debt services and interest charges in the State budget. I want to give some figures to the Finance Minister. On the 15th August, 1947 the total debt owed by the provincial governments to the Central Government was only about Rs. 44 crores. By the end of the current year it will be nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. Taking Madras alone, debt due to the Government of India, which was about Rs. 12 crores in 1950, will now be over Rs. 300 crores.

There has been a corresponding increase in the interest obligation also. As against only Rs. 41 lakhs spent as interest by the Madras Government paid to the Government of India in 1950-51, this year it will have to pay well over Rs. 14 crores. That is interest alone. When it is remembered that Madras gets about Rs. 30 crores as its share of Central taxes, it will be realised that the State has to pay back nearly half of what it gets from the Central taxes.

Loans taken by States from the Centre have not all been utilised for remunerative purposes and projects; that is why the Fourth Finance Commission recommended that the entire question of indebtedness of States should be reviewed on the basis of a detailed study and report by a competent personality to be set up for the purpose. This study will naturally take some time but meanwhile is it difficult to provide ad hoc relief in the form of moratorium on interest payments as proposed by the Chief Minister of Madras so that the States may press on with minor irrigation and other agricultural production schemes.

Then, another point is that the framers of our Constitution, I think, did envisage certain development in the field of finance. When the Constitution was framed, income-tax was visualised as the main balancing

factor for transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, but income-tax has ceased to be a large source of revenue today; on the contrary, excise duties have taken over its place. Again, Madras is terribly neglected by the Centre. Excise duties have replaced income-tax as the most elastic resource. Union excise duties yield Rs. 1,150 crores while the divisible pool of income-tax excluding Union surcharge, advance collections etc. is only Rs. 176 crores in the current year. The distribution of 75 per cent of this tax among the States has not, therefore, provided them any great relief. The States' share of Union excise duties should therefore be stepped up from the present low level of 20 per cent. Even, among the taxes on income, the corporation tax is more important than income-tax. In the current year corporation tax is expected to bring in Rs. 350 crores. Further industrial development will be only through the agency of companies and the States play a big part in providing economic overheads, such as power, water supply, technical education etc., which promote industrial advancement. Therefore I will request the Finance Minister that he should see that corporation tax is sharable. Now, the entire tax goes to the Central Government and not even a single State is permitted to receive the fruits of their own industrial development because the economic overheads that have been provided by the Government of each and every State are simply taken away by the Central Government. All this should be taken into consideration.

So far as food problem is concerned, I have already said, this problem should be treated as a problem of national importance. I am one of those who believe that in food problem, for heavens sake, let us not introduce politics. So far as leadership of D.M.K. in the Madras State is concerned that can be well-established and explained by what the Chief Minister of Madras has

[Shri Manoharan]

said on May 23. The Chief Minister who is the Chairman of the Bihar Famine Relief Committee requested the people of Madras State saying:

"It is really heart-rending to see the people of Bihar in great distress and incapable of addressing themselves to the ways and means of escape from this disaster. Agricultural operations and other productive activities have been rendered impossible in many parts of the State. The crisis that is confronting Bihar can be solved only by national endeavour and this must cut across all barriers of province, caste, religion and social status."

This expresses the dynamic lead of the Government of Madras. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to treat all the States equally in the sense that the revenues which are distributed should be based on collection and population. The Centre-State relationship should also be strengthened. That is for the welfare of the Centre itself.

So far as the people of this country are concerned, they have got a sort of feeling that Morarji means taxes and taxes mean Morarji. It is a good equation anyway.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should also tax you.

Shri Manoharan: But, I think, our Finance Minister should come out from this rut and that he should shed away what is called a sort of puritan outlook and stop sermonising the people of this country. Mr. Masani has very clearly said—of course, in certain matters we may not have our own relative ideology—that instead of this archaic Budget, this Budget should have been a revolutionary and a dynamic one. But we cannot expect it from the Congress Benches, specially the Treasury Benches. We know the prejudices and the feelings of our Finance Minister. In spite of all

that, I like him because of his own convictions. If he thinks that what he does is right, even if the heavens fall, he will never budge an inch from that. But whether it is a good policy in the politics of the country has to be considered. As a man he is perfectly a man of earnest convictions and a man with sincerity of purpose. But as a politician and a statesman who is entrusted with some job to do for this country and who is expected to deliver the goods for the nation, he should have some consideration for the common man of this country.

This country, for the last twenty years, because of the misrule of the Congress Party, suffers a lot. Unless and until our Finance Minister tries to understand what is written on the wall, I doubt very much if this Government can continue till 1968. My wish is that this Government should continue, and let it continue. But if a Budget like this comes as a bolt from the blue, the already infuriated people of this country will never tolerate this Government. I request the Finance Minister to consider this. We are reflecting the feelings of the people. I think, I can reflect the true feelings of the people more clearly than anybody because we have got a State with a solid majority. In Madras State, the Congress is, once and for all, finished and it is the last nail on the coffin of the Congress Party. Therefore, the Congress Party can never revive there. I do not like this, but it is the decree of the country, the order of the nation and the judgement of the people.

Let me summarise what I have given to our Finance Minister.

Try to maintain the relations with States favourably; for heaven's sake, do not have a political prejudice while you approach the problem of non-Congress Governments. I am told that you have not got that; I think you will continue that.

Regarding certain projects that we have taken up, you should see that they are expedited more funds should be allotted for them. The stock reply that you are always giving 'no finance' should be stopped. Everywhere the reply from the Finance Minister, the reply from the Government of India, is this: "no finance". If an industry is asked, you say, 'no foreign exchange'. The foreign exchange has been drained because of these people; 'no finance' is because of these people. Finance is there in plenty but you should have the mind to distribute. For example, it has been our rosy dream for the past so many years that the railway line from Tinnevelly to Nagarkoil via Kanyakumari should be completed; the survey has been undertaken; that report has been already prepared and everything has been done. After five or six years, I asked the Railway Minister the other day as to what happened to the scheme. Our Railway Minister was clever enough in telling—probably the infection of the Finance Minister—"no finance". This sort of reply will never deliver the goods. Certain important projects which we have taken up should be definitely completed and for that, we request the help of the Central Government. I am told that the Finance Minister had his own appreciation of the financial difficulties of Madras State. I think that appreciation should grow and he should see that something is provided for the people of Madras. Already in the Plan project, we have I think, lost to the tune of Rs. 48 crores and that should be compensated somehow.

Regarding the budget provisions, I hope, the Finance Minister, while he starts replying, will definitely say that the taxes on coffee, tea and tobacco are lifted. By that he can win over the hearts and minds of the people of this country for long. Do not think that you have committed yourself and, therefore, you cannot

come out. This is your country; the people are like your children and you can show some consideration towards the people of this country. Errors have somehow been committed. While you were out of the Cabinet, this devaluation came. We know what was your reaction then. You deliberately said, 'not only the Indian rupee has been devalued and raped; the country has been devalued'. You have expressed noble sentiments. Now you have come back to the Government because of that noble sentiment. I request you to reconsider the budget proposals which are anti-social, anti-national and anti-people. At least spare the common people; they form 90 per cent of the population of this country. You just squeeze the industrialists. The moneyed people have got unaccounted money; but unfortunately the unaccounted money has not been unearthed by you. People are telling—I do not know how far it is true—that the unaccounted money has been injected, during the time of Elections, into the Congress Party. I do not know whether it is a fact or otherwise.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): Only Congress?

Shri Manoharan: You know better.

I now conclude with a request to the Finance Minister to come out with certain tax relief to the people of this country.

Shri Shantilal Shah (Bombay—North-West): I propose to make a few observations on the budget presented to the House, not as an economist, but as to what possibly can be done.

Our expenditure has been rising, and the maximum rise has been under the head 'Defence'. In order to protect this country, we ought to defend ourselves well. But could we not economise on defence without

[Shri Shantilal Shah]

impairing the efficiency of the machine? I remember having read that in the United States when Mr. McNamara became the Defence Secretary, he examined all the defence installations and rationalised them; some of them were closed, and some were improved. On the whole, the total military efficiency of the United States was improved and the total expenditure was brought down. Such a thing ought to be possible in this country. I am no expert, but if the Finance Minister makes a request to the Defence Minister, he and his officers can certainly have a searching look at our defence expenditure so that we can bring down the expenditure without impairing the efficiency of our machine. That does not seem to be impossible and such a thing ought to be done. I am not asking for reduction of expenditure which would bring down efficiency, but consistent with efficiency, economy must be possible.

The main illness in our economy at present is the rising prices. What is necessary is to bring about a stability in prices. How is that stability to be brought about? We talk of inflation; we talk of drought and we talk of less production. So far as agriculture is concerned, I find that in this House we are having a lot of discussion about the chemical fertilisers and we have been discussing the question of public sector versus private sector. We have been discussing foreign collaboration, and also price controls and so on. I would request that Government may not get involved in these ideological questions. The immediate question before us is to have fertilisers. After fertilisers are produced in abundance to meet the needs of the country, Government can take over such of the factories as they like, but to waste time on a discussion of public sector versus private sector, foreign collaboration and so on is to land the country on a set-back. If we lose even one monsoon, that is so much of a loss to us.

The next point that I would like to stress is about organic manure, namely dung, dry leaves, household refuse etc. If we paid even one-tenth of the attention and spend even one-tenth of the amount that we are spending on the inorganic manures, I think we would be able to achieve good results. I am speaking from some experience about these things, because these organic manures have been tried and tried successfully, and they have been certified as successful by the Pusa Research Institute officers. These experiments have been tried at a place called Kora Kendra in Bombay. With almost no expenditure, and with the addition of just a little chemical, the result has been wonderful. I would, therefore, suggest, that while spending money on the chemical fertilisers we may also spend money on organic manures.

The other thing is about the zoning system. I have not been able to reconcile myself to the food zones. If an individual who had plenty of food in his house or one trader who had kept foodgrains in his shop did not part with it or sell it to others, we would call them hoarders. But if one State does it, we give it a respectable name of zoning and, therefore, it has a sanctity. Thereby, we are undermining the unity of the country, and we are creating amongst ourselves the sense of State versus State, citizen versus citizen. If the subsidies now given by the Centre are abolished, most of the States would come forward with their full production rather than given figures for our consumption; possibly, that might help.

I will now refer to industry and industrial labour, I think the time has now come when we should think of linking wages with production. If the wages are linked with the cost of living index without any reference to production, it will lead to inflation. I would make a small suggestion which I consider practicable. Under the Bonus Act, every factory, whether it makes a profit or not, has to pay a

4 per cent minimum bonus. That bonus is, in a form, a wage, a payment to be compulsorily made, whether the man produces or does not produce, and, therefore, it is a wage.

Now, it should be possible to work out a scheme whereby—I am not saying that the payment to be made by the employer should be reduced below 4 per cent—this 4 per cent may be distributed amongst labour in that factory in proportion to the production achieved by each worker. It is a scheme which can be worked out. If the employer works out a scheme and his workers agree, that scheme may be accepted. If they do not agree, the scheme can be worked out by either a tribunal or another body and that scheme should be put through. Unless we now put an element of productivity in the wages of industrial labour and a beginning is made, I am afraid we are going to have higher and higher wages with no corresponding upturn in the production.

Another suggestion which I would make concerns the behaviour of labour. Labour today seems to have all the rights and very few responsibilities. Some labour leaders think that their hold on labour can be proved by their capacity to bring about a strike, and Government also have the belief that those labour leaders are powerful who can bring about strikes. It is easy to bring about a strike. The strength or influence of a labour leader or labour union has to be tested only on their ability to keep labour at work. Even when there is provocation, there are other remedies for it. Those who ask labour to go on strike at the slightest provocation, and sometimes without it, in order to show to the world and the Government that they are powerful labour leaders, ought to be put down. I find both in the States and at the Centre a tendency to negotiate when the strikes are illegal. I do not mind all strikes being made legal. Make all the strikes legal. But I find that even when a strike is illegal Government intervenes and negotiates.

Thus they are encouraging illegal strikes. If the strike was illegal the law was to operate, they ought to be prosecuted. Therefore, in the case of illegal strikes make them legal, if you please. But as long as they are illegal, do not negotiate with the strikers.

A recent development in labour is the tendency to gherao. It is going to lead to very serious consequences. Gherao is certainly a criminal offence. It is wrongful confinement and is cognisable. It does not matter if Shri Dange calls it a legitimate weapon. He has no right to do so. In this country, there is a law. But in my opinion, this gherao is a small or abridged edition of what the Red Guards are doing in China. If therefore immediate action is not taken both by the States and the Centre to put down this activity, some day...

Shri Yogendra SMRITI (Begusarai): This is in continuation of Gandhiji's satyagraha.

श्री श्री राम शिंहः गन्त चान हैं।

श्री कृष्ण तिकारी (वेनिया)ः दृष्टि हैं।

Shri Shantilal Shah: I hope Gandhiji's name will not be brought in. I try to avoid it. I know it was mentioned that Gandhiji did allow picketing. Gherao is very far from picketing. It is a very poor argument to say that Gandhiji said so. Let us meet argument with argument. My hon. friend made a reference to Gandhiji's name. As far as Gandhiji's name is concerned, we have much greater right to rely on him than those gentlemen opposite.

श्री रमेश (पुरी)ः आप गांधीजी पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

Shri Shantilal Shah: I do not bring in his name in this. I am trying to state a simple fact that unless there

[*Shri Shantilal Shah*]

is order, unless there is uninterrupted production in this country, no amount of invocation of names of any man, great or small, is going to matter. Therefore, I am only saying: let the law of the land be observed.

श्री इस्हाक सामनी (धरमरोहा) :
उत्पादन कैप्टिलिस्ट घटा रहे हैं, कारबानेवार घटा रहे हैं।

Shri Shantilal Shah: I thought I was speaking. This is a House of debate and discussion, not one where words are thrown at each other. The only thing I can do is to disregard the hon. Member and treat his words with contempt.

I also read recently that Government were thinking of taking over some sick textile mills. I hope they will think again about it. I have had some experience of running sick textile mills. All mill's are not sick for the same reason.

श्री इस्हाक सामनी : इसीलिये यह वान कह रहे हैं।

Shri Shantilal Shah: It may be that some mill's are sick. Now, why are the mills closing down? The reasons are various. In those cases where the mills have closed down on account of inefficient management, this remedy might work. In those cases where due to shortage of capital the mill is in difficulty, supply of capital may work. But where the mill is outdated, the machinery is worn out and is not capable of sufficient production, takeover of a sick mill will be no remedy.

What would be the result? There would be a corporation in the public sector. All the mills which are productive and which yield profits will remain in the private sector and all the mills which are sick and unproductive will come in the hands of the Government. And what is the Government going to do with it? Will

they go on paying full wages with less production? If they want to maintain employment in the textile industry, the best way would be to scrap these inefficient units and set up new units in the co-operative sector, or in the public sector if you please, but to take over sick mills in order to maintain employment is only a temporary remedy, and he who thinks of it as a permanent remedy will come into trouble.

I now refer to a number of young men whom I have met in Bombay who have returned from foreign countries. They come with hopes, they come with dreams, they make applications to Government for starting industries, they are in need of funds, but the procedure of getting a licence for them to set up even a small industry is so long and so complicated that the young men for two or three years cannot go ahead with anything. The result has been that most of them get frustrated, ultimately take up some job somewhere. These young men's enthusiasm, their ability, their training, ought to be utilised for the betterment of this country. We are thinking of insuring crops. Here is the youthful crop of this country which can be put into productive activities. They have enthusiasm, they have learnt the technique. Even if they make a small loss, what does it matter? Can we not take an insurance on them and can we not run that risk so that they can be put into industries where they can do some fruitful work for the country?

As far as public undertakings are concerned, some of them do make a profit, but by far and large they do not seem to be doing well. The Government is borrowing today at a rate of interest which varies between 5 and 8 per cent. If, having borrowed at a rate of interest between 5 and 8 per cent, we invest the same amount of money in an undertaking where the profits are less than 5 per cent,

then the Government is obviously making a loss, and that loss is being made at the cost of the public. It is merely an ideological obsession. I am not suggesting that industries should not be in the public sector. Certain industries will have to be in the public sector, and they should not be allowed in the private sector, but we seem to have an ideological obsession, almost a craze that everything should be in the public sector.

Take the case of LIC. Some years ago if one wanted to insure oneself, the insurance agent would take the life out of him, come to him morning, afternoon and evening, today, tomorrow. A few years ago I wanted to take group insurance for certain concerns where I have an interest of four to five hundred persons. The LIC had a scheme. I wrote a letter, nobody came. I sent a message. After a week, two persons came, they brought some literature. I put them half a dozen queries, and they were unable to answer. Naturally I wanted to know exactly where I stood. When I asked them what they will do in this case, on this premium, all that they said was that they would go back to their office and come back to me with their reply. They promised to come within ten days. More than five years are over, they have not come.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junadh): Were you a Minister at that time?

Shri Shantilal Shah: I was.

What I am suggesting is this. Take the LIC. Could it not be split into half a dozen units operating all over the country, so that they will compete between themselves and within themselves. Those units which do well will get a better return, those units which do not do well will not get a better return, but we shall be able to judge; instead of having this monopolistic position where the off-

cers only demand wages, they will have to compete to show results.

Today the total inturance is increasing, that is because we are getting more and more life insurance minded, not because they are putting in better work, just as the newspaper reading public is increasing, so also the insuring public is increasing.

In the case of public sector undertakings, in many cases they are corporations. Their balance sheets come before us a long time after the close of the year and we cannot know what happens. Parliamentary control is dilatory and ineffective. The control must be immediate and effective. Why cannot we turn some of them into public or private limited companies? A few them already are. The Hindustan Anti-biotics is a limited company. If we sold their shares in the public, two results will follow. The will have to comply with the Companies Act and publish their balance sheets within a limited time. Their shares will be quoted in the market and immediately we shall know whether the company is doing well or not doing well. If they are doing well, the price of the shares will go up; otherwise prices will go down. I am not suggesting that the whole capital must be given out to shareholders. . .

मेरी दृष्टिकोण सामग्री : गडकों को भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर मेरे लिये ।

Shri Shantilal Shah: I have decided to treat these interruptions with contempt. 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of these shares can certainly be sold out . . . (Interruptions.)

MR. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members had their say; they should listen now

Shri Shantilal Shah: That will reduce the financial burden on the Government and the share market will

[Shri Shantilal Shah]

give an immediate indication whether the concern is doing well or not. That will also give an indication through the balance sheet how the company is progressing. If we borrow at the rate of 5 or 8 per cent, we ought to see that our investments yield something more. Of course Defence or things like that are not in this category. A suggestion was made that the investment of black market money may be allowed in buildings, as in Belgium. May I suggest that in some of the Government, corporations where the yield is very low, one or two per cent, similar investment may be permitted. I do not know how it will result. But these are ideas which could be considered.

It is easy for us to say that the whole country must tighten its belt and export. I would earnestly appeal that we should not export articles of consumption till the internal demand is fully satisfied. We export bananas. It is the only cheap fruit which a common man enjoys. By the export of bananas we earn a few lakhs. I would rather give up these few lakhs, as the satisfaction which comes to us from the import of a little more machinery is disproportionate to the dissatisfaction which we are causing in this country by raising the price of these articles. Similarly, why should we go on exporting sugar if our needs are not met? The same thing can be said about oil, oil seeds and oil cakes. Today ghee is not available. Why export oil and import machinery? Is it not desirable that we allow satisfaction to our own country, among our own nationals rather than export oil seeds and oil cake and import machinery about which there is little corresponding satisfaction among the ordinary consumer. He is the man who rules, not we; he is the man for whom we should do some thing.

Shri J. R. Kripalani (Guna): He is the man who should suffer.

Shri Shantilal Shah: For how long? I am happy at the way in which taxes have been imposed this year. In fact I once told a newspaper editor that he ought to give a picture of a man with a pair of shoes made in a factory, sitting in an office with terelene suit in front of a table, who smokes a cigar and takes a cup of tea or coffee.

This is the one man on whom only the taxes fall. All the other persons are not so heavily taxed.

An hon. Member: Cigar smoking.

Shri Shantilal Shah: If the hon. Minister had taxed beedies, perhaps they would have asked, "Why don't you tax cigars and why do you tax beedies?" So, anything which you tax immediately becomes the common man's need! The point is that the common man's needs also have to be taken into account in a proper manner.

Now, there are two suggestions about the proposed taxation to be levied. One is about the deduction at source, the interest, commission, etc. I will dilate on it later on when we come to the Finance Bill. The postal rates on the newspapers seems to be a very difficult thing. A newspaper in a district which has four standard pages is priced at about eight paise. The postal rate on that newspaper will be five paise. Now, the big newspaper perhaps can afford it. Their prices are high, and the newspapers are distributed by the newspaper proprietors, wherever there is a good demand, through their agents. But in a village, where an agency cannot subsist or is not economical, the newspaper is sent by post. The General public are educated through newspapers in a democracy. Therefore, if the public are to be educated through newspapers, this impost on newspapers is going to hit them. As the big newspapers today have an air surcharge.

the smaller newspapers will begin to have a postal surcharge. A newspaper which costs eight paise cannot have a postal rate of five paise. That would be uneconomic to the small newspapers and also will lead to a retardation of the spread of education, political and economic.

These are the few thoughts which I thought necessary to place before the House on this occasion. I will not take more time of the House.

Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget is rather disappointing because it envisages regressive taxation. The whole taxation is designed to put a burden on the common man. Everybody gets relief except the poorer sections of the society, and it is for the first time after Independence that the excise duties alone constitute the additional resources of the Government, in this budget. Therefore, I do not commend the levy of excise duties. But the consumer goods, which are used by the common man, especially the tax on shoes, on tea and on coffee and the higher postal rates coupled with an increase on railway fare, will very much hit the common man. Therefore, we cannot approve of the levy of the excise duties on those goods.

As you know, after all, the additional excise duties are bringing only Rs. 115 crores as additional resources during this year, and this amount could have been managed by a cut in the administrative expenditure and a better collection of income-tax arrears.

15.53 hrs.

[**Smti BAL RAJ MADHOK** in the Chair]

After all, the income tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 853 crores have been accumulating all these years; in spite of enforcement laws and all these measures that have been taken, we were unable to collect such huge arrears so far. Even a 10 to 15 per cent of better collection of these

arrears and a 10 per cent cut in the administrative expenditure could have brought more revenues, more resources, than what we are going to get today through these additional taxes in the form of excise duties on consumer goods. The Finance Minister, under the present circumstances, in the present economy, should have thought it better to do that, than to have levied the additional burden on the common man.

As regards agriculture, I welcome the "new agricultural strategy" which has been formulated in the budget. I welcome it because the Finance Minister realises the importance of augmenting the food production in the country in view of the large imports every year which lead to rise in prices and drain our finances and foreign exchange. But unfortunately surplus States like Andhra, which is giving more than 6 lakhs tons of rice to other deficit States, every year, are not properly looked after by the Centre. Under the present conditions in the country, it is better to be a deficit State than a surplus State! For example, Rs. 118 crores are being provided as food subsidy. This has been squarely condemned by even senior Congressmen like Mr. Hanumanthaia, Mr. Tiwary and others. This is draining our finances. We propose to collect through excise duties Rs. 115 crores, but by way of subsidy we are draining about Rs. 118 crores. This should be discounted because it puts the deficit States at an advantageous position and harms the interests of surplus States. It also tends to create a desire in the deficit States to ask for more, and whatever foodgrains they have in their State can be sold in the black market or open market by the traders there. Also, I do not think giving food subsidy is constitutionally correct. It is against the Constitution, because it is an arbitrary and highly discriminatory measure. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister that this subsidy can be confined to States which are

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

badly affected by famine like Bihar and parts of UP, and it should be discontinued in the case of other States which are better off. In this way, we can save about Rs. 80 crores, which can be utilised for agriculture. Andhra requires huge amounts for augmenting food production. This money can be given to Andhra.

There are big irrigation projects in progress in Andhra like the Nagarjunasagar project, one of the biggest in the world, with an irrigation potential of about 22 lakh acres. It would take two years to complete the project, for which the State would require about Rs. 40 crores more. We know how public money is wasted by not providing adequate funds in time. For example, originally the Nagarjunasagar project was estimated to cost only Rs. 96 crores if completed in time. But due to want of funds provided by the Central Government, it took many years and the revised estimate had gone up to Rs. 180 crores, i.e. an increase of Rs. 70 crores. By now we have already spent Rs. 120 crores and yet we have not completed this. Once it is completed and 22 lakh acres come under cultivation, I do not think there would be any necessity to import any foodgrains, particularly rice from other countries. The Finance Minister has said in his speech that in spite of our best efforts, rice is not available even in outside markets. We have been importing 5 to 6 lakh tons of rice from outside at a very great cost. There is abundance of wheat, not rice. Andhra is in a position to supply this rice provided sufficient central assistance is given for the completion of the projects which are in progress now and which can be completed in 1 or 2 years.

16 hrs.

Similarly, Sir, there is the Pochampad project which has an irrigation potential adequate enough to irrigate

six lakh acres of land. That also was to be completed in a year or two but no central assistance is provided with the result that the entire staff, the whole administration that is there is completely bogged down because they have no funds and they have nothing to do. This is one of those projects which can irrigate five to six lakh acres even during its construction stage by stage. Then there is the Nizamsagar project in Andhra Pradesh having more than 3.5 lakh acres under it. This project was completed by the Nizam thirty years ago but it got completely silted. Funds to the tune of Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores are required for augmenting the water supply to the full level. This amount has not been provided in spite of the fact that the largest sugar factory in Asia known as the Nizam Sugar Factory, the Co-operative Sugar Factory, and a number of other factories situated in that district have been affected. The whole economy of the district has been disrupted due to this. Instead of making a profit to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs per year these sugar factories are now incurring a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs per year. Unless immediate central assistance is provided to Andhra Pradesh to the tune of Rs. 40 crores outside of the Plan assistance during the next two years, it will not be possible to complete those projects and also supply any rice that we used to supply to other States.

You know, Sir, several States promised to supply rice, during the recent Chief Ministers' Conference, to the deficit States—for instance, Punjab and others. Promises are easily made, but in practice in place of lakhs of tons they have supplied only some thousands of tons, because of different complex of governments and because the Central Government was not able to press the State Governments very much. In spite of the fact that Shri Gopalan stated the other day

that the Government of Madras is keeping several lakh tons in its possession, they were not in a position to supply any quantity even as a temporary measure to other deficit States. But Andhra Pradesh, Sir, very ungrudgingly supplied whatever surplus stocks they had to the other deficit States including Bihar to which State they have supplied only during the last month some 20,000 tons of seeds. In one month, you will be pleased to know, Sir, the State has supplied 60,000 tons of rice to various other States including Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

Therefore, what I submit is, Andhra Pradesh being a surplus State, Andhra Pradesh being the largest consumer of fertilisers, if we want to develop agriculture, if we want to be self-sufficient in the matter of food, if we want to stop the drain on our foreign exchange resources due to import of food—that is what we have been doing in the previous Plans—you should give a few crores of rupees, to the extent of Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 50 crores in the next two or three years and Andhra Pradesh will be able to provide as much rice as we used to get from outside.

There are thousands and thousands of acres of fertile land in Andhra Pradesh which require lift irrigation facilities. There is power shortage in our State because there is no central power plant as in the case of Madras. We have to depend on our own resources. Therefore, in order to keep the tempo of power supply to the projects that are on hand, we further require about Rs. 20 crores. Then several lakh acres will come under lift irrigation scheme and we will be able to energise so many pump sets which are badly needed by the peasants.

In the matter of fertilisers you will be surprised to know, Sir, that whatever scant supply was allotted in the past has been diverted to other States. Ships that came with fertiliser and not berthed in the Vishakhapatnam

Port were at the last moment diverted to other States under political pressure. That is the situation that is obtaining in our State. Fertilizer, earmarked for Andhra Pradesh, after having been loaded in ships, whenever it comes to the ports of Andhra, at the last minute a message comes diverting them to some other State. So, when the State requires fertilizer and aid, they are not provided in time. Therefore, the Centre cannot complain if in future Andhra ceases to be a surplus State and is not able to supply rice to other States.

Then, the Government is used to act—at least that is the impression that is being created—under pressure. The Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh, perhaps 90 per cent, being Congress Members may not be able, I believe, to exert pressure as the Members coming from Kerala. The other day they threatened with dharna or whatever it is in this Parliament unless the Central Government supplied whatever they wanted. The Centre should not give an impression that it will act only under pressure, either from the public or the representatives of the people. It should see the justice of the case, merits of the case, requirements of a particular State and act accordingly, and not on pressure from any section of the people.

Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to allocate sufficient funds to Andhra Pradesh to augment food production. Let not the new agricultural strategy fail, like other schemes. Let it not remain a pious declaration. In order to follow up and implement the new agricultural strategy, on which so much stress has been laid, I would once again appeal to the Finance Minister to allot sufficient funds to Andhra Pradesh, even outside the Plan, so that we may be able to augment our food production and provide as much rice as possible to other deficit States which badly require in the present circumstances.

Shri Bhagavati (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister for presenting a balanced budget. There is really something in balancing the budget of our country at this difficult time. It is not so simple, as Shri Dange wanted to make it out the other day when he spoke. I only wish that the Finance Minister, who knows the value of balanced budget, will see that the housewives will not find it more difficult to balance their domestic budgets. It is gratifying that the Finance Minister has emphasised the need for curbing the rising prices. I hope he will take all possible measures, fiscal and others, to control the prices and stabilise them. If he can do that within six months or so, I will say that it will be a great achievement.

We are all very much concerned with the economic situation of today. It is really disquieting. It was overshadowed by two droughts and two wars. But it should be possible for us to find out how we can overcome these difficulties. We generally say that if the policy is formulated in the right manner, if the programmes are implemented fully, there will be no difficulty.

I put a question to myself whether it is possible to build the economy of a country merely by having a very good budget, merely by having a very good policy and even by implementing that policy. There may be something else which is essential really for the growth and development of a country. I would urge upon the Minister, the people and hon. Members to think over as to what is the basic requirement for the development of a country.

Professor Louis Mumford in his book *Technique and Civilisation* has discussed this question fully. He has analysed how Europe could jump from mediaeval conditions to modern conditions. How was it possible? Was it because of some governmental help? Was it because of some good budget or something else? It is high time that

we pause a little and think what is the answer. Prof. Louis Mumford has said that before the material inventions could be made there was change of minds and habits.

So, I think, it is necessary that we should create a climate to find out the solutions to the various problems which we confront. It is very easy to be eloquent about various problems and difficulties. It is also not difficult to analyse a problem but it is very difficult to find out solutions to a problem—not only financial solutions but technical and scientific solutions. With this end in view, I think, our universities will have to give a new orientation to education.

I do not know whether we have really made substantial original contribution in the field of science and technology and if not, why. I think, this language, English, is the main handicap for our real scientific contribution. English has killed science in this country. We read books on science very well. We pass university examinations very well. We can get doctorates by doing some research in the midst of books. But we have no relation to actual situation in the field and factories. That is why we do not find out the real methods, techniques or tools to improve or increase production. We have not done very much. We may have the complacency or self-satisfaction of saying that we can. We can really, but we have not as yet applied our mind. We cannot ignore that. How we can create a climate for application of our mind so that original contribution can be made is the question.

Personally I feel that in this country we have given much more emphasis to politics and political agitation. That itself is not a bad thing. I would not rule out political agitation at all. I would rather welcome a well-organised political movement or revolution to achieve a desirable political end. Any national political party can organise political agitation. But at present what is happening?

Almost every day in the morning newspaper we read of instances of violence for petty local issues the sorry spectacle of political parties following agitation started by crowd. We may say that politicians are leaders, but in most of these cases politicians are followers. They do not lead. They are led by the crowd. Crowds and groups of people take the initiative, generate feeling and then politicians feel compelled to join; otherwise, they feel that they will not be in a position to lead. This is the state of things which has misdirected our energy. We have seen that our energy is misdirected and wasted. I think, it is high time that we give our thought to this.

We have taken socialism as our objective but I am constrained to say that our pace towards that goal is rather very slow. We have failed to create an impact in the minds of the people that we are serious about socialism. It is a fact; we cannot ignore it. There is only one course open before us today. Either we accept socialism as our goal or we do not accept it. Having small doses of socialism is as bad as small doses of medicine. Small doses of medicine cannot cure a disease; small doses of socialism cannot cure the evil of capitalism. That is why we have to take effective measures in this direction.

I think, not only the Congress Party but also the Opposition Parties are responsible for making the socialism movement weaker in this country. I would like to say a few words to explain what I mean. The Congress Party is responsible in this way that we talk of nationalisation of banks, we talk of putting a ceiling on urban property, we talk of nationalising rice mills, we pass all sorts of resolutions, but we do not go further than that and we get stuck up. The Opposition

Parties, in their enthusiasm to ridicule the socialistic programme of the Congress, say many things which have made socialism movement very weak in this country. The vested interests in the Opposition parties have taken full advantage of it. The Opposition Parties, at least some of them, have tried to focus on the defects and the failures of the Congress Government. They might have succeeded to some extent in creating anti-Congressism but this is at best a negative philosophy and by such negative approach, they have created confusion or void in the ideological field. I may say, they have made confusion worse confounded when after the last General Elections, some of the Opposition Parties who have no ideological link or common ground have combined together, simply to capture governmental power. Nobody knows in this country what is the ideology for which different political parties are working. In the absence of a positive philosophy, a positive ideology, there is chaos and confusion. That is why there is this sense of frustration and misgiving. I think, these are the basic questions to which all parties should give their thought.

Then, I feel, in industry, the workers should have the feeling of participation. As you know, after the Second World War, when the Germans were defeated, there were the Allied powers in Germany and they did not want that Germany should develop industrially and so they even took away some machinery from Germany. Thereupon who built the industries in Germany of which we speak so often? It is the workers who built the industries in Germany. Even the Allied powers did not believe the industrialists at that time because they were pro-Nazis. The trade union workers, generally, were anti-Nazis. I know the President of the German Trade Union Congress. He told me that he was in a concentration camp for years during the Nazi regime, and many other trade union workers were in concentration camps. So, the Allied

[Shri Bhagavati]

powers did not object to building up industries by the workers. The German workers took up this gigantic task and built up the industries in Germany. Here, in this country, we do not allow the workers to participate in industries. We only take half-hearted measures like workers' participation in management and all that. All these haphazard measures will not work. If we want to enthuse the workers, we must create in them a sense of participation. It is the feeling of compartments between private sector and public sector, the employers and the workers, that have created an atmosphere which is not congenial for industrial growth. I hope and trust that Government will pay due attention to this problem.

I want to say a word about agriculture. In India, there was an opposite current when there was mechanical and industrial revolution in Europe. In Europe people had to leave land and go to factory, but in India at that time the people had to give up factory or industry of those days and go to land. As a result there has been more pressure on land in India in modern time than even in the middle ages. In the modern age when in other countries only 12 per cent or 15 per cent or 20 per cent of the people are dependent on land, in this country, even now, 70 per cent of the people depend on land. 70 per cent or 80 per cent of the people cannot be fed by land; it is impossible. That our economy is poor is proved by only one figure and that is that 70 per cent of the people have to depend on land. Therefore, some percentage of this population should go to industry. Otherwise, we cannot give economic holdings to farmers; unless we give economic holdings to farmers, we cannot modernise agriculture, we cannot industrialise agriculture. If we cannot modernise and industrialise agriculture, we cannot solve the food problem. That is why, I would say that this is something which should be looked into.

I also think that we should give much more importance to non-cereal food. In this country we always give importance to cereal food. We have not given much importance or emphasis to the production of non-cereal food. I think we should look into it.

Government should also see that the middle class and lower middle class people get finances for small or medium-sized industries. At present big industrialists get capital from banks or finance corporations. It is an irony of fate that richer sections get the benefit of the socialised capital, but the poorer section of the people, the middle class people, do not enjoy that benefit. They have no bank or anything from which they can get loans. This is an aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Lastly, there is a move for joint consultation about the reorganisation of Assam. I welcome this move. If this move would have been made sometime ago—before the proposal for reorganisation, that would have been much better. Even now I welcome this move and I wish that this move succeeds. I hope it will be possible to find out a formula by which the integrity of the State of Assam will be maintained and at the same time the regional and legitimate political aspirations of the hill people will be satisfied. This is a very important frontier State. I hope it will be possible for us to find out a suitable formula to maintain the integrity of the State.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): The first part of my speech is addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister and the second part to the Finance Minister.

Events in the West Asian theatre of war have moved at a lightning pace. Israel has already reached the eastern bank of the Suez Canal. With this progress of Israel, I think, we have

to consider to what extent we have gone wrong in our ~~foreign~~ policy, particularly as this very policy has resulted in our giving support to U.A.R. This, in my opinion, amounts to a further link in the chain of blunders that the External Affairs Ministry has committed during the last two decades. I hope that even at this late stage it may be possible to revise our foreign policy in this regard. Diplomacy should be dictated by self-interest and executed with finesse.

Somehow we always seem to land ourselves in a position where we lose the support of important and influential friends and also build up at the same time powerful enemies.

But, besides the foreign policy position, what is of greater importance, and to which I should like to draw the attention of the House is that today with the technological advance which is taking place at such a fast speed, what counts is not the strength of numbers or the size of the country but the superiority, the sophistication and the modernised nature of the arms that a country wields. It is on that account that Israel has achieved this outstanding success and it must serve as an eye-opener to us. We should not be complacent, because in such matters complacency can pave the way to disaster. We have some very good and excellent fighting people, but they must be supplied with the most sophisticated and modern arms available. We should not be faced with a situation where the other party may have superior arms. Probably, this has happened with Egypt and it should serve as a warning to us. I would in all earnestness suggest that we must have what I would call a Modernisation of Armaments and Air Force Committee, which should constantly review the position of the technological advance that other countries have achieved with regard to defence armaments and also with regard to air force. We must also build up and strengthen our intelligence to

such an extent that we are in possession of information about the latest developments, and after receiving such intelligence, we should be able to re-equip and to modernise ourselves and to have the necessary sophisticated weapons, which can match the weapons of any enemy whosoever. That committee might also perform a number of other functions, particularly with regard to examining how far we have progressed in our self-sufficiency drive and whether our self-sufficiency drive is going along the right lines. That also is very necessary, because we ought to be able to change the character of our tanks, aeroplanes etc. that we are producing and suit them to the modern requirements or to the standard that other countries have reached. Otherwise, we may find some day that we have machines and tanks which are obsolete, and that would be fatal.

Now, I turn to the budget proper and to the economic aspect of it. As the banks have a secret reserve, I find from a study of the budget, that the Finance Minister also has a secret reserve, in that he has not pointed out in the budget what economies he is going to effect. I believe the economies could be substantial. It is not necessary for him to retrench personnel. We are against retrenchment as it affects the personnel adversely. But what is necessary is to apply the guillotine to a number of undesirable projects or projects which are not likely to yield sufficient return or which would bring about or involve a tremendous amount of wastage. If that guillotine is applied and the outlay on such wasteful projects is reduced, I am sure it would definitely result in considerable economies. May I submit to the Finance Minister that if the monsoon is good, then in about six months' time, he should present before us another budget on the basis of this secret reserve, that is, on the basis of the economies that he would be able to achieve. If he sincerely effects these economies, which I am sure he can do, I feel that he should

(Shri S. S. Kothari)

be able to give substantial relief, which should be evenly distributed over the two sectors, namely excise duties,—because that would directly give relief to the common man,—and direct taxation.

With regard to the excise duties that have been imposed in the current budget, which are to the tune of about Rs. 105.5 crores, most of them are on coffee, tea, cigarettes, footwear, aluminium and so on, and hence, most of them fall on the common man and add to the cost of living. May I submit that it is a fallacy to say that excise duties do not add to the price level? The fact is that if you analyse the price of any commodity, you would find that anything between 10 per cent. and 45 per cent of the price would be on account of excise duty. If these excise duties are reduced, and if an obligation is imposed on the companies in the corporate sector that the reduction in excise duty shall be passed on to the consumer, I think it would give relief to the common man, which is so very necessary today.

The Finance Minister has given certain concessions which would stimulate exports. But this is not the long-term solution. The long-term solution to our export problem is to see that industrial costs are brought down and that the whole inflationary situation is brought under control. Only then would exports be able to compete in the world markets. Unless that long-term solution is adopted, such temporary measures of giving small concessions here and there would just ultimately fail.

I see dark clouds on the export horizon. It may be that the UK will enter the European Common Market. If it does so, our commodities will lose anything between 10 per cent and 45 per cent. We would be losing not only the Commonwealth preference in the UK market, but the Eu-

ropean Common Market tariff may be applied to us. What is necessary is that we should exercise foresight, and negotiate with these European Common Market countries that what we need is not only aid but also trade. These Common Market Countries should be persuaded to reduce their tariff wall against us. If that is done, even if UK enters the ECM, we may not be adversely affected to that extent.

Government should also request the aid-giving countries to forgo the interest we have to pay on loans. It is just a piece of financial jugglery, or shall we say expertise, that we should take a fresh loan to pay the interest due on an earlier loan taken. I do not see the benefit in this arrangement to the aid-giving countries. Therefore, we should make a strong representation to those countries that the interest should be waived.

In the last two years, Government have sought to use deficit financing and inflation as instruments—as Shri Asoka Mehta is fond of saying—to force the pace of development. But these very instruments like Frankenstein's monster are now tending to threaten the very existence of our economy.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Edwin Cannan, a London economist, filed a suit against the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating that the Chancellor was guilty of taking away a certain part of the value of the £ in his (Cannan's) pocket. It may have been a spectacular move. But it really proves that the Government cannot escape its responsibility for the depreciation in the value of the currency. It is poetic justice that even the currency printing master has reduced the size of the new hundred rupee note to that of the old ten rupee note.

As I said earlier, what is necessary is not only economy on the civil and

revenue side, but adequate steps should be taken in regard to the capital-output ratio. What is happening today is that the bureaucrats and civil servants just apply themselves to reach the expenditure targets. They are not concerned whether the expenditure or outlay yields a certain amount of return, nor are they concerned if a part of the investment goes waste. It is absolutely necessary that the maximum return must be obtained from whatever is invested. For that purpose, may I suggest that we need a Minister of Implementation more than a Minister of Planning?

The revival of the capital market would be an anti-inflationary measure, because funds which are used for hoarding and speculation in food-grains and commercial crops, in gold and in land would be in a graduated measure return to the capital market. The capital market needs to be activated.

In order to check inflation, the fundamental remedy is to increase production to the maximum extent. As far as possible, we have to create a glut in commodities. Then only it would be possible to control inflation. It is, I would say, a fortuitous factor, or rather a silver lining to a dark cloud, that much of our installed capacity in industry is idle today. If this could be fully utilised, both in the public and private sectors, we would be able to achieve maximum production and quick returns within a short time. That would help in reducing the immensity of our problems.

I would put forward five positive suggestions. Firstly, as I said, existing installed capacity in the private and public sectors must be fully utilised and efforts must be made to complete projects under construction. Any further loans that are given to public enterprises must be linked with efficiency. If a public

sector enterprise is efficient, if it is HMT for example, we have no objection to a loan being given to them, but if it is an enterprise like Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, which is losing crores of national money, further loans should not be given.

Secondly, public expenditure and outlay must be cut by about five per cent.

Thirdly, taxation should be rationalised. Here may I point out that the Japanese Finance Minister, a few months ago increased public expenditure by 15 per cent, and he reduced taxes by 80 billion Yen for the year 1967 and another 94 billion Yen for the next year. Despite reduction, he was able to increase the outlay by 15 per cent. The obvious deduction is that he expects that as a result of the tax reduction, the economy would be buoyant, and the revenue loss would not only be compensated but revenues would also increase to provide enough money to meet the increased expenditure. That has been the experience of the United States under the Kennedy and Johnson regimes, but we do not learn. This Government refuses to learn from its own mistakes and from the experience of others.

In India, we have followed a policy of increasing taxation year after year. The result is that despite a ten per cent increase in taxation last year, the income tax revenues have actually declined from Rs. 148 crores to Rs. 143 crores. Corporate taxation revenues have also shown a shortfall of about Rs. 20 crores relatively to the budgeted figures. If this is not a proof of diminishing returns, I would like to know what would be?

Fourthly, production of fertilisers, agricultural machinery and implements, improved seeds and other agricultural inputs has to be accelerated. Withdrawal of fertiliser subsidy and agricultural income-tax on the bigger

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

farmers with surpluses may adversely affect agricultural production.

Finally, as far as possible we should have increasing decontrol and decentralisation. Even Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, have been decentralising, they are having less of Statism, and their economies have gained by that.

As far as possible, sales tax should be replaced by excise duties as has been done in the case of cloth, sugar and tobacco with outstanding success. If the States are offered another 10 Per cent extra on what they realise, probably they would agree.

Government must provide every possible encouragement for the development of small and medium-sized industries, and the technology that is being adopted in Japan could be adopted in this country also with outstanding results.

In my opinion, the tie is propitious for the appointment of a Taxation Inquiry Commission, which should not only perform the routine function of examining the whole structure of direct and indirect taxation, but also probe into the propriety aspect of the expenditure and outlays on revenue and capital account of the Government of India. I believe it could do a considerable amount of good.

With regard to direct tax proposals, may I point out that the rebate being given on LIC and provident fund contributions should be 60 per cent of the entire amount and not as at present.

Exemption granted to dividend income up to Rs. 600 is a move in the right direction, but unless marginal relief is provided, if the dividend increases to Rs. 501 the benefit is lost. I think that is inequitable.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this debate at this stage when many useful

speeches have been made and many constructive suggestions have been thrown out. It will be very difficult for me to deal with these suggestions, but I would like to assure the hon. Members who have participated in the debate that their suggestions will receive all the careful consideration that they deserve, and we shall try to profit by them.

My purpose in intervening in this debate is rather a limited one. The debate on the general budget is used to review, evaluate and assess the general economic situation in the country and the general economic policy of the government. It has been reviewed exhaustively in the budget speech of the Deputy Prime Minister and I do not think that I can usefully add anything to it. So far as the suggestions or modifications in the specific taxation measures are concerned, that too is a matter which would more properly be dealt with by the Deputy Prime Minister in his reply. For my part, I shall confine myself to the functioning of the finance ministry in particular in respect of those functions which have a bearing on the budget.

When we come before the House and ask for taxes and the House is good enough to agree to give these resources of the Government, it is the duty of the Government to come to the House and explain what steps it is taking to see that the resources made available to it are utilised properly, what steps it is taking to see that the expenditure incurred is scrutinised effectively and what steps it is taking to see that the tax is collected properly because all these have a bearing on the responsibility of the Finance Ministry in its day to day functioning.

16.42 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have listened to the speeches of many of the hon. Members in the

course of the last three days and I have sometimes felt that the criticism levelled against the budget has its roots in the fact that it is torn out of context. You cannot tear a budget out of its context. It is an answer to a given situation and if we ignore the given situation and criticise the budget, we may be missing the whole point. Now let us turn to the economic situation. So far as the evaluation of the situation as it has been given in the Budget speech and the Economic Survey is concerned, I think I am not wrong in saying that by and large that evaluation and that assessment has been accepted in the House and by notable commentators outside. It is when remedies are offered or prescriptions are suggested that hon. friends opposite run into difficulties. One can understand that. The whole point in criticising the budget which is an integrated economic scheme is that you must be able to suggest an alternative to the whole scheme. It may be easy to pick holes in it here and there but if you really want to criticise effectively, you have to suggest a different alternative. It is when these alternatives are suggested that we find the suggestions of the friends opposite cancelling each other out. That is the misfortune of the present situation. One friend suggested one set of proposals; another strikes it down with vigour and suggested another alternative and a third friend speaks and strikes them both. So, we are forced ultimately to rely on our own wits. I think it is unfair then for both sides to criticise us for doing that. If you look to the present situation, there is no parallel to the complexity and the difficulties of the economic situation that is facing the country. When we talk of the two wars and the two droughts which have led to this situation, it is no cliché and I think all sides of this House appreciate the enormous difficulties that have been created by these factors.

On the one hand, the wiser have

pidly in the last three years and the real per capita income has been reduced. In a situation like this, it is not possible to secure any significant improvement in either savings or investment and it becomes necessary to devise regulatory and other measures for securing an equitable reduction in consumption.

Then there is the recessionary trend; that has also got to be taken into account. It is confined to certain areas, but nevertheless, it is there and its presence has got to be recognised. There is also the need to increase production which has fallen. Now, these are the basic factors of the situation and I think that if you have to get out of the situation, the first thing to do, the first point to start with, is to fix the priorities. What are the priorities that are to be laid down if the efforts that we are making and the efforts that we are going to make are going to lead to a consistent and meaningful growth of the economy?

I think that the House has appreciated generally that the budget has been framed essentially on the premise that first priority at the moment is to combat the psychology of inflation and to do all that is possible to raise a good crop next year; that is priority number one. And then, nothing should be done to add to the sluggishness of industrial production. If we want industrial production to show a substantial increase then we have got to work for a revival of savings and climate which encourages productive investments. I may submit that it is impossible to do this unless we first dispel the psychology or remove the psychology of inflation. So, this is the basic problem, and while one could think of various other measures, I am sure it will be recognised that in the ultimate analysis the problem of increasing production without increase in price can

duction of basic goods, of agricultural goods and other goods, which go into industry. It is only, when these basic goods become available in ample measures, that the problem of reviving industrial production can be tackled in a meaningful way. Till then we have got to take other measures to see what can be done in the present situation.

16.47 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I think we on this side are conscious of the fact that this budget by itself is not going to transform the situation at one stroke. It is not going to restore rapid economic progress that we have seen in the earlier plans. This one just cannot do that, and I think it is unfair to expect it to do so. But I have no doubt that hon. Members will appreciate that given the circumstances that we had to contend with, our first responsibility was, and remains, to restore a climate of stability without which sound and rapid progress is never possible.

As I said, all the other criticisms that the budget has not been able to remove the sluggishness of industrial growth and the slackness in industrial production and all the rest of it—they are all right in their own way, but if you view the whole problem in its totality, you will realise that this budget could not be expected to perform miracles in various directions simultaneously. What it seeks to do essentially is to restore health and vitality to the economy, so that enduring future growth can be assured over a long period of time.

Some hon. members have said that the budget is a status quo budget and that it is a holding operation. I submit that this budget is essentially one that is characterised by a quiet confidence in the future of this country and its economy—a budget which refuses to be hustled or panicked into extreme measures in any direction. It not only sees problems in their pre-

sent perspective, but seeks to promote the growth of the economy on an enduring basis.

Some members have said that the budget does not mark any progress towards socialism and does not spell out any concrete measures to implement the resolutions of the Congress working Committee. I do not know if these members seriously expected the Government to announce these measures in the budget. As the House knows, all these matters are under examination of the Government. After examining them, Government will take decisions and those decisions will be announced. The budget cannot possibly be an occasion for making all kinds of policy announcements. It can at best outline Government's basic approach to economic issues. I am sure hon. members will agree that the budget speech on this occasion has outlined the Government's general economic policy and philosophy with clarity. It has underlined the fact that we are fully committed to the objective of a socialist society. A great deal has been done to achieve this objective already. It is not as if this Government and the party it has the honour to represent has come to power only today or hopes to remain in power as a nine-day wonder which is more than what one can say about the various Governments one sees in the country today.

Mr. Manoharan called the budget all kinds of names. He called it anti-people and anti-social. For the most part, he spoke of Tamil Nadu's problems. I quite understand that. I noted that the only time he strayed into a reference to the national scene was when he called the budget anti-national. Even so, I am happy he is developing a national outlook, even from a negative point of view. So far as calling the budget anti-people and anti-social is concerned, what after all are the basic problems facing the people today? Where does the pinch them most? It will be conceded

all round that it is in the matter of prices, particularly of foodgrains, because foodgrains constitute a very large proportion of the budget of the common man. This budget has particularly tackled these two problems. It has made a brave attempt to do what it can to contain prices by exercising discipline. It has also seen to it that the prices of foodgrains do not rise at this stage, by keeping the subsidy. Therefore, I really do not know who are the people for whom he is speaking.

Then, Sir, naturally, a great deal of concern has been expressed about government expenditure and about the need to curb this expenditure. It has also been suggested that if there were sufficient economy in government expenditure taxation could be avoided and so on. My hon. friend Shri Kothari, was the last in the line of speakers who made this point. Now, I think there is no gainsaying the fact that at a time when inflationary pressures are working in the economy and it is difficult for the people to bear any extra burdens, the first and foremost duty of the Government is to restrain its expenditure. I think the House is entitled to an assurance from the Government on this point. That is why special care was taken in the Supplement of the Explanatory Memorandum of the current year's Budget where a detailed analysis has been given on government's proposals of expenditure, and I would invite hon. Members' attention in particular to Appendix II and its Annexures. Sir, It will be seen that taking revenue and capital expenditures together the total non-developmental expenditure is actually reduced by almost Rs. 200 crores, that is from Rs. 2304 crores in 1966-67 revised to Rs. 2119 crores in the budget for 1967-68. This reduction, however, is nominal in the sense but it is the result of some special transactions on capital account; that I want to make clear. But even if this special factor is disregarded and attention is focussed on non-developmental expenditure on the revenue side, there is an increase only

of Rs. 71 crores, that is from Rs. 1823 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 1894 crores in 1967-68. Even in this increase of Rs. 71 crores, roughly half is accounted for by the increase in interest charges which are obligatory and do not admit of any reduction in terms of policy, defence accounts for an increase of another Rs. 15 crores and grants to State Governments and Union Territories for an increase of Rs. 8 crores. Food subsidies account for an increase of another Rs. 5 crores.

Therefore, if all these special items are left out there has been an increase of non-developmental revenue expenditure of not more than Rs. 8 crores or so.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri K. C. Pant: It is very difficult to explain, after I have explained for five minutes, if I am asked "why".

Coming to the expenditure on administrative services proper—I would like hon. Members to pay attention to this because so much criticism is made in the House—the expenditure on administrative services proper is proposed to be increased by just Rs. 9.9 crores from Rs. 154 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 163.9 crores in 1967-68, and it is significant that out of this Rs. 2 crores is accounted for by collection of taxes and a little over Rs. 3 crores by police. The expenditure on general administration, which is the main target of criticism, is proposed to be increased only by Rs. 50 lakhs, from Rs. 28.5 crores to Rs. 29 crores. This is an increase of less than two per cent in money terms.

The point that I am trying to make is, while the Government must make all attempts to cut down expenditure, there are certain limits to it and if the increase is only of the order of two per cent, with the increase in increments and so on and so forth, one must realise the limits beyond which one cannot go.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

17 hrs.

Shri Masani said that instead of an increase of Rs. 10 crores, the expenditure should be cut down by Rs. 10 crores, thus giving a saving of Rs. 20 crores. When the increase is only Rs. 50 lakhs, I do not know what scope is there for decreasing it by Rs. 20 crores. It has not gone up by Rs. 100 crores so that you can cut it down drastically; It has gone up only by Rs. 50 lakhs. Therefore, there is no scope for this kind of economy.

Then Shri Masani suggested cuts in defence expenditure and plan expenditure. He suggested Rs 50 crores cut in defence and Rs. 80 crores saving by dropping Bokaro. Now, with all respect to him, Rs. 50 crores cut in defence expenditure is not going to come about unless this country takes a basically different attitude in the matter of foreign policy, in the matter of defence policy, in the matter of its assessment of its security needs and I dare say that if this matter is discussed further, most Members in this House, would agree that at this stage there is no justification for a basic shift in our policy, so far as our safeguarding our country's needs are concerned, because they deserve a certain priority. So far as the security needs of our country are concerned, I think very few people would agree with him that we should cut down the defence expenditure by Rs. 50 crores at this stage.

Then he suggested: why not drop Bokaro and soon and save Rs. 80 crores? The House would agree that while there is a running criticism of the fact that Government is going in for more and more of public sector steel plants, we have had to import steel from abroad, spending a large sum of money. This fact should not be forgotten. Now, if we do not go in for Bokaro, apart from other factors—I would not go into those other factors—it will lay us open to the charge of having lost sight of

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the lesson of coal, of cement, of so many other projects, in which because we did not keep up the momentum of growth there was a certain lag in production and it was pointed out to us that we should have foreseen it and that we should not have allowed the lag to occur. If we drop Bokaro, there will be a lag in production and the same members will criticise us later for this lag.

Then there was another criticism about the staff needs and proliferation in Government offices. I would like to say that in this matter also Government is conscious of the need to curtail any such proliferation. Among the steps that have been taken is the constitution of the staff inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance, which conducts works study in different Ministries, which in the course of 1966-67 has actually effected reasonably impressive economies.

Mr. Speaker: Will he take some more time?

Shri K. C. Pant: If you so desire, I will continue my speech later.

17.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA SITUATION

Mr. Speaker: The External Affairs Minister.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, day before yesterday the Prime Minister. . . .

श्री अनु लिलवे (मुंगेर) : यह बया कर रहे हैं ? मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: He is making a statement.

श्री अनु लिलवे : प्राइवेट महोदय, यह इस के बारे में मैंने उपायकर्त्ता का नोटिस दिया था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि उन नोटिसों को तो आप ने क्यों कामयार

किया और यह एकदम से बड़े होकर कैसे बयान देने लग गये ? वे विरोध नहीं करता यह बयान है लेकिन हमारे कौलिंग अटैशन नोटिसेज के बाबत में बयान दें ताकि स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्तने का और बवाल पूछने का भीका हम वालों को कौलिंग अटैशन नोटिसेज देने वालों को मिले । उस दिन तो प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी गरमी में बोल रही थी अपनी ताकत दिखा रही थीं, लेकिन आज वह क्यों नहीं आई ? आज चागला साहब को क्यों सामने किया ? उस दिन ही बड़ी गरमी दिखलाई, वही हिम्मत की बात की ओर आज चागल साहब को सामने कर दिया विरोधी दलों के प्रवान मंत्री आये, कौन ऐरे मार कर आई है, वह उरा बतलाये सदन को ।

Mr. Speaker: Before anyone of you gets up, may I say something? There were a number of call-attention notices, about 40 or 50 of them, on this issue and when the Minister said that he was going to make a statement, I thought that he should cover all the points made in those call-attention notices. All the call attention notices have been forwarded to him and he is making a comprehensive statement—I hope, he is making a comprehensive statement. Naturally, as the practice is, you can seek clarification or put a question.

की लघु लिखदे : उस मे फक्त यह होता है कि आप नेताओं को दूलायें और इस मे दूसरों को, पीछे वालों को प्रसन्नतोव हो जाएगा ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot confine myself only to those who gave call-attention notices when he is making a statement. I would allow to the extent possible anybody, others also who have not given call-attention notice; I would like to give a chance to as large a number of people as possible.

की लघु लिखदे : आगे वालों को भी दूलायेगा और पीछे वालों को भी दूलायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, of course, anybody. But it does not mean that all the 500 Members are going to put questions we are going to be here for two or three days for that. There is the restriction of time. I do not mind if we continue till 6 o'clock. I would allow it. If there is any other practical suggestion, I have absolutely no objection to accept it. But the statement must come. Hon. Members must know the information if it is a comprehensive statement or not or whether any Member has any doubt. I will not confine myself to the leaders now. Last time I did so because I wanted the party view and, therefore, I called only the leaders. A number of Members have given call-attention notice. Shri Nath Pai has given one; Shri Sondhi has given another and I will ask them to put a few questions. If there is any other good method, you may suggest and I am prepared to try. But let us do it in an orderly way. I appeal to the House that it should be done in an orderly way. I request your co-operation; that is all.

Some hon. Members rose—

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I make one request in this connection? When the Speaker is on his legs, can we not exercise some discipline on ourselves? If we do that, it will lead to a very great discipline. We should not interrupt the Speaker when he is on his legs.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): A number of times call-attention notices are given on matters of urgent public importance but we feel that they are summarily rejected. That creates a very bad impression. I think much of the trouble that comes in the House is because people feel that for some very important issues which should be discussed or

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

brought to the notice of the House no opportunity is given. Now the hon. Minister feels that something needs to be said. You have said that people have given call-attention notices and other things. These are important questions and you should have accepted them. Then, this trouble wou'd not have come. In future this should be kept in mind.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister's statement will cover all the call-attention notices. Suppose, I had admitted one call-attention notice, then the statement would on'y take note of that. I wanted a comprehensive statement taking into consideration all the call-attention notices that have been given. Then, if it is a call-attention, only those people whose names are put there wil' have a chance to ask questions. Now the leaders of parties and back benchers also will have a chance. Do you want to deprive them of the chance? It serves the same purpose; the only thing is that a few more people will get a chance to ask questions.

श्री बल राज मधोक (हाथु): मैं यही कहना चाहता था कि आप ने इनी चालन से एक व्यवस्था दी थी कि द्यानाकर्त्त्व प्रत्याक्ष का नोटिस पहले अग्र आवेदन की बह लिया जायगा और यानीमेंट की दूसरा अग्र पहले आवेदनी नी उम को पहले माना जायगा और लेलिया जायगा। मेरा कहना है कि यह इस तरह की एक व्यवस्था आप दे सकते हैं, एक परम्परा बन जूही है तो वह परम्परा अग्र आगे भी जारी रहे तो परम्परा होगा।

Mr. Speaker: That is not the practice. Normally, call-attention notices are there but if they are making a comprehensive statement the Speaker need not admit the call-attention notice.

Shri M. C. Chagia: Sir, I am not at all anxious to make a statement. I am in the hands of the House. If they will rather have a call-attention notice tomorrow, I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: That has been decided a'ready.

Shri M. C. Chagia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, day before yesterday, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House on the West Asian crisis. Since then, there have been some further developments which I would like to report to the House. The Prime Minister mentioned that in our endeavours towards restoration of peace, we were making earnest efforts for a ceasefire and withdrawal of all armed forces to the position they occupied on June 4.

On June 6, the Security Council unanimously adopted a simple ceasefire resolution as a first step. Evidently, in view of the gravity of the situation, a consensus emerged in the Council in favour of bringing about immediate ceasefire, leaving other steps to be taken later. But as no ceasefire took place as a result of this resolution, at the request of the Soviet Union, an emergency meeting of the Security Council was called yesterday at which another resolution was unanimously adopted, demanding of the Governments concerned a ceasefire effective from 1.30 A.M. (IST) today. While firm information from the U.N. about the response to this resolution is awaited, Government of India earnestly hopes that all concerned will have already agreed to ceasefire.

Our Representative, while giving support to the resolution, stated that the ceasefire should be regarded only a first step, although a most important first step. He added that Indis, along with some other members of the Council, would have preferred a resolution which along with ceasefire called upon the Government's

concerned for a withdrawal of all armed forces to positions prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Such a linking of the ceasefire with the withdrawal of forces would have been in accord with the practice which the Security Council had evolved in the past, based on the sound principle that the aggressor should not be permitted by the international community to enjoy the fruits of aggression. This was a most important tenet in the interest of peace and indeed the only basis on which lasting peace can be built in the troubled area of West Asia. This question of withdrawal, therefore, will have to be taken up further after cease-fire has been accepted by all concerned.

The Prime Minister, in her statement to the House, had also referred to the wanton Israeli attacks on the Indian contingent with UNEF in Gaza. She had mentioned that she had sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General asking for effective steps to ensure the safety for our contingent and their early evacuation from the area of hostilities. The Prime Minister received a reply on June 7th from the Secretary-General in which he expressed his shock at the death of Indian personnel with UNEF and wounding of others. He assured our Prime Minister that he and the Commander of UNEF are taking every possible step to ensure the safety of Indian and other contingents and are making all possible efforts to provide for their earliest evacuation from the area. He had added that it was a tragedy that these losses should have been suffered by the members of the Indian contingent when their operational functions had already ceased and when they were awaiting repatriation to their country. The Secretary-General addressed a formal protest to the Government of Israel regarding "the tragic and unnecessary loss of life among the UNEF personnel" and asked the Government of Israel to "take urgent measures to ensure that there is no recurrence of such incidents". I should also say

that when our Representative addressed the Council yesterday, he asked for an unqualified guarantee for the safety and security of the UNEF personnel still in the area of the conflict.

According to the latest reports available, nine were killed, 20 wounded and 19 are said to be missing. The House would like to know that the Government of India has lodged a strong protest with the Government of Israel regarding attacks on Indian personnel. In this protest we have condemned the utter disregard by the Israeli authorities of the immunity which the U.N. personnel engaged in peace-keeping operations enjoy. Our protest further demands that while the U.N. is making arrangements for the evacuation of our personnel, further barbarous attacks on Indian personnel of UNEF should cease forthwith.

The Government of India has also demanded that the Israeli Government pays adequate compensation to the families of the deceased and the wounded. Finally, the Government of India has reserved its right to take such further action in the matter as it may deem necessary according to international law and practice.

The question of immediate withdrawal of our contingent continues to cause us concern. As the House is aware, the United Nations is responsible for all arrangements for the repatriation and replacement of the Indian contingent as of all other contingents constituting UNEF as has been done during the last ten years and the cost borne by the United Nations. When the Secretary-General decided to withdraw UNEF from Gaza, we immediately got in touch with him and in accordance with a programme of phased withdrawals of various contingents, an Indian ship was to leave on 8th June and repatriate the Indian contingent consisting of over 1,100 persons along with 400 tons of cargo on 19th June. India was willing for an earlier withdrawal, if necessary, by air but the

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United Nations did not favour such an arrangement. In the meantime, suddenly hostilities broke out with unfortunate consequences to our personnel. Since then, our Representative has been constantly in touch with the Secretary-General who informed us that shipping companies around the world have been alerted to provide a ship immediately to withdraw the contingent from the Gaza beach to the nearest point of safety, namely, Cyprus, from where they could be brought to India by air or by sea, as may be practicable. In the meantime, we are holding our ship in readiness to sail, should it be required. The Secretary-General has also been requested today to make further efforts to arrange for evacuation of the Indian contingent by air from Gaza. The House may rest assured that the Government of India, through the United Nations, will continue to do every thing possible to ensure the safety of our personnel and to have them evacuated at the earliest possible opportunity.

I would like to mention one other matter. A number of Arab countries have broken off diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom and the United States. From among those who have taken this action, the U.A.R. and Iraqi Governments have asked India to look after their interests in the United States, and the Syrian Government their interests in the United Kingdom. We have agreed to do so.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): It is a good news that at long last the Security Council was able to decide unanimously—and it can decide only that way—in favour of ceasefire. The old grandmother of the world has commanded that much of energy. We are glad to achieve this much. But it is very sad indeed that one of the two parties to the struggle—U.A.R., I suppose, if I have heard the hon. Minister correctly—has so far failed to agree to the ceasefire, accept

it and implement it. I hope the Government of India would use their influence with U.A.R. to pursue them to accept it without any more delay.

But the Defence Minister as well as the Foreign Minister owe an explanation to the country as to why they failed to demand the emergent evacuation of our troops soon after U. Thant had decided to withdraw the Emergency Force from there. I learn that every other country has succeeded—or many other countries have succeeded—in withdrawing their own contingents. Whether that information is correct or not, the Defence Minister should have been alert enough to offer the services of our own Air Force in order to get those people out of that troubled spot. Now, at long last, they are going to do something in that direction.

Shri Fileo Mody (Godhra): A ship has been kept ready.

Shri Ranga: A ship has been kept ready. It has not yet gone out.

If anybody is responsible for the loss of those eight precious lives, it is not only those combatants who were responsible—we were told that they were Israelis—but also the United Nations and U Thant on the one side and our own Defence Minister who would have to be held responsible at least in part. Then, I would like to sound a note of warning. It is good that our representative at the UN has pleaded for cease-fire. But it would have been much better, and it would be certainly much better for him not to try to take too much of an initiative on the lines of their past experience here in order to leave some more authority and some more scope for the UN and their wonderful emergency force and their observers to play their ineffective role which has led to this present mess in the world.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call Shri Bal Raj Modhok, I would request that only certain questions may be put and clarifications may be asked for. That was the intention. Even if it is a calling-attention-notice, only questions can be asked and clarifications sought.

श्री नाथ पाई : बोधा सा, कुड़ तो कहने की इच्छा देने न।

Mr. Speaker: I am suggesting this so that a larger number of Members could get opportunities. If each one of the Members begins to make a small speech, then we would not have enough time. The opinions of Members are known already. I have already given a chance to hon. Members belonging to all parties to express their opinion on the issue. Now, may I request that only questions may be asked and clarifications sought so that other Members also may have a chance?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): While welcoming your suggestion, may I say that the difficulty in which we are being placed is this? We had given a notice after Shri M. C. Chagla had made his first statement on this vital issue that a debate should take place. But now we are reduced to this position of asking only a simple question . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Nath Pai: Why should we be balked of our right to discuss an important matter? You do not allow us to have the motion admitted and have a debate on this.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the calling-attention-notice is there, the hon. Member could only ask a question.

Shri Nath Pai: I have said that I shall fully abide by your decision; I am not going to flout it. But I must express to you my deep disappointment and even resentment that on

a vital issue on which we are feeling so much exercised and disappointed and even angry at the way things are being done in our name, you are refusing us a debate but you are permitting us to ask only one simple question each. There are so many aspects that we want to bring out. The matter is not that easy as asking 'Would you give consent to marry me or not? We want a thousand things to be brought out to express our disappointment.

Mr. Speaker: Even if his calling-attention notice had been admitted, Shri Nath Pai would agree with me that it is only a question that he would be allowed to ask. Assuming that I had admitted Shri Nath Pai's notice, he would have got opportunity only to ask a question.

Shri Nath Pai: I am asking for a debate.

Mr. Speaker: If he is asking for a debate, that is a different thing altogether.

Shri Nath Pai: I had given notice of the motion on the 25th itself.

Mr. Speaker: I know that he has given a notice. If Government could find time for it, that is a different thing. I am only talking of the calling-attention-notice, which is within my purview.

Shri Tumseti Viswanathappa (Visakhapatnam): They must find time.

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is a calling-attention-notice, the hon. Member would only get an opportunity to ask a question to seek clarification.

Shri Bal Raj Modhok: While endorsing every word that Shri Nath Pai has said, I would like to say that today we all feel sorry about the loss of lives of our gallant soldiers there. But may I know from the hon. Minister whether he was not aware that a war was going to break out? I know it and I had told him that as

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

the things appeared, the ring was being closed against Israel, and Israel would be less than human if it did not fight for its existence and, therefore, it had to do that. It was known to everybody that a war was going to break out. It was also known that our troops were at a place behind which the gun placements of the Egyptians were there. If our soldiers are behind the gun placements, then naturally it is to be expected that our soldiers would suffer if bullets would hit those gun placements. If we are sorry and we are angry at those people who dropped the bullets, I think we must be equally angry at and we must be equally opposed to what has happened, and condemn those people of our own Government who failed to take steps in time to evacuate our soldiers from there, and, therefore, they cannot be exonerated of this blame, of the murder of our soldiers there.

Secondly, it is said that our representative at the UN while endorsing the resolution that there should be a ceasefire, has again repeated that both sides must go back to the June 4 position when the hostilities started. I want to make it very clear that hostilities did not start on June 4. The hostilities started on the day that UAR decided to blockade the Gulf of Aqaba, and, therefore, when we want the forces to go back, they must go back to places where they existed before the hostilities broke out. The Gulf of Aqaba must be opened, and Sharmel-Sheikh, which is the place or the fortification from which the UAR guns were trained and directed against the ships which were moving into the Gulf of Aqaba should not be given back to UAR lest UAR should be able to blockade that international waterways once again. These two things must be kept clear in our minds.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldal): It has been reported that our boys in the UNRWA are bottled up in Gaza. I

can tell you this that unless our boys are safely evacuated from that area and they reach the shores of India, there would not be peace in the mind of any Member or of any man in the country.

Shri Ranga: That is right.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that may be, it has been reported that our ship could not go there because of the danger inherent in the situation. It has also been reported that it is impossible for civil aircraft to reach that place, again because of the dangers inherent in the situation. In that context, may I know what urgent steps Government propose to take to take back or evacuate our boys from that war-torn area in West Asia?

Secondly, may I know this? The air outside this Chamber in the Central Hall is agog with a news that a coup has taken place in Egypt and President Nasser has been removed from office. If so, may I know whether Government have the latest information with them because there is conflicting news about it and we all like to be enlightened by Shri Chagla on this particular point also?

An hon. Member: If it is true, announce an asylum to him.

Shri Hem Barua: प्रध्यायक बहोदय, इस बहत बहुत तो पठियम् एजिया के सभी लोगों के प्रति लेकिन विशेषकर अरबों के प्रति, प्रयत्नी सहानुभूति प्रदान में करना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके नेतृत्व के बदल पौर साहस की प्रति के कारण आज उनके उपर यह लोकत आई है। लोकद अरब लोग सोचते हुएं कि यहाँ के लोक उनके लिये हैं। लेकिन अगर येरी आवाज और इन लोगों की आवाज वहाँ तक लहूलेगी तो आपको आकंत मैं यह कहता चाहूँगा कि बुकायद, बापूली और संमुखित स्वार्थ की उनकी बी कल्पना है उनके बदल के आकर जी इक्तरका बातें इस दरकार के हाता कही गई हैं उन लोगों के अरबों का योई हिंडे नहीं

हुआ है। हम लोग जो बात करते हैं वह अरबों के हित की भी बात भी और इजराइली लोगों के भी। और इजराइली लोगों से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे लोग भी जो अरब नेतृत्व ने गवाई की, वह न कर बैठें और बंध में आ कर कोई काम न करें। युद्ध बन्दी तो है। जाएंगी। वे ईजिप्ट पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहते और न कर सकते हैं। इसलिए युद्ध बन्दी याज नहीं नौ कल और कल नहीं तो परसों हों जाएंगी। लेकिन जो समस्याएं हैं उनका हल कैसे निकलेगा? यह सद्गत हमारे सामने है।

आज भी दस बारह लाख अरब भरणार्थी सेवनान में, जाईन में और गाजा के इताके में पड़े हुए हैं। उनकी समस्या यह तक है कि नहीं होती है, परिवर्त एजिया में जानित नहीं होने वाली है। संयुक्त ग्राउंड अंग ने फिल्मनीन के बारे में बटवारे के आवार पर योजना बनाई थी। आज एक नकल भूम को बिली। उसके दो नोन जुम्ले में पड़ना चाहता हूं। दोनों को नाइने के बया नहीं होते हैं? आशा एक की जाती है और नहीं तो दूसरे होते हैं। इस में बया लिखा है, देखिये :

"The partition solution provides that finality which is the most urgent need in the situation. Every other proposed solution would tend to induce the two parties to seek modification in their favour by means of persistent pressure. The grant of independence to both states, however, would remove the basis for such a pressure."

जो बंदोज्जा था उससे विकृत विपरीत बात हुई। इनलिए उत वस्त इन्हुस्तान की सरकार ने कहा था कि फिल्मनीन को बंदित करने से कोई समस्या हल नहीं होगी। आज भी मैं रहना चाहता हूं कि भरणार्थियों का जो बस्ता है, जाईन और इजराइल दोनों में न केवल सह अस्तित्व बल्कि दोनों में यह तक कोई भावात्मक या संघ नहीं बनता है तब तक हल नहीं होता। जेरे पाल सबक नहीं है लेकिन

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सारे इजराइली तथा अरब लोगों के जो समझदार तबके हैं उनमें चर्चा है और वे ऐसा मानते हैं कि सब से पहले जाईन और इजराइल का कोई दोला डाला भावात्मक बने, जिस से यह भरणार्थियों का सवाल भी हल हो जायेगा और सह-अस्तित्व का सवाल भी हल हो जायेगा। यह हिन्हुस्तान की पुरानी नीति से मेल खाता है। हमें उम् के निए कोशिश करनी चाहिए, न कि एकतरफा बात करनी चाहिए। आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई देश रूप की मदद के आवार पर या अवरोका की लाहौना के आवार पर यह धर्मदंड करे कि हम यह काम करेंगे, वह काम करेंगे, वह तो कोई नहीं। नहीं निकलने वाला है। जो पिछली हूई पर्यावरणीय है, उम पर 200 करोड़ रुपये आधिनिक हथियार खरीदने के लिए योग्य कर के कोई भी ताकत पैदा नहीं की जा सकती है। इस निए ये जो अपारह ममस्याएं हैं, भरकार उन को हल करने के लिए कोशिश करे। लेकिन गरमार के एक-तरफा व्यवहार ने आज हम लोगों का परिचय भी एजिया में कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रखा है। इस निए मैं आज और भाग्ना और प्रशान मंत्री मेरे यह उमीद करना हूं कि वे अपनी गलवानी को स्वीकारे और यही 21वें पर आप और हम लोगों ने 1947-48 में अच्छा बाम भूम किया था, जिस को मरकार ने बीच में छोड़ दिया, उसी को लेकर दाम बढ़ने की कोशिश करे।

ओ यस्तवत तिह (देहरादून) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यत्वी भांतदम इन्हें सवालों का जवाब एकमात्र नहीं दे सकेंगे, इस निए हर एक सवाल के बाद उस का जवाब दे दिया जायें।

ब्रह्मल भूमेश्वर : हमारे पास टाइम प्राप्त चंदा है और अबी इस पंडह सदस्यों ने सवाल पूछने हैं।

बी ब० द० शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखी तक आप की पांच नहीं पकड़ सका, हूँ, इस लिए आप जरा बुझ से आंख बिलाएं।

Mr. Speaker: Those who try to be humorous with the Speaker will not catch his eye, I tell you here and now. Your humour need no be exhibited here.

बी प्रकाशनीराज शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिदेश मंत्री महोदय से तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ।

परवां और इसरायल के लगड़े के बाद क्या भारत सरकार को यह सबक मिला है कि इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर, जिन से विश्व-युद्ध की ज्वाला ब्रह्मक सकती है, वही संतुलित आदा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए और उन के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने में या वक्ताव्य देने में कोई बहुत सीछता नहीं दिखानी चाहिए?

परवां और इसरायल के लगड़े के बाद समाचारपत्रों में कुछ ऐसे समाचार छोरे हैं कि भारत सरकार अपने दो विदेशीर विनिस्टरों को सुरक्षा परिवद या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जोड़ रही है। उन विनिस्टरों के नाम भी लिखते हैं कि वे बाणिज्य मंत्री और रका बंती हैं, जब कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों का वायिक्स बिदेश बंबालय पर होता है। क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रकार का कांटे बटापटा निर्णय लेने जा रही है कि बिदेश मंत्री को छोड़ कर रका बंती और बाणिज्य बंती को सुरक्षा परिवद में जोड़ जाये; यदि हूँ, तो क्यों?

विल देवों ने अमरीका के साथ अपने सूटीलिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिये हैं, समाचारपत्रों में लिया है कि भारत सरकार उन के हितों की रका का वायिक्स बंबाली छोड़ देनी। क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डामेने कि वहा इस

प्रकार की कोई बातचीत हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या विवर लिया जाया है?

बी विजयनाथ तिटू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने चार बार कालिंग एटेन्यूम नोटिस दिये हैं, उनको भी मीका दिया जाना चाहिए।

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): My question relates to the diplomatic stale of the Foreign Minister, and I crave your indulgence to explain the context in which I am asking the question.

The Soviet Union, which is our great neighbour, has in this issue carefully avoided military confrontation and assumed that its commitment to international peace is built on sound foundations. Countries like Nepal, Rumania, Japan and Iran have all shown us that they are cautious and careful in their attitude, a point which was laboured here by the leader of the DMK Party. So, arising from the behaviour of the Government of India in this crisis, these are my questions or sub-questions: whether it was desirable for the Government of India to prevent or rather to fail to bring its influence to bear on direct discussion between the two parties to the conflict; further, whether the Government of India failed to obtain first-hand information particularly in the case of Israel, and learning from this mistake, whether they will now announce, or immediately announce, the despatch of an Ambassador to Israel; whether the sense of independent assessment which Mr. Nehru tried to achieve, and which we hope any further development of our diplomacy in this country would try to achieve, would be based upon a realistic understanding of the rights of this country and the requirements of world peace; in particular whether it is in our interest that the Suez Canal should remain open, whether it is in our interest; that a country like Israel should trade more with Afro-Asian countries through the Gulf of Aqaba rather than what is

suggested or imputed or inferred from the propaganda which the Government of India has indulged in. I have been listening to the external broadcast of the All India Radio. If that has been approved by the hon. Foreign Minister as I know from my experience that they are approved by the E.A. Ministry, it seems that India functions as the fourteenth Arab State and that is to our great regret. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is necessary for us also to express ourselves because certain things have been said, and to put the record straight our point of view has to be presented. I am very glad that the Government of India has persisted in its efforts and that in the implementation of the resolution regarding the cease fire, there is a further decision, as far as the operative part of the cease fire is concerned, to secure the withdrawal of forces to the line that was held on the 4th of June. I say this because, the categorical imperatives of India's foreign policy demand our defending the Arab world in its hour of danger and I am happy if, as pointed out by my friend from the other side, we behaved as the 14th Arab State it is a good job if the Arab World thinks of us as their own brethren in their time of need. I am ashamed to see, Sir, in this House that the temporary triumph won by the Israelite forces which was prop- ped up by the bayonets and aircraft carriers of the USA and the U.K. with which the U.A.R. has broken off relations. (Interruptions.) (Time Bell rung) Other people have said all kinds of things and you heard them patiently.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central—South): The United States armaments should not excite anybody, least of all you, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I am pointing out the fact that in a country which swears by the name of Gandhiji, the temporary military triumph as it appears

to be of Israel is leading some of the Members of Parliament to suggest that we change our basic foreign policy, that we recognise Isreal, that we send our ambassador there while the fact of the matter is, as the Government has already said in a statement, that Israel is the creation of imperialist interests and it is in the interest of our own country that in the Middle-East. . . . (Time Bell rung).

Shri Inderajit Gupta (Alipore): Why are you ringing the Bell? I object to this. Why are you showing your impatience by ringing the Bell?

Mr. Speaker: I rang the Bell while Mr. Sondhi was speaking; I rang the Bell while Mr. Limaye was speaking. You object to this now, as if I must take orders even for this? (Interruptions.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will forgive me; I am constrained to remark that certain observations particularly by certain people are permitted a kind of latitude while because we behave in a civilised, decent and democratic manner in this House, we are put into this difficulty. The position has got to be straightened as far as the record of parliamentary discussion is concerned.

Suggestions have been made that we change the basis of our foreign policy, that we recognise Isreal, that we cease to be friend the Arab countries. That is something of a trap into which I hope and trust the Government will not fall. I say this because it is a fact of history that in the Middle-east, strategically the most valuable area in the world—these are not my words but the words of the American ex-President Eisenhower—it is the historic role of imperialism to control that part of the world and if in fighting the menance of imperialist control of the most strategically valuable part of the world the Arab people for the time being suffer a great deal, our sympathies go out to the Arabs. I have been ashamed to hear that even

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where our own people have died, some of our Members have hesitated to condemn those who openly and aggressively took steps in order to bring about the massacre of so many of our people. (Interruption), and they are trying to put the Government on the carpet, while the Government have said before, that it was on account of the fact that the Arabs trusted us; they did not trust the Canadians, and we were told to remain last of all, and our brave, gallant men in the United Nations expeditionary force remained there, and our people went there, but these people talk (Interruption).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Every day of my present parliamentary life, this is the kind of thing they say; they say all kinds of things, these people whose propinquity in this House I detest.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Therefore, we are happy that the Government is sticking to its position. I hope it does stick to this position in a principled manner, and I am happy that the Government is trying to persuade the Security Council to see to it that operatively speaking, the 4th June line is adhered to when the cease fire is implemented. I am hoping that the basic factors of our foreign policy are adhered to by the Government. We are not going to be intimidated and bamboozled by the fact of the temporary Israeli triumph which has been the result of the aircraft carriers of the United States and the American-trained aeroplane pilots who have come from all over the world in order to fight with the Israeli force.

These are the things which I wish to say. I wish to say. I would not normally have said this, because I

I have a sense of parliamentary propriety and I have a sense of the gravity of the international situation; but since many things have been said from here to there, other things have also to be said in order to put the record straight.

Mr. Speaker: I think all points of view have been put forward.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: At least, in future, will we be satisfied with questions only? I say so, because a large number of Members can than put questions. It is already 20 minutes to six (Interruption). I would call all of you. I would like to give opportunity to Members; if only Members confine themselves to put questions, they will get a chance.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): We would also like to be given a chance.

Shri Ranjit Singh (Khalilabad): My submission is that you are looking only to the interests of the front Benches; not on this side.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sondhi is in your Bench; in the front Benches. From your party, I have called already two Members. (Interruption). These remarks, I resent very much, when I have done justice. I have called your leader, from the your Bench. All four of you are getting up every time. They are in your Bench. I have already called Mr. Sondhi. Four of you are getting up. The whole House is there; it is not only the front Benches. I called Mr. Sondhi from your Bench.

An hon. Member: Please se this side also.

Mr. Speaker: I know; I will look at both sides. I am aware that everybody wants to have a chance. When I come to one side, let them have a

chance, and then I will come to the other side. Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps now you will agree with me (Interruption)—you will see the cogency of my argument when I have pleaded with you repeatedly for the admission of a proper motion. What is happening is this: when a Member puts a question, that leads to misunderstanding. Anything that is said leads itself to be misinterpreted, and then we are reduced to a spectacle that the slightest dissent is denounced as almost a treason. The essence of democracy is that dissent is tolerated and those who are at the helm of affairs are not the wholesale monopolists of patriotism for this country. A systematic campaign is being waged, Mr. Speaker, and the All-India Radio is being used to slander, malign, misrepresent those, who because of their patriotism have the guts for challenging Mr. Chagla's handling of this affair.

Shri Mukerjee is quite right; he has said that this country shall not be stampeded into changing the basic posture by the threat of anybody. It is equally to be remembered by all concerned that those of us who feel that our basic interests have been harmed, and the image of India has been distorted by the opportunistic and pusillanimous policy pursued by Mr. Chagla, shall not be deterred by this campaign of vilification.

Mr. Speaker: the cossal bungling by the Government of this delicate, explosive situation, will go down in the annals of free India, in the history of free India, as a piece of monumental ineptitude, of incredible abdication of its sense of self-respect and judgment and unimaginable disregard for our own self-respect and enlightened self-interest. One is appalled that in the process, we have not served the cause of Arab friends, as we ought to have and as we could have if we had acted judiciously. Will Mr. Chagla agree? We have not furthered

the cause of peace. Our greatest contribution as a free country was, often we hurt ourselves, but we stood by peace, to serve the cause of peace. This was perhaps the greatest glory of India since independence. Even that image has been distorted by our fear complex. There is again talk of somebody being friend of Arabs and others being the enemy of the Arabs. It was this Government which had a perverse fear of the French fascists and which refused to recognise the Government of the Republic of Algeria. It was this Government which compelled the Ambassador of free Algeria to go on a Moroccan passport.

Shri Kamainayan Bajaj (Wardah): On a point of order, Sir. (Interruptions). How is it relevant?

Shri Nath Pai: I am not yielding. I want to point out that it was in this House that we had pleaded times without number. Somebody attacks us of being anti-Arab. I had to expel Mr. Guy Mollet, the young socialist, because of their attitude to the Algerian problem. One day I had to go to the Prime Minister and Mr. Tyabji to point out this incredible, fantastic humiliation of the Arab fighters for freedom that the Government of India, South Block, refused to give a passport to the representative of free fighting Algeria, when Algeria was recognised by 34 nations, including the non-aligned. Why? Again and again the charge has been flung at us that we are anti-Arab. Our concern was not Israel or Arabs. Our concern was the damage to the image of India, the picture of India as an opportunistic country. We moved a correct resolution. Here is the latest example of our pusillanimity. I stand by that resolution that both the parties should withdraw to the 4th June position. You fought for it. But the moment the Russians and Americans closed, you do not have the guts, the honesty, the courage, to stand by your resolution. Your whole policy is to be shaped for you by somebody

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else. I would have demanded that my resolution is correct and fair to the Arabs and Israel. There were other points about Aqaba and unnecessary withdrawal of the forces. Nasser was quite right in demanding it as a free and sovereign country. Our generation understands Nasser better. He has always stood for the superiority and supremacy of his country. He has refused to bow down. All these are worthy of compliment. But why did the Government of India not firmly stand by its resolution, which it was trying to move? Why did it not plead for it? I know unanimity was necessary. We could have at least said that since our resolution was not being accepted, we will abstain. Will Mr. Chagia answer this? Is this not damaging the image of India, the cause of peace and the Arab cause?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mody. He may put a question.

Shri P. M. Mody: Sir, I have never asked a question of anybody who cannot or will not reply one. We have heard today something about the categorical imperative of our foreign policy being to support the Arab nations. I have never heard such utter nonsense. There is only one categorical imperative of our foreign policy and that is our own self-interest. The self-interest of our country demands that there should be peace, and that the Suez Canal should be open. Other nations have taken sides on this issue and have either supported Israel or the Arabs. But when it came to a time for action, they all remained neutral in the interests of peace. But what did our Government do? When the time came, they could not restrain themselves from playing to the gallery. They could not restrain themselves and they went out of their way, against the entire House and sense of the House—and I claim that they went against even the majority of their own party—to support the Arab cause on this issue.

I have only one submission to make. Already you find that the Arabs were shouting fire and brimstone. This Government I charge have added to that fire and added to that conflict.

Shri Tejaswi Viswanatham: Sir, the Government has already said for Nasser, "We are one with you". In pursuance of that, will the hon. Minister be able to tell us whether he would involve India in any direct involvement?

श्री विश्वनाथ विश्वास : मैं निर्फ़ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत को विजय को ज़रूरत थी, तब इन लोगों ने विश्वासीति का नारा लगाया और जब हिमालय की रक्षा की आवश्यकता थी, तब इन लोगों ने पंचांग का नारा लगाया । जब हिमालय की रक्षा के लिये सिपाही नहीं हैं तो क्या ज़रूरत थी कि हम अपने सिपाहियों को राष्ट्र संघ की फौज में भेजते और अपने सिपाहियों को कटवाते । मन्त्रे मायनों में ये लोग कातिल हैं, हस्यारे हैं, जिन्होंने देश के जवानों को कटवाया ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी भेदभरों को सबाल पूछने का मोक्ष न दिया जाय, क्योंकि उन्होंने ही बिल कर यह तबाही करने की पालिसी बनाई थी, ये सब उस साजिश में मिले हुए थे ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir. I just want to ask one simple question as to why it was necessary for us to keep on waiting for the U.N. to evacuate our men in view of the danger that we were well aware of. Could not we have evacuated our men ourselves with our own aeroplanes and charge the U.N. for that? I am sure the U.N. would have agreed to pay. If they did not pay, after all, we pay a certain amount to the U.N. every year and we could have deducted it out of that and saved our men in that fashion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I want to ask only two things from Shri Chagla.

Shri Hem Baru: Sir why two ladies at a time?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not know why that is causing so much anxiety to him.

Mr. Speaker: In between the Opposition and the Congress Benches on this side I thought it would be better to call two ladies from the centre.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, when the Government of India knew that the whole of Gaza Strip is virtually an area of battle and Israeli forces were moving forward and also that they had taken the entire area in their possession, why were the Indian soldiers not evacuated from Gaza city or near about that area to some safer place in that area itself because Gaza was a pinpointed area of battle? May I also know whether and how they are in touch with the Israeli Government, because that area is at the present under Israeli occupation and our soldiers there are blockaded as if they are living in an island? May I know how the Government of India proposes to bring them out from that area which is under occupation of Israel? I would like to ask the Foreign Minister whether he had been in touch with the Israeli Government as to how they would help and assist in evacuating these soldiers? The unanimous resolution of the Security Council, of which India is also a party calls for all nations to come to an unconditional cease-fire. Now, some countries have agreed to cease-fire, while some other countries have not agreed to cease-fire. I would like to know whether the Government of India has been able to influence the thinking of those Arab countries—I do not know about Israel; I would not expect the Government of India to have any talks with the Israeli Government—to pave the way for the cease-fire uncondi-

tional cease-fire which is the unanimous resolution of the Security Council. I would also like to know what has been the response so far of those Arab countries about this unconditional cease-fire.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): It is shocking that 9 Indian soldiers were killed and still more shocking to learn that in our country there are some people who could justify the killing of these 9 soldiers by the Israelis and it is still more shocking to hear the voice of support to Israeli aggression.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is addressed to the Minister and not to the opposition.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Out of the 1,100 army personnel stationed in Gaza, how many have been evacuated and what efforts are being made to evacuate the rest in one or two days?

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Has the Government of India abdicated any plan to evacuate those brave Indians from the Gaza strip where on account of the irony of history they have been murdered though they went there to keep peace? Secondly, I agree with the hon. Foreign Minister that our friendship with Arab countries will stand as it is. It is indissoluble and permanent. But I want to ask him whether he is going to do any re-thinking about our relations with Israel though I know that according to their thinking an aggressor is not a very friendly person, all the same, I would like to know whether we are going to do some re-thinking on this point. Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand one point. Our Foreign Minister goes for the non-proliferation treaty and Shri L. K. Jha and Shri C. S. Jha follow him. Now also he is the Foreign Minister of this country. I am reading in the papers that one Commerce Minister is going to UN to plead our cause. I

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

also hear that our ex-Foreign Minister, who has been moving from one Ministry to another Ministry, and is now occupying the Defence Ministry, is also going there. May I know if it is the policy of this Government not to stand by our Foreign Minister, who has given such a splendid account of himself during his term of office, who has done much better than any interim Foreign Minister? Of course, Jawaharlal Nehru was a class by himself. He was unique. . . . (interruptions).

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I know from the Minister whether there is any change in the policy that was announced by the Minister two days back and, if so, what is the reason for it?

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now I want a direction from the House. Should I give opportunity to the forty and odd hon. Members who are on their legs? That is not possible. So, I will ask the Minister to reply. . . . (interruption to hear the reply, I will adjourn the session). If hon. Members do not want hear the reply, I will adjourn the House. I want to call the Minister but if hon. Members make my position helpless I will have to adjourn the House. I have no other alternative. . . . (interruptions).

18 hrs.

श्री दृष्टि चाह चक्रवाय (उत्तरीन) : आपने वचन दिया कि किसीने कौन बटेक लोटिल दिये हैं उन सवालों गवाल पूछने का लोका दूंगा तो आप उससे फिर दर्ता दें हैं?

Shri Bader Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): What about this side?

Mr. Speaker: If Members do not want to hear him, I cannot help it. I have called upon the Minister to speak. If Members like to hear him, I would request them to be a little calm. After all points have been raised and they should be answered.

Shri Kashwai has got a right to get up on every subject; from atomic science to akbar ha has a right. If it is the desire of the House that another 40 Members must be heard I will do so. But I do not think that Members are ready for that. If the Members are ready to hear them and light thrown by other Members, I have no objection. But I do not think the House is ready to do that. Now, the Minister.

Shri M. C. Chagia: Mr. Speaker, may I give my answer while replying to the last question put to me by Shri Gopalan. His question was: Is there any change in policy? My emphatic answer is that there is no change in our policy.

जी: मप्प लिखें : आप हमें एक दृष्टिकोण रहने दें . . . (अवक्षाल)

Shri M. C. Chagia: I did not interrupt; may I have your courtesy?

The policy was enunciated in a statement by me and repeated in the statement made by the Prime Minister. We stand by that policy. That policy is based on national interest and justice. . . . (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri M. C. Chagia: My friend, Shri Piloo Mody said that the whole House was against that policy. Probably, judging by his own weight. . . . (Interruption).

Shri Piloo Mody: Overwhelmingly.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I make bold to say that not only in this House, not only in the other House but in the country by and large the people are behind the policy.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Balraj Madhok: There is a challenge. Speak anywhere in the country and let us see what the people want. That is my challenge. . . . (Interruption).

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Shri S. A. Dange and several hon.
Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

यो अचू लिखे क्या डाले साहब विदेश
मंत्री बन गये हैं ? युक्ते पता नहीं भीमती
देविरा गांधी ने कब उन्हें विदेश मंत्री बना
लिया है . . . (अवधार)

Mr. Speaker: The House stands
adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

18.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June
9, 1987|18 Jyestha, 1988 (Saka).