

**Fourth Series Vol. IV - No. 13**

**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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3642

### LOK SABHA

**Thursday, June 8, 1967/Jyaishta 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

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\*361. **Shri Hukam 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 contract 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	\$84.63 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).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि हमने जो यह खाद मंगाई है इससे हमारे देश की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो जायेंगी? यदि नहीं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से इन खादों का मंगाना आप कब तक कम करने वाले हैं और कब तक हमारे ही देश में इनका उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में होने लग जाएगा, कब तक हम इस स्थिति में हो जाएंगे कि हम खाद के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर की पैदावार कम है, इस वास्ते बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत महसूस होती है और कभी ज्यादा मंगाने की जरूरत महसूस होती है। इस मिलमिले में जापान ने कुछ येन क्रेडिट गवर्नमेंट ग्रान्ट इंडिया को आफर किया था और उसके मुताबिक बहुत से कांटेक्ट्स के तहत यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम सल्फोराइड मंगाने की बात है। कुछ फ्री चारेन एक्सचेंज में था और उस सिलसिले में भी मंगाया गया है। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कितनी देर मंगाना पड़ेगा, कितनी देर जरूरत पड़ेगी इसका जबाब अगर माननीय सदस्य दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में पूछें तो बेहतर होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो उर्वरक जापान से मंगाये जा रहे हैं इनके बारे में जापान सरकार ने क्या कोई शर्तें रखी हैं, यदि रखी हैं तो वे सत्य क्या हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन दामों पर इनको मंगाया गया है और किन दामों पर इनको यहां बेचा जा रहा है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जापान ने कुछ कर्जा हिन्दुस्तान को दिया था और उसके मुताबिक इन फर्टिलाइजर्स को मंगाया जा रहा है। किन दामों पर मंगाया जा रहा है वह स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य इसको स्टेटमेंट में देख सकते हैं।

श्री कल्याण राव जोशी : अग्रोप्रादन क्लाने की दृष्टि से रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग

बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। किन्तु यदि पानी का प्रबन्ध ठीक न हो तो केवल रासायनिक खाद के प्रयोग के कारण भूमि बंजर हो जाती है। पिछले सत्र एक एडिकल्चरल डेमीगसन जानसन साहब को मिला था और उसने इंडिस्ट्रियल यूज ग्रान्ट फर्टिलाइजर पर लीगल बैंड लगाने की मांग की थी, क्या वह सत्य नहीं है? यदि यह सत्य है तो मंत्री महोदय मुझे यह बता दें कि पिछले दस सालों के अन्दर जो उत्पादन यहां बढ़ा है वह ज्यादा भूमि जीत के नीचे खाने के कारण बढ़ा है या फर्टिलाइजर के प्रयोग के कारण बढ़ा है? इसके कुछ अंशकड़े मंत्री महोदय दे सकें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इस बात में कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की और खाद की भी बहुत कमी है और उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए चाहे खुराक और चाहे खाद बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है। जितना खुराक मंगाने में पैसा लगता है उससे कम फर्टिलाइजर पर पैसा लगना है। खाद के प्रयोग से पैदावार भी ज्यादा होती है। लेकिन जहां तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, जापान ने कर्जा दिया था और उसके मुताबिक यह खाद मंगाया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस दाम पर इस उर्वरक को किसानों को दिया जाता है इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। किन दामों पर मंगाया जा रहा है यह तो विवरण में दिया हुआ है लेकिन किन दामों पर इस खाद को यहां दिया जाता है, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: His questions are over.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जो विवरण मध्याह्न पर रखा गया है उसमें यह बताया गया है कि जापान ने यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम सल्फोराइड मंगाये जा रहे हैं। कीमतें भी बताई गई हैं बिन पर मंगाये गये हैं। दूसरे दोषों से भी हम जोख

इन उर्वरकों को मंगाने हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कीमतों पर हम अन्य देशों से इनको मंगाने हैं, उनके मुकाबले में हमको जापान को क्या कीमत देनी पड़ रही है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : किनो देश में आपने मंगाया है, किन्हीं का उमका पैकिंग होना चाहिये और कब वह आए, इस पर बहुत सी बातें मुनहसूर करती हैं। जो हमें फ्री फोर्न एक्चेंज मिला उसके एग्जैस्ट हमने ग्लोबल टेंडर मंगाये और जो हमको कम लगा उसको हमने इसको दिया। जहाँ तक जापान से मंगाने का ताल्लुक है, चूँकि उन्होंने कर्जा दिया था, उनकी कम्पनियों को देख कर जो हम बाका दुनिया के मुकाबले में मुनाफिब लगे, फॉर्टिफाइड खरौदने का हमने फैसला 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.

श्री क० कृ० नायर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दाम से हमको यह मिला है उससे कितने फीसदी दाम बढ़ा कर हम यहाँ पर इसे कार्मजों 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 Sindh and other places?

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

**Shri Banga:** 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 F. Venkatasubbiah:** 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. Venkatasubbiah:** 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 Lakshminikanthamma:** 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.

श्री श्री २० स्वामी : माननीय मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में कम्पोस्ट खाद गोबर के रूप में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैदा होती है, जो कि पशुधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कभी उस की रक्षा कर के बिंदशी मृदा बचाने का उपाय सोचा 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. Deo:**

**Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**

**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 Saragarh—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 deschedule 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 Christianity in the coastal area are not treated as Adivasis but in the interior they are treated as 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 Bhovj 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 Government's 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 Tulshidas 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 Tenneti Viswanatham:** Is the Minister aware that the Harijans who are converted into Christianity 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 Rohatgi:** 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 re-

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. Ramesh 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 1959 when the deadline was 1960. This time the deadline is 1970. Perhaps the Government will come forward with its proposal in 1969.

**Shri S. M. Tewary:** 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मन्त्रालय जी! भारत और नेपाल की सीमा पर जो बड़ी संख्या में बाहुल्य रहते हैं चुनाव के दिनों में उन बाहुल्यों को प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन्हें जनवादी और जनजातियों में शामिल किया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आश्वासन अभी तक क्रम में क्यों नहीं आया है या मैं यह समझूँ कि यह आश्वासन केवल वाक्यों का बोट लेने के लिए दिया गया था और सरकार इस पर क्रम नहीं करना चाहती?

श्री अशोक मेहता: इसका जवाब मैंने दे दिया जब मैंने लोकुर कमेटी के बारे में जिक्र किया था। लोकुर कमेटी ने जो कुछ सुझाव दिये थे उसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करने के बाद और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से इसके बारे में बातचीत करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ सोशल वेलफेयर ने अपने प्रोपोजल बनाए हैं जो कैबिनेट के सामने हैं। जैसे ही कैबिनेट की ओर उस पर लग जाएगी आपकी छिदमत मैं अपनी तरफ से हम एक बिल पेश करना चाहते हैं जिसमें आप देखेंगे कि क्या सुझाव हैं और उसमें आप अपने अर्ग्यमेंट्स कर सकते हैं। जो आश्वासन प्राइम मिनिस्टर



साहिबा ने दिये थे उसके ऊपर धमल होगा उस बिल के जरिए से ।

श्री सिधु नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सरकार के जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को खबर है कि लोकुर कमेटी जो बनी उसने कमरे में बैठ कर रिपोर्ट लिखी थी । किसी मेम्बर को उसने इन्टरव्यू नहीं किया न एम० एल० ए० को न एम० पी० को और फिर 1970 में जब गवर्नमेंट इसको ममान करना चाहेगी उस के कम्प कया वह कोई हाई पावर कमेटी अप्वाइंट करेगी जो यह जांच कर ले कि हरिजनों का उत्थान हो गया या नहीं ?

श्री असोक मेहता : जनাব मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा कि 1970 के बाद यह रिजर्वेशन चला जाएगा । इसके ऊपर क्या सरकार की राय होगी इसका मुझे अभी पता नहीं है ।

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

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

Mr. Speaker: They made the report after enquiry.

श्री असोक मेहता : जो रिकमेंडेशन उन्होंने की उन रिकमेंडेशन के ऊपर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ भी हमने पूरी बातचीत की और जिड्यूस्ड कास्ट्स थोड़ा जिड्यूस्ड ट्राइब्स के अलग-अलग राज्यों के जो मेम्बरान के उन के साथ भी बातचीत नफसीम में की और उनकी राय ली गई । इसके अलावा यह जब जिस सामने आयेंगा तब मेम्बर साहबान को पूरा भीका मिलेगा वह चाहे सेनेट कमेटी में भी जायें बिल को या जो करना चाहें करें ।

श्री एल० ए० जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में

महाराष्ट्र शासन ने जिन जिड्यूस्ड कास्ट लोगों ने बीड धर्म स्वीकृत किया है ऐसे लोगों को विशेषाधिकार देने का सब किया है और उस पर धमल भी हो रहा है ? मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उसी हिसाब से केन्द्रीय हकूमत के साथ भी जिड्यूस्ड कास्ट के कुछ रिप्रेजेंटेशन पक्ष के जो नेता लोग हैं उनकी बातचीत हो रही है और क्या यह सही है कि उनको यह धाराशासन मिला है कि पूरे भारत में जिन लोगों ने बीड धर्म को स्वीकृत किया है उनको वह विशेषाधिकार दिए जाएंगे ?

श्री असोक मेहता : मुझे पता नहीं है कि कौन से विशेषाधिकार की बात मेम्बर साहब कर रहे हैं . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : रिजर्वेशन में मतलब है ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: रिजर्वेशन 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.

जहां तक इन सब रियायतों का सम्बन्ध है यह रियायतें कान्ट्रीट्यू जनली तो नहीं दी जा सकतीं लेकिन जो सरकार के पास फाइनेशियल प्राविजन होते हैं उसके अन्दर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए भी काफी रकम रखी जाती है । उन में से उनको काफी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए इस तरह की कॉमिशन 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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\*383. **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.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस समय हम किन किन देशों के कोलैबोरेशन से यह मैन्योफिंग की समस्या का हल करना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** कई प्रॉपोजन्स हमारे सामने हैं और उन प्रॉपोजन्स के अन्दर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रॉपोजन्स में कुवैत के साथ भी कोलैबोरेशन करने के कुछ प्रॉपोजन्स हैं। इसके अलावा अमेरिका के साथ है; वही जापान से डेफर्ड गैमेंट लेकर बन रहे हैं। कई देशों के साथ है और हमारी कोशिश जर्मनी के साथ भी हो रही है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इस वकन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आवश्यकता कितनी है और कितना हमको मिल रहा है और कब तक हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो जायेंगे ?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** बायें प्लान के आखिर तक हमारी आवश्यकता रूँधी 24 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और दस लाख टन

फास्फेट फर्टिलाइजर की। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि वहां तक कम से कम 17 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और सात आठ लाख टन फास्फोरिक फर्टिलाइजर्स अपने देश में पैदा कर पायें। इस दिशा में कार्यवाही हो रही है। यदि इसके बारे में आप तफसील चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए दूसरा सवाल दें।

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि हल्दिया के फर्टिलाइजर प्रोजेक्ट का काम लेने के लिये अभी तक कौन कौन से देश तैयार हैं तथा उन्होंने अपनी क्या क्या जगें दी हैं ?

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 बबू तिनबे : जब विदेशी सहायता से ये उर्वरक के कारखाने बनाने की चर्चा उठी थी तब मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो नेपाल पैदा होता है उसी का इस्तेमाल कर के ये मारे कारखाने बनायेंगे। लेकिन बीच में सरकारों में यह खबर छपी कि बम्बई की एक कम्पनी जो विदेशों में महयोग कर रही है, अपना कारखाना लिक्विड अमोनिया के आधार पर बनाने जा रही है। यह खबर और मंत्री महोदय का आश्वासन, इन दोनों में हम कैसे सामन्तव्य बैठायें—मैं इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूँ ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : एक प्राइवेट फर्म की तरफ से सुझाव आया है कि वे बरौत फर्टिलाइजर एंड कम्पनी के साथ मिल कर एक फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना खोलना चाहते हैं। उनके प्रयोजन में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ साल के लिये वे बरौत के लिक्विड अमोनिया आयायेंगे, लेकिन उनके साथ साथ सल्फर

का सप्लाई भी करीब से आयेगा—लिक्विड सप्लाई आठ लिक्विड अमोनिया एंड सल्फर—हम उनकी प्रयोजन को खरे में खीर कर रहे हैं, उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने भी अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है।

श्री बबू तिनबे : पहले का जो आश्वासन आश्वासन था क्या उसमें परिवर्तन हुआ ? उस समय आपने सल्फर की चर्चा नहीं की थी थी अगर 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 सि० चं० झा : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिये बरौत, जापान और अमरीका से बालें बन रही हैं, उनके साथ कोलाबोरेशन होने को है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों देशों के टर्म्स ऑफ एग्रीमेंट कैसे हैं ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों की तरफ से क्या कोई पौलिडफस-स्टिम्प एटैच की गई है या नहीं ?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** अभी तक टम्ब का बवाल है, मैंने बताया कि इस प्राइवेट फर्म की सरकार से जो प्रपोजल आई है, वह सरकार के सामने है। उस पर तत्कीकत हो रही है, इस वक़्त उस के बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

**श्री सि० चं० झा :** मैंने पोलिटिकल स्ट्रिग्ज 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.

**श्री सि० चं० झा :** जैसे अमेरिका से उर्वरक के बारे में एग्जिमेंट होगा, तो क्या उसमें कोई पोलिटिकल स्ट्रिग्ज की बात आती है ? इसी तरह से क्या क्वीन या जापान की तरफ से भी कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव है ? यदि कहीं कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव की गुंजाइश है तो किस मूलक के साथ ज्यादा है ?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** अभी तक किसी भी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के बारे में कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर नहीं आया है और अगर कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर आयेगा तो उसका जवाब देने की क्षमता सरकार में है।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** हमारी फमलो के लिये जितना फासफोरस की जरूरत है, उतनी ही पोटाश की भी जरूरत पड़ती है, उनके बिना काम नहीं चलता है। मेरी जानकारी में जितने कारखाने देश में खोद बाने की बन रहे हैं तथा मन्त्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उसमें नाइट्रोजन और फासफोरस का ही जिक्र है, पोटाश का जिक्र नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पोटाश का भी कोई कारखाना बनाने का, पब्लिक सेक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या किसी की कोल्लेबोरेशन से या किसी भी प्रकार से, कोई सख्त सरकार ने बनाया है ?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** के० के लिये जो रा-मैटीरियल चाहिये, वह हमारे देश में नहीं है, इसी लिये हम यह बाहर से मंगाले हैं। इस के बारे में अपने देश में कुछ तरक्की कर सकें तो करने की कोशिश में हैं, लेकिन हमें उम्मीद नहीं है कि चीन प्लान में पोटाश फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

**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 Lakshmikanthamma:** 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 Ranga:** 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.

श्री अशोक मेहता : विज्ञापनम 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 to 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 Jyotsna Chandra:** 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.

श्री प्रकाशचौर साहब : राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर जो यह ऋण है उसमें सबसे अधिक ऋण किस राज्य सरकार पर है और क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की कठिनाई की अपनी व्यक्त की है कि इस समय ऋण की सहायता में हमें कुछ सुविधाएं दे दी जायें, यदि 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 मालूम नहीं है लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ विशेष ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में सुविधा चाही है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर साहब : किस किस ने चाही है ?

श्री : मुख्य मन्त्र पन्त : पंजाब ने, बंगाल ने और मद्रास ने चाही है लेकिन यह कुछ विशेष ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में है। जो राज्यों को पूरे ऋण मिले हैं उन के बारे में यह नहीं है।

श्री : प्रम. क. व. : वह कौन कौन सी प्रदेश सरकारें हैं जो कि केन्द्र को कर्ज की प्रदायगी निर्वाह रूप से नहीं कर रही हैं और जो नहीं कर रही हैं भारत सरकार उन में कर्ज वसूल करने के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री : मुख्य मन्त्र पन्त : प्रम. निर्वाह रूप से कौन कौन नहीं कर रहा है यह सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। (जयबज्र)

Shri V. Krishnaswami: 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. Vishwanatham: 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?

श्री राजावतार साहब : अभी बिहार में जो प्रकाश की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए बिहार की सरकार ने क्या यह प्रश्न से अनुरोध किया है कि उनके ऊपर जो ऋण का बकाया है वह अभी प्रम. वसूल व करें ? अगर उन्होंने ऐसा प्रम. से निवेदन किया है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस सिलसिले में क्या कहना है और उस की क्या नीति है ?

श्री : मुख्य मन्त्र पन्त : बिहार सरकार के बारे में कुछ महीने पहले प्रम. व. में निकला था कि उन्होंने इस तरह की सुविधा जो है ऋण को चुकाने की उसको रोक दिया है उसको वापिस नहीं किया। उस के बाद उनसे लिखा पड़ी चर्चा और वह लिखा पड़ी चलने के बाद वह इस पर राजी हो गये कि उनको यह ऋण चुकाना चाहिए।

श्री : मोरारजी : सवाल जो पूछा गया था वह यह था कि इस माल कर्ज और मूद का बकाया वसूल करना मुस्तकी किया जाय।

श्री मोरारजी : देताई : साल भर के लिये जिस मदद की जरूरत होती है वह हम स्केड-सिटी एरियाज को देते हैं।

Shri R. 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. LX-961/87].

(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.

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : सवाल में बिजली के मरिरी बन्द देने की बग मस्टर्डींग टिकाऊ स्थान देने के बारे में पूछा गया था। इस मुद्दा का जवाब प्रश्न के उत्तर में नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मनी महोदय का कहना यह है कि यह मुझ-व दिया हो नहीं गया था या कि उस मुझ-व को मंत्र नहीं किया गया है तब मैं कर्मा करने के लिए ?

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 along-side 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 allocation.

**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.

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित बयान पढ़ कर सुनाया वह तो हम लोग पहले ही देख चुके हैं। स्पष्ट बात यह है कि जो माध्याह्न बलब लगे हुए हैं बिजली के उनके स्थान पर मकरी बलब लगाने का सुझाव था, दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रायःकल जो बम स्टैंड है उनको सुन्दर रूप देने का सुझाव था। 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 addressed

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 shan 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 रघुवीर सिंह शर्मा : इस दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने की धुन में क्या सरकार को यह भी याद रहता है कि यह गरीब देश है जिसके करोड़ों लोगों का खाना 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 सिधू बारायण : हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता घाब झोंपड़ियों में बसती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली को ही सुन्दर बनाने की स्कीम है या कि सारे देश को ही सुन्दर बनाने का भी कोई सुझाव है ? क्या इसके सिधे भी घाब कुछ सोच रहे हैं ?

618(AJ)LSD-2.

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 ठाकुर चन्द कल्लवाय: दिल्ली के विकास की बात घमो मंत्री जी ने घाब उत्तर में नगर निगम के ऊपर छोड़ी है; मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नगर निगम ने, जो कि इस सारी स्कीम को चला रहा है, किसी प्राधिक सहायता की मांग की है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंग है और वह घाब कब तक देने वाला है ?

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 यु० प्र० झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो राया दिल्ली को खूबसूरत बनाने पर खर्च किया जा रहा है क्या वह मुमकिन नहीं है कि उस रुपये को बचाकर, हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ भूखमरी हो रही है, लाखों लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, वहाँ 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 यु० प्र० झा : इस स्माल एगजेंट से भी चार आदमियों की या इस आदमियों की जहाँ खर्च सकते हैं। दिल्ली को खूबसूरत बनाने पर राया खर्च करने का क्या मतलब है ?

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Supply of Oil to Bihar

+

S.N.Q. 19. Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Shri S. C. Jha:

Shri Yogendra Sharma:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Samardhanan:

Shri Ishag Sambhall:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Shri Chandan Shekhar Singh:

Shri R. Shastri:

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 Ramalah): (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 झा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि बिहार में केरोसीन प्रायस बजबज से आता है, बरोनी से नहीं दिया जाता है ? वह तेल बिहार में नहीं प्राया है। सूई महोदय हो गये हैं वहीं प्राया है। इनसे समूचे बिहार में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है और घरों में अंधेरा ही प्रचलित है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्थिति है, इनसे क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रवचन हैं ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: 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 झा : बजबज से तेल नहीं आ रहा है, कई महीनों से नहीं आ रहा है।

Shri Raghu Ramalah: 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



अगर ऐसी बात है तो फिर क्या बजह है कि उसके इलाके में कैरोसीन घायल एक खपा बोटल बिक रहा है ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में तेल का रिटेन बाब सरकार ने क्या तय किया है और क्या लोगों को उस नियत भाव पर तेल मिल रहा है ?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** 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.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पिछले महीने बिहार के एक मन्त्री श्री कपिल देव सिंह पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का दौरा करने के लिए गए थे। वहाँ पर तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। बिहार में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला चम्पारन का जिला है। उन्होंने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या यह कबूर है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हम लोगों को तेल सप्लाई नहीं कर रही है। ऐसा पता चला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो डेकलर सप्लाई करता है बिहार सरकार शायद उसको कुछ कम कमीशन देती है जबकि बंगाल सरकार ज्यादा कमीशन 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 ही तेल की सप्लाई हो और ठीक समय पर तेल का बटवारा हो सके ?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** 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.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार को कैरोसीन घायल का कितना कोटा दिया जाता है और पिछले छः महीने में कितना कोटा दिया गया है ? क्या उस सप्लाई में कोई कमी रही है और अगर रही है तो कितनी ?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** 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 15,191 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 Ramiah:** 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

विकासोन्मुख देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

\*365. श्री/सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) इस अध्ययन को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में आर्थिक प्रगति को तेज करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और भविष्य में इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

योजना, वेदोन्मुख और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रों (श्री अशोक मेहता) :  
(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 उठाया।

## Fertiliser Industry

\*367. श्री P. P. Kothase:  
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 Asoka 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 236,830 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 अर्थ: देशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के पास विदेशी मुद्रा

\*368. श्री/श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये हैं कि यह धन राष्ट्र 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?

उप-प्रधान मंत्रों तथा वित्त मंत्रों (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है क्योंकि ये भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण के प्रयोजन के लिये अनिवार्य अर्पित (नॉन-रेजीडेण्ट्स) हैं और हमारे नियम उन पर लागू नहीं होते।

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

(ग) कारणों का अनुमान लगाना कठिन 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 cur-tailed 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. Khrishnamoorthi:**

**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 per cent 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, 1966 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. Samanta:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri N. S. Sharma:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
 Shri Nakam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Onkar Singh:  
 Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Dr. Ramen 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. Kisku:

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. Ramen 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 assesses 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 I.T. 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.

दिल्ली में बस्ती बसाने के झूठी योजनाएँ

\* 374. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :

श्री हुकूम चन्द क शाय :

श्री सरवा नर :

श्री रमजीत सिंह :

श्री मधु लिमये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रा० शं० बिद्यार्थी :

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस :

श्री जे० ए० पटेल :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ लोगों ने बस्ती बसाने की झूठी योजनाएँ तैयार करके रिहायशी प्लॉट बेचने का धन्दा शुरू कर रखा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में बस्ती बसाने वाले कितने व्यवसायी हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा खरीदे गये रिहायशी प्लॉट वास्तव में बिछाने ही नहीं हैं; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (घ) . सरकार के नोटिस में यह आया है कि दिल्ली तथा उसके आसपास के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में कुछ लोग स्थानीय सक्षम प्राधिकारी के द्वारा बतौर ले-आउट प्लान स्वीकृत कराये भूमि/प्लॉट को बेच रहे हैं तथा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार उस भूमि को विकसित कर रहे हैं। अधिकांश मामलों में, विक्रय-विलेख (सेल डीक) में यह उल्लिखित है कि भूमि खेतीहर है तथा विक्रेता (सेलर) उस भूमि के केवल अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र (बायर) को हस्तान्तरित कर रहा है। सरकार केवल तभी कार्यवाही कर सकती है जब कि क्षेत्र यह शिकायत दर्ज कराये यह विक्रय उद्दे दोषपूर्ण पूर्वकथित तथ्यों पर किया गया था तथा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएँ उससे छिपा ली गयी थीं। सरकार ने संभावित क्षेत्रों को प्रचलित के विज्ञापनों, सिनेमा स्लाइडों तथा प्रचार के अन्य माध्यमों द्वारा यह परामर्श दिया था कि वे बगैर इसकी पुष्टि किये कि भूमि का ले-आउट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, भूमि न खरीदें।

#### 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 anything.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Attaching of Price Index to long-term Borrowing

\*376. Shri K. 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  
Kachwal:  
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 Vecrappa:

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 Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 6th 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.

बिडेन से सहायता

\*382. श्री स० च० साक्सेल :

श्री ए० के० मिश्र :

क० स० न० मंडली :

श्री विजय कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है;

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

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ज्वारा क्या है?

उप-प्रश्न संख्या: तथा बिल संख्या (बी और सी के साथ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) न (घ) के जवाब पैदा ही नहीं होते।

#### Fertilizer Production

\*383. श्री C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
श्री Siddheshwar Prasad:

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. Shri Deven Sen:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

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 enquires. 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 assessors, 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 Fertilizer Production

- \*385. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:  
 Shri Shashi Ranjan:  
 Shri Sidheswar 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 Dhuleswar Moona:  
 Shri K. Pradhani:  
 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 Debt

- \*387. Shri C. C. Desai:  
 Shri R. Barua:

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.

# **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 Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Senhyan:  
Shri S. K. Tagorah:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri P. K. Das:

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

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 reply 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) his 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.

अनुमान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह में लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1793. श्री लिट्टेहर प्रताप : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951-52 और 1966-67 में अन्धमान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह के निवासियों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्रमशः कितनी थी;

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

(ग) क्या बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन द्वीप समूहों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से इन द्वीपों का विकास करने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

श्रीमान, इंडोलियन और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अनेकमोहस): (क) और (ख). अन्धमान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह के मासिकी कार्यालय द्वारा द्वीप समूह में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं। 1951-52 में भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 274.2 रुपये (चालू मूल्यों के अनुसार) या 250.2 रुपये (1948-49 के मूल्यों के अनुसार) थी। 1966-67 के सम्बन्ध में भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) इन द्वीप समूहों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय की वृद्धि के कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं। परन्तु बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना; में इन द्वीप समूहों के लिए जो बड़ा हुआ परिसर प्रस्तावित किया गया है तथा जिस विकास प्रणाली का प्रस्ताव किया गया है वह प्रति-व्यक्ति आय की बढ़ोतरी 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-552/67].



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. 4.80 (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 (2), (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

1798. 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 Phuleau Gaba): (a) to (f). The information asked for is being collected 618 (A) L&D—8

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

#### Indians having Bank Accounts Abroad

1799. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal: Shri Baburao Patel: Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal: Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Shri N. S. Sharma: Shri Shri Gopal Sahoo: 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 1298 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 Chintamani 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

1861. Dr. Ramesh 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 vanaspathi (coarse) 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. 0.31 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 1944, 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

1862. 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 thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Schemes 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-363/671.]

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

1884. 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 Phulrenu Guha): (a)

(i) For Scheduled Castes—9 Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(ii) For Scheduled Tribes —30 Forest and other Co-operative Societies.

(b) (i) Scheduled Castes

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

(ii) Scheduled Tribes

Forest Labour Co-operative 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

1885. 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

1886. 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 E. Ghastri: 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 योजनाएँ

1810. श्री क० नि० मधुकर : क्या र.राज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी तथा पाकिस्तानी आक्रमणों 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 ग्राम स्तर पर, क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती कुलदेवी मुह) : (क) इन आक्रमणों के बाद समाज-कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में कुछ कटौतियाँ की गई थीं ।

(ख) सीमित साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए नये बड़े कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें ग्रामिक राजियाँ लगनी थी, की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई ।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि स्त्रियों और बालकों के कल्याण तथा विकलांगों की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास के विशेष कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की जाए । देहाती क्षेत्र

की महिलाओं और बालकों के लिये परिवार और बाल-कल्याण की एक परियोजना की सरकार की दृष्टि में है।

बिहार के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

1811. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दामोदर घाटी तथा बरौनी से दी जाने वाली बिजली बिहार के समस्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाने का काम शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री (श्री कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने यह सूचित किया है कि धन की कमी के कारण उनके लिए यह सम्भव नहीं हो सका है कि वे सभी ग्राम सम्बंधी गांवों को विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को प्रजित करने के लिए, पूरा कर सकें। उत्तरी बिहार में बिजली की कुछ कमी है किन्तु जब बरौनी विस्तार परियोजना (2 × 50 मैगावाट) प्रथम चरण अपनी परियोजना और वितरण की माध्यमों के साथ पूरी हो जायेगी, तब बिजली की सन्तुष्टि स्थिति सुधर जायेगी।

#### Banks

1812. श्री 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 नदी घाटी बरिबोजना को अपने निबंधन में लेना

1814. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बोबी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कुछ बड़ी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के काम को राज्य सरकारों से अपने हाथ में लेना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनको चुनने का मुख्य आधार क्या है ?

तिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिल्सी के निकट जखीम से भरे ट्रक का पकड़ा  
जाया

**1815. श्री राम सेवक यादव :**

**श्री जार्ज फरनेम्होज :**

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**

**श्री मोलाह प्रसाद :**

**શ્રી મહા સિખયે :**

**श्री शशि राय :**

**श्री राम सिंह प्रायश्चाल :**

**श्री हृकम चन्द्र कक्षबाय :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा पुलिस, दिल्ली ने मार्च/अप्रैल, 1967 में एक ट्रक पकड़ा था, जिसमें बहुत सी बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम भरी हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका उद्देश क्या है:

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ट्रक में नागबन्द दिखे पाये गये थे; जिन पर किमो दुनावास का नाम लिखा हुआ था; और

(प) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योम क्या है?

उप-श्रमाय मंत्री तथा किस मंत्री (बी) (मोराजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा 19 मार्च, 1967 को दिल्ली-वृत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर एक ट्रक से 94 सेर, 9 क्टाक तथा 3 तोला (88.27 किलोग्राम) शक्तीय पकड़ी गयी। ट्रक की

पकड़ लिया गया। यह ट्रक कलकत्ता को  
 भास ले जा रहा था और अफीम लकड़ी के  
 चार बक्सों में छिपा रखी थी।

(ग) और (घ). ट्रक का मान विभिन्न वादियों का का जिसमें एक विदेशी मिशन भी शामिल है। नबी गट्टर खोले गये और उनकी जांच पड़ताल की गयी। जो गट्टर विदेशी मिशन के थे उनमें कोई निषिद्ध वस्तु नहीं थी।

### Land for D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

**1816. Shri Umanath:**

**Shri P. P. Esthose:**

**Shri K. M. Abraham:**

**Shri A. Anirudhan:**

**Shri Vishwanatha 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 Ramasiah): (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



5.125 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 with-held 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 Nambiar:

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 finalised 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 Raghn Ramalak): (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 Sumecia Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:

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 weigh bridge had been used for measuring 99,660 tonnes of chlorine, as against 4901.67 tonnes measured by the meter.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Insecticides Limited repeatedly asked DCM to get the weigh-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 Sumecia Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:

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



(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 Ramiah): (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. 478.37 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.

1825. Shri Himatsingka: 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 Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir, Engineers India Ltd. was formed in partnership with Bechtel International Corp. 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. 9,896 has been paid to Bechtel International Corp. 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 Sewak Samaj

1826. Shri Gadlingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

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

(b) the purposes for which the grants or funds are being given to the Bharat Sewak 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-565/67]. 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 Das): (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

1828. Shri P. P. Esikese:  
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 Deasai): (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.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

1829. श्री राम सिंह आर्यावाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कृष्णवाल :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाग्रह :

क्या जिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तटीय तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर देने के बाद सरकार उनको मकान किराया भत्ता देना बन्द कर देती है और मकान किराये के रूप में उनके वेतन वेतन से लगभग 10 से लेकर 15 प्रतिशत तक राशि कट लेती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं; उसी राशि नहीं दी जाती जितनी क्वार्टर मिलने पर उनके वेतन से काट ली जाती है;

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

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा जिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास दिया जाता है उनसे मूल नियम 45-क के उपबन्धों के अधीन किराया वसूल किया जाता है तथा यह किन्नासा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उप-नद्वियों के 10 प्रतिशत (150 रुपये मासिक के कम वेतन वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 7½ से 80% से अधिक नहीं होना। जिस सरकारी कर्मचारी की सरकारी आवास दिया जाता है, उसे मकान किराया भत्ता देने का हक नहीं होता।

(ख) तथा (ग). कटौतिया कर्मचारियों को दिये गये सरकारी आवास के किराये के रूप में की जाती हैं। इसलिए जिन कर्मचारियों का सरकारी आवास प्रदान नहीं किया जाता, उसको बराबर रकम की प्रदायगी करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। किन्तु वर्गीकृत नगर में कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता देकर उन स्थानों पर व्यक्त ऊँचे किरावों की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh

1830. Shri P. K. Deb:

Shri K. P. Singh Deb:

Shri D. N. Deb.

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 Guha): (a) As per Memorandum 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) Food 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 Ballabhgarh 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 Gaba): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

दिल्ली में अधिकों के लिये क्वार्टर

1833. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) क्या अधिकों 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 अंतर्गत मिल मालिकों को अपने लाभों का कुछ भाग अधिकों क्वार्टर बनाने में खर्च करना पड़े ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां, दिल्ली में औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की कमी है।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक पवास योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 2000 मकान बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

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

(घ) जी नहीं।

# New Medical Colleges during Fourth Plan

1834. श्री राम किशन गुप्ता:  
श्री शर्मा नन्दी:  
श्री राजीत सिंह:  
श्री शरत सिंह चौहान:  
श्री मुकाम चंद कच्छवा:  
श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी:  
श्री S. M. Bamarjee:  
श्री माधु लिमये:  
श्री ब्रह्मरूप सुपार:

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 की न बोलने वाले आयकर अधिकारी**

1835. श्री रवी राय :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :

श्री जयू लिवले :

डा० राज मनोहर जोहिया :

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

क्या जिस जंगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कई आयकर अधिकारी अपने मण्डल की भाषा में लिखे गये हिसाब किताबों की उचितरूप से जांच पड़ताल नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वे उस खण्ड की भाषा से अच्छी तरह परिचित नहीं होते और इस कारण उन्हें इस बारे में अनुमान लगाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में हिसाब किताब रखने वाले व्यक्तियों से भी आय कर का ब्योरा अंग्रेजी में पेश करने के लिये कहा जाता है और वे अधिकारी इन ब्योरों 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 ?

उप प्रश्न जंगी तथा जिस जंगी (श्री मोरारजी देसाई : (क) श्रेणी I के सभी आयकर अधिकारियों को निम्नलिखित भाषा परीक्षाएं पास करनी होती हैं। (जिनके अग्रजर्जन लेखा-परीक्षा भी आ जाती है :—

(i) हिन्दी और मारवाड़ी

तथा

(ii) जिस स्थान में उनकी सर्व-

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प्रथम नियुक्ति होती है वहां की स्थानीय भाषा (मातृभाषा को छोड़ कर)।

इस प्रकार श्रेणी I के आयकर अधिकारी कम से कम तीन भाषाओं से परिचित रहते हैं। श्रेणी II के आयकर अधिकारियों को आयुक्त के कार्यक्षेत्र की, जितमें वे तैनात होते हैं; स्थानीय भाषाओं में से एक भाषा में परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। इस प्रकार श्रेणी II के आयकर अधिकारी अपनी मातृभाषा तथा एक अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषा से परिचित रहते हैं। उन्हें तीन साल के अन्दर मारवाड़ी का इम्तिहान भी पास करना होता है। श्रेणी II के आयकर अधिकारियों की सर्वप्रथम नियुक्ति जिस आयुक्त के कार्यक्षेत्र में होती है, उसमें से उसका आमतौर पर स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जाता है। स्थानीय भाषा से परिचय नहीं होने के कारण आयकर अधिकारी अनुमान से कर निर्धारण नहीं करते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। आयकर विवरणी फार्म अंग्रेजी के अलावा कई प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) 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 Ramakrishna): (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 घायक की बकाया राशि के बारे में मुकदमा

1837. श्री हुकुम चन्द कटुवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ए. सी. सेने :

श्री बाबू राव पटेल :

क्या बिल नं. 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 651 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घायक की बकाया राशि के बारे में कानपुर के एक उद्योगपति के विरुद्ध घायक किये गये मुकदमे में न्यायालय ने इस बीच फैसला दे दिया है;

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

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

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

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि

मुकदमे का फैसला करने में न्यायालय को कितना समय लगेगा।

डाक द्वारा सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

1838. श्री हुकुम चन्द कटुवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 652 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो डाक द्वारा सोने की छड़ें भेजा करते थे, की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

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

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

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

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) कुछ पार्टियों ने रुबक मुनबाई की मांग की है और विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही में उन्हें रुबक मुनबाई की अनुमति दी जा रही है। यद्यपि अन्तिम निर्णय पर आज ही पहुँचने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी, तथापि पहले से ही यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा।

#### Power Failure in Delhi

1839. Dr. Ramen Sen:

Shri Viswanath Menon:

Shri F. F. Esthese:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri A. K. Khanna:

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.	5½%

(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. Krishnamoorthi: 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.

नई दिल्ली में बाणस्परी में उद्यान को सुन्दर बनाना

1842. श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

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

(ख) उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० बीरजि चन्दसेखर): (क) जी हाँ।

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

**Financial Institutions**

1843. Shri S. E. 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. E. 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 assesses 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**

1845. 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**

1846. 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**

1847. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri S. K. Taparia:  
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 accommodation.

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 Ramakrishna): (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 Ramakrishna): (a) The estimated demand during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan is given below:

(Million tonnes)

Year	Nitrogenous fertilisers.	Phosphatic fertilisers.	Potassic fertilisers.
	In terms of N.	In terms of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	In terms of K <sub>2</sub> 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 L.O.C. to M/s. R. B. Bhola Nath & Sons

1850. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Satya Narayan Singh:  
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:  
Shri K. K. Nayanar:

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 Ramalingam): (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. F. 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 Ramakrishna): (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**

1853. 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 Ramakrishna): (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 Than-nirmukkam Project. The latest position about this project is being ascertained from the Kerala Government.

#### Death Rate and Birth Rate in India

1858. Dr. Karni 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 decennium 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 Kachwal:  
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 Rajraj 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 सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री नवु लिमबे :

श्री जार्ज करमंडीज :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री एस० एच० बोशी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन किया गया है तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पक्क पक्क कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरे हुए तथा अनुमानित व्यय की तुलना में कितना प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) पुराने अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोशी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार करने तथा उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या पूर्वोपाय किये गये हैं ?

योजना, वैदोलिखन और रसायन तथा लघु कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :  
(क) जी, हाँ। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रारम्भिक रूपरेखा में दिया गया है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एन टी—566/67।]

(ग) इस विषय का विवेचन अध्याय 1 "चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मार्ग निर्धारण" अध्याय 2 "ग्रामीण निर्भरता और विकास के लिए व्यापक दृष्टि" और अध्याय 10 "चौथी 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 कम्पाउण्डर और स्टोरकीपर

1865. श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाह :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलवाह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय सरकार के घ पतालों में काम करने वाले कम्पाउण्डरों और स्टोरकीपरों को छुट्टी वाले दिन एमरजेंसी इवूटी पर घाना पड़ता है जिस के एवज में तो उन्हें कार्योपरि भता दिया जाता है और न ही कोई छुट्टी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० भीषति चन्द्रसेखर) : (क) दिल्ली में दो केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :-

विलिनडन अस्पताल : इस अस्पताल के कम्पाउण्डर तथा स्टोर कीपर निर्धारित समय में ही काम करते हैं । फिर भी यदि उनमें से कोई अतिरिक्त समय काम करता है तो उसे इसके लिये क्षति-पूरक प्रवकाश दिया जाता है ।

सकवरजंग अस्पताल : इस अस्पताल के कम्पाउण्डर तथा स्टोर-कीपर छुट्टी वाले दिन एमरजेंसी इवूटी पर नहीं रहते ।

(-द) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न 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 including 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 पकड़े गये विदेशी बैंकों को बैंक  
घोर डाफ्ट

1867. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुसैन अब्द कदमाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजकोट में  
बुली अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रथम  
सप्ताह में एक रेलवे यात्री के पास से विदेशी  
बैंकों के 585 पाउंड के मूल्य के बैंक नोट डाफ्ट  
पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये बैंड बाँट किन  
मार्गों से खरीदे गये थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या  
कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री  
मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मोमानुस्क अधि-  
कारियों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को राजकोट  
रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री को पकड़ा और  
उसके पास से पोस्टल बाँडर, बैंक डाफ्ट  
नया यात्री-बैंक के रूप में कुल 585 पाउंड  
मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा बरामद की ।

(ख) सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति के वक्तव्य के  
अनुसार, पोस्टल बाँडर और बैंक डाफ्ट  
दक्षिण अफ्रीका से उसकी बहिन ने उसके  
लिए भेजे थे और यात्री बैंक उसने एक दूसरे  
व्यक्ति से लिये थे जो किमी अफ्रीकी देश से  
प्राप्त था ।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

**Family Planning Orientation Train-  
ing Camps in Andhra Pradesh**

1868. श्री Gadilingana Gowd: Will  
the Minister of Health and Family  
Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Family Planning Ori-  
entation 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 con-  
ducted 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 col-  
lected and will be laid on the Table  
of the Sabha as soon as available.

**Manibhadra Dam Project in Orissa**

1869. श्री Chintamani Panigrahi:  
Will the Minister of Irrigation and  
Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Mani-  
bhadra 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 investiga-  
tion at present.

**Housing Boards in States**

1870. श्री Sradhakur 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 Mini-  
stry of Works, Housing and Supply  
(Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Andhra Pra-  
desh, 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 construc-  
tion and allotment of houses under  
the various social housing Scheme.

(c) The Central Government give  
loans and grants to the State Govern-  
ments 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

(b) 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. Patodia:

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 Folds of the Champion Reef Mine in July, 1966. 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 Madhan Limaye:

Shri A. M. Sannarjee:

Shri Onkar Lal Barwa:

Shri Meetha Lal:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:

Shri Heerji Bhal:

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 जन संकट

1877. श्री प० लाल बाबूपाल: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जन संकट को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को कुछ प्रवर्धन प्रदान के रूप में कोई वित्तीय



सहायता भी गई है प्रकटा देने का विचार है ;  
और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
(डा० बीबति चण्डेसर) : (क) और (ब).  
राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के  
अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम जल पूर्ति  
योजनाओं पर हुए खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत तक  
अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ।

1966-67 में राजस्थान सरकार को  
ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए 45 लाख  
रुपये अतिरिक्त दिये गये । उनमें से 25 लाख  
रुपये उस राज्य के सम्भाव्यता क्षेत्रों में  
योजनायें बनाने के लिए थे, निर्धारित किये  
गये थे उस उद्देश्य के अतिरिक्त  
1965-66 और 1966-67 में विन. मंत्रा-  
लय ने राजस्थान सरकार को सहायता कार्यों  
के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण भी एक कराई  
रुपये का अनुदान भी दिया । यह रकम इन  
क्षेत्रों में पानी की व्यवस्था करने पर भी खर्च  
हो सकती थी ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम  
जातियों के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ

1878. श्री प० सा० बाकपाल :  
क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुओं के अतिरिक्त मुसल-  
मानों तथा ईसाइयों के कुछ वर्गों के लोग अनु-  
सूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम  
जातियों के विद्यार्थियों में शामिल हैं, जिन्हें  
केन्द्रिय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें  
छात्रवृत्तियाँ देती हैं ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री  
(श्रीमती कूलरेनु नूह) : (क) और (ब).  
अनुसूचित जातियों को उल्लिखित करने वाले

आदेशों के ताल्लुकों के निमित्त ऐसे किसी भी  
व्यक्ति, जो हिन्दू या सिख धर्म के अतिरिक्त  
किसी अन्य धर्म का अनुयायी हो, को अनु-  
सूचित जाति का सदस्य नहीं समझा जायेगा ।  
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विषय में कुछ  
ऐसी रुकावट नहीं है । किसी धर्म की कोई  
जाति, जिसे अनुसूचित आदिम जाति उल्लि-  
खित किया गया हो, उन सुविधाओं, जो अनु-  
सूचित आदिम जातियों को मिलती हैं, के लिए  
मांग कर सकती हैं । इन (सुविधाओं) में  
छात्रवृत्तियाँ भी शामिल हैं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम  
जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

1879. श्री प० सा० बाकपाल :  
क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि देश की विभिन्न संस्थाओं में  
अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित  
आदिम जातियों के उन विद्यार्थियों  
की छात्रवृत्ति की रकम न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या  
कारण हैं जिन्हें 1952 से 600 रुपये वार्षिक  
छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है जबकि मूल्य बहुत  
प्रतिक्रिया बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण केवल कम  
आदि लगातार बढ़ाये गये हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री  
(श्रीमती कूलरेनु नूह) : छात्रवृत्तियों के दर  
324 रुपये वार्षिक से 900 रुपये वार्षिक तक  
हैं । दर इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि छात्र  
वहीं निवास करता है या विदेश-विद्यार्थी है  
और या इस बात पर भी कि किस प्रकार का  
अध्ययन करना है । इस प्रकार की छात्रवृत्तियाँ  
पाने के हकदार विद्यार्थियों की संख्या तेजी से  
बढ़ रही है ; इसलिये प्राप्त मिश्रित को  
देखने हुए छात्रवृत्तियों के दर घटाने नहीं  
बढ़ाये जा सकते ।

#### Vasectomy

1880. श्री Baburno Patel:  
श्री Tridib Kumar Chaudhary:  
श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Shri Rabi 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; and

(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 Deasai): (a) Rs. 208 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 हरदत्त देवगुन : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोदी होटल को प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 2 लाख रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक गैर-सरकारी "कम" अवस्था व्यक्ति 50 हजार रुपये मासिक पर इस होटल का ठेका लेने के लिये तैयार था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ठेका स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) लोदी होटल ने अपने कार्य-काल का पहला वित्तीय वर्ष 31 मार्च, 1967 को पूरा किया है। इस अवधि का वार्षिक लेखा तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा उपयुक्त अवधि के कम्पनी के कार्य के वित्तीय परिणाम लेखा तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही मालूम पड़ेंगे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रस्ताव कम पाया गया तथा गैर-सरकारी पाठियों को प्रबंध सौंपने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया।

### वित्तिक वंश

1884. श्री हरदयाल देवगुन :  
क्या निर्वाच, आवास तथा सम्भरण  
संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नई दिल्ली में  
दो मंजिले तथा तीन-मंजिले टाईप दो और  
टाईप तीन के सरकारी क्वाटरों में एक-एक  
पंखा और लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मंजूरी को  
कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार की ओर से देरी  
क्यों की गई है ?

निर्वाच, आवास तथा वृत्ति मंत्रालय में  
उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और  
(ख) यद्यपि टाईप II तथा टाईप III के  
क्वाटरों में एक और छत का पंखा लगाने  
का निर्णय किया जा चुका है किन्तु धनाभाव  
के कारण कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका ।  
यह कार्य जो कि फेजों में किया जा रहा है,  
इसका पहला फेज चारू वित्तीय वर्ष में शुरू  
किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

### Board of Directors of Public Enterprises

1885. श्री Umanath:  
श्री Satya Narayan Singh:  
श्री E. K. Nayanar:  
श्री 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  
Devi): (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. श्री Siddheshwar 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, Petro-  
leum 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-569/67].

### Flood Control Schemes in Orissa

1887. श्री Ramachandra Ulaka:  
श्री Dhuleshwar Meena:  
श्री Heerji Bhal:  
श्री K. Pradhani:

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 1966-67 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 1966-67 for  
approved flood control schemes was  
Rs. 60 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 Jaganath 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

1892. 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 were the total income determined by the Income Tax Department exceeded Rs. 30,000-00?

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

1893. Shri N. K. P. Salve: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assesseees 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 assesseees (viz., the total number of assesseees 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

1894. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Heerji 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

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1848</b>
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(b) Scheduled Castes	1334
Scheduled Tribes	551

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1885</b>
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(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 E. K. Biria:

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 Aseka 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

1896. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Heerji 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 Supakar:

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 network 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 Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received in this

connection from the federation but no decision has yet been taken on it.

### गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाना

1901. 370 महादेव प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना से कितने लोग उन्नत भये हैं ;

(ख) उन्नत हुए लोगों में से कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ; और

(ग) अन्य लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री रघुवरैया ) : (क) 1173

(ख) 360 (142 नियमित छात्रावर पर और निर्माण प्रभावित प्राक्कलन पर दैनिक बेतन पर के रूप में 218)

(ग) न्यूनतम योग्यता तथा उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्नत हुए लोगों को अधिकतम प्राथमिकता श्रेणी-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 Bamaiah): (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.



**Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye**

1963. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri P. Vismambharan:  
Shri Mangalathusandam:

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

(a) the loss incurred by the Fertilizers 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 Naghu Ramiah): (a) The amount of losses incurred by FACT are given below:—

1964-65 Net loss Rs. 48,83,000/-

1965-66 Net loss Rs. 69,83,773/-

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, एण्ड कम्पनी**

1904. श्री राम सिंह अवस्थाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 मई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 306 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता से बरामद हुए कागजों के आधार पर अतर्गस्त 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 ?

उप-प्रश्न संख्या: तथा वित्त मंत्री: (श्री श्रीरामजी बेरहवा) : (क) प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, आयकर अधिकारियों तथा कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग इन तीन विभागों द्वारा मैसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी से पकड़े गये कागजों की छानबीन अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई 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 प्रस्त हैं और, इसके अलावा, ये कागज सम्बन्धित तीनों विभागों को छानबीन के लिये एक-साथ उपलब्ध नहीं किये जा सकते, इसलिए जांच-वदाल में अभी और समय लगने की संभावना है

**Aid from U.S.A.**

1905. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from U.S.A. annually from 1955 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

(c) 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. 321.63 crores from grants to Government of India,
- (ii) spent Rs. 122.11 crores for their own uses in India, and
- (iii) disbursed Rs. 56.69 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

1966. 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 Jyotana 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 Bageshwar Nath):** (a) No.

(a) Chinese aggression in 1962 and change in site of the factory in 1966. 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 Pal:**

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 Morarji 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 4,75,709 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 kfi. 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,  
Rewaohand Manglani,  
Tolaram R. Bhamwani,  
Khimji Topandas,  
Purushottam Hanumant  
Naidu,  
Ramchandra Yadao,  
Mohindrasingh Tejasingh,  
Sardalli Mashukali,  
Amiruddin Shamsuddin,  
Prakashchand Shaligram Ohri  
Poonambhai S. Tandel,  
Kanjibhai Lala,  
Babukhan Amir Khan,  
Krishan Hira Alias Madan  
Kapoor,  
Pratap Venkoji Tinder,  
Badshah Mohmed Sayed,  
Ashraf Shakoor Kachi,  
Ahmed Hasam Ahmedali  
Kachi,  
Aji Mohmed Abubakar Alana,  
and Mohan Ali Mohmed.

#### Essential Raw Materials for Chemical Fertiliser Industries

1912. Dr. Ramen 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 Ramalaiah): (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 Ramalaiah): (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 along with 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 1966-68, 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, Kalagarh 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. Y. 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 Phulrenu 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 Phulrenu 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 Sambhali: 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 धर्म्य का कारखाना

1924. श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

श्री इस्लाम साहबजी :

क्या बिजुत मंत्री 23 मितम्बर, 1965 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2735 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नीमच में धर्म्य के कारखाने के निर्माण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिजुत मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : कारखाने तथा उसके उपकरणों की योजना तथा उसके नक्शे तैयार करने का काम चल रहा है ।

बहुपुत्र और गंगा नदियों को मिलाने के लिए नीमच नहर

1925. श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

श्री इस्लाम साहबजी :

क्या बिजुत और विद्युत् मंत्री 2 मितम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 379 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या और बहुपुत्र नदियों को मिलाने के लिये भी नीमच नहर बनाई जाने

वाली थी, उसके बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त परियोजना कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी तथा इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

बिजुत और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कुं० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख) पश्चिमी बंगाल में गजलदोबा के निकट नीमना नदी के ऊपर एक बराज बनाने की स्कीम तैयार की गई है जिसमें बराज के प्रतिस्कि दाएं किनारे पर एक नहर का निर्माण होगा जो परबका पर गंगा नदी में मिलेगी, और बाएं किनारे पर एक नहर का निर्माण होगा जो कि प्रथम में धुई पर ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में मिलेगी । परियोजना की लागत अधिक होने के कारण कार्य को कई चरणों में करने का विचार है । अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी कुछ और काम पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को भी दिया गया है ।

अध्यापक अनुसंधान कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा, तब और कार्यान्वित के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च

1926. श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

श्री इस्लाम साहबजी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है कि मर्यादित निग्रह की दो प्रणालियों में से—अर्थात् लूप लगाना तथा ऑपरेशन—कौन सी प्रणाली जनता में अधिक लोकप्रिय है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?



स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
(डा० बीबति बरुआ): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट पर आधारित समवर्ती मूल्यांकन से पता चलता है कि प्रत्येक तरीके की लोकप्रियता एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य से भिन्न है। सम्पूर्ण देश के प्रांतों में 1956 से अब तक किये गये नसबन्दी आपरेमों की संख्या लगभग 23 लाख है जब कि लूप पहनाने की संख्या जुलाई, 1965 से जब यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया, 17 लाख है।

#### Second Refinery in Assam

1927. Shri Dhireswar Kalita:  
Shri E. 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 Ramiah): (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 Mohanti: 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/Tank 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 Nurse-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
Nurse Dais/Dais :	3,50,000
Radio-graphers :	6,000
Occupational Therapists :	100 annually.
Physiotherapists :	100 annually.
Prosthetic and Orthopedic Technicians :	100 annually.
Health Visitors :	2,000

**Chitrakoot Hydrel Project, (Madhya Pradesh)**

1929. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar;  
Shri J. Sudar Lal;  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhri:

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 Hydrel 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 development 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.

**सिगापुर के विकास के लिये सहायता**

1930. श्री रत्नचन्द्र श्रीरामा : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिगापुर के विकास के लिये इस वर्ष कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इसकी जल्द क्या है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्व मंत्री (जी. मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

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

### दिल्ली में अस्पताल

1931. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस समय इन अस्पतालों में काम करने वाली नर्सों तथा डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) बीबी एचबीसीय योजना की प्रवधि में इन अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों और नर्सों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीराम चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) सफदर-जंग और विलिंगडन ये दो अस्पताल प्रत्यक्ष रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं और छः अस्पताल दिव्य दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा।

(ख) इस समय इन अस्पतालों में 600 लेडी डाक्टर और 1354 नर्सों काम कर रही हैं।

(ग) यदि छन उपलब्ध हुआ तो 153 डाक्टर और 270 नर्सों को और नियुक्त करने का विचार है।

साथ की राशि का विवेकों में भेजा जाया

1932. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री श्रीराम :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री सिक्खुचन झाकरी :

श्री बि० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे तथा बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों

के सम्बन्ध में विदेशी विदेशियों तथा निर्यातकों के साथ किसे बड़े विभिन्न सहयोग करारों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1966-67 में तथा चालू वर्ष में मई, 1967 तक कितना प्रतिशत लाभ तथा कुल कितनी राशि विदेशों को गयी गई?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी बेसाई) : सहयोग करारों के अन्तर्गत हुए लाभों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि लाभों के आंकड़े एक-एक करार के सम्बन्ध में प्रलग प्रलग नहीं रखे जाते। रिजर्व बैंक के पास लाभानों, अधिकार-मुक्तों (रायल्टीज), तकनीकी जानकारी की फीस और तकनीकनों की फीस के रूप में भेजी गयी रकमों के समेकित आंकड़े होते हैं। केवल सितम्बर 1966 तक की सूचना उपलब्ध है। अप्रैल 1966 से सितम्बर 1966 तक की प्रवधि में भेजी गयी रकमों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

(करोड़ रुपये में)

1. लाभान	1.44
2. अधिकार-मुक्त	2.3
3. तकनीकी जानकारी की फीस	4.6
4. तकनीकनों की फीस	7.6

### Pension/Gratuity Cases

1933. श्री K. Pradhani:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhulakwar Meena;

Shri Hirji Khai:

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 Morarji Deas): (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 Rohatgi: 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 Rohatgi: 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 Deas): (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 वि० मन्तुकर: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में ग्राम पंचायत, जख्द तथा जिला स्तर पर लोगों का सक्रिय सहयोग और समर्पण 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, इंडीलिजम तथा रसायन की समान सम्मान मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी बेहता) :

(क) जी हाँ, सभी स्तरों पर ।

(ख) जब सहयोग सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समन्वयक समिति जिसमें कई प्रमुख स्थानिक

संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं जिन सहयोग में राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं। समिति विकास कार्यक्रमों में जनता का भागीदारी की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए वाद-विवाद के स्थान के रूप में भी कार्य करती है। जो मुख्य योजनाएं हाथ में ली गई हैं वे हैं :-

- (1) लोक कार्य क्षेत्र (शहरी तथा ग्राम्य)
- (2) योजना में रुचि पैदा करने के लिए विश्व-विद्यालयों और कलेजों में योजनागोष्ठियां।

(3) जन सहयोग में अनुसंधान तथा मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं का गठन।

(4) राष्ट्रीय उपभोग सेवा; और

(5) संग्राहिक कार्य।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### परिवार नियोजन

1938. श्री क० वि० मनुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गर्भपात के बारे में कोई कानून बनाने से पहले इस बारे में अपेक्षित सामाजिक, शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा नैतिक पहलुओं पर विशेषज्ञों की राय मांगी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० अश्वति चन्द्रशेखर : (क) और (ख) : गर्भपात के कानून को उदार बनाने का प्रश्न महाराष्ट्र के जन-स्वास्थ्य, विधि एवं न्याय-पालिका के भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री भातिनाथ शाह की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित एक समिति को भेजा गया था। इस समिति ने विभिन्न व्यक्तियों को एक प्रस्तावली भेजी थी, जिनमें और लोगों के अलावा, जिकिरा, सामाजिक कानूनी, राजनैतिक तथा नैतिक क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ भी

शामिल 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 मभा-मटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। इस समिति की सिफारिशें पहले ही मभा-मटल पर रखी जा चुकी हैं।

#### माताटिला बांध से बिजली

1939. श्री नाचूराम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को माताटिला परियोजना से बिजली देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख) : माताटिला परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली सप्लाई 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 अनुसार माताटिला से मध्य प्रदेश को आपस में तय किये गये मूल्य पर लगभग 2.5 मैगावाट बिजली दी जायेगी। इसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश 11 अप्रैल, 1965 से लगभग एक मैगावाट बिजली मध्य प्रदेश को झांसी से दे रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश ने इच्छा प्रकट की है कि उन्हें माताटिला की बिजली चार स्थानों अर्थात् माताटिला, झांसी, श्रीरानीपुर और बांदा से दी जाये। माताटिला के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य स्थान से बिजली देने के प्रस्ताव से बिजली के पारेषण पर अतिरिक्त व्यय होने का प्रश्न उठ खड़ा हुआ है जिस पर इस समय दोनों राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के बीच बातचीत हो रही है।

**Representation by Gujarat Re-rolling Mills Association**

1940. Shri C. C. Desai:  
Shri B. 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.

**छात्रों में विकसित झुत्क**

1941. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी:

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में स्कूलों तथा कानूनों के अधिकारियों द्वारा सभी विद्यार्थियों से चिकित्सा झुत्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन छात्रों के माता-पिता अथवा अभिभावकों के, जो सरकारी नौकरी में हैं, जाकिर बेन से भी चिकित्सा झुत्क की राशि काट ली जाती है और इस प्रकार उन्हें बोहरा झुत्क देना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो चिकित्सा झुत्क की इस बोहरी वसूली को बन्द करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने छात्र हैं जिनके माता-पिता अथवा अभिभावक सरकारी नौकरी में हैं और जिन्हें चिकित्सा-झुत्क देना पड़ता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० बंजलि चन्द्रशेखर): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रनुसार नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले प्रत्येक सरकारी कर्मचारी को इस योजना में सम्मिलित होना और निर्धारित प्रशदान देना पड़ता है। इससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों को चिकित्सा एवं उपचार की सुविधाएं मिल जाती हैं। जहां तक स्कूल तथा कानून के छात्रों के लिये जा रहे झुत्कों का प्रश्न है इस बारे में मूना एक्ट की जा रही है और यथा समय मसौदा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और यथा समय मसौदा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**मेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का अध्यक्ष पद**

1942. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भट्टरिका:

श्री एम० एम० जोशी:

क्या नेटुरोपिथ और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) श्री केमल देव मालवीय के रिटायर होने के बाद कितने व्यक्तियों ने किन्नी कितनी अवधि तक मेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अध्यक्ष के पद पर काम किया,

(ख) क्या श्री मालवीय के रिटायर होने के बाद इस पद पर केवल मिथिल साहिल के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने की प्रथा का पालन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग के अध्यक्षों की बार-बार बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैद्योपनिषद् तथा रसायन और योग्यता और सहाय कल्याण संस्थान में राज्य सचिव  
(श्री रघुवरजी) : (क)

नाम	कार्यकाल
(1) श्री एस० एम० खेरा	26-6-1963 से 21-12-1963 तक
(2) श्री पी० आर० नायक	22-12-1963 से 31-3-1965 तक
(3) श्री ए० जमान	1-4-1965 से 6-5-1966 तक
(4) श्री एन० जे० ज्ञानमन	7-5-1966 से

(ख) श्री मानवोप के त्याग पत्र के पश्चात् इस पद पर सिविल सर्विस के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(ग) श्री खेरा और श्री जमान के त्यागपत्र देना तथा श्री नायक के नवोदय 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. Chandrasekhar):  
(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 Kameshwar 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 हरवदत्त देवगुन : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घाघ चुनाओं के बाद कितने मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों ने बंगले बहले हैं तथा कितने मंत्रियों को नये बंगले घनाट किये गये हैं; और

(ख) मंत्रियों द्वारा उपरोक्त बंगलों में प्रवेश किये जाने से पहले उनमें सजावट, कर्नीचर, मरम्मत, नवीकरण तथा अन्य उपकरणों की व्यवस्था पर कितना धनिरिकत व्यय किया गया ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इफ्ताल सिंह) : (क) जिन मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों ने अपने बंगले बहले हैं उनकी संख्या 5 है तथा जिन्हें नये बंगले घाघटित किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या 20 है।

(ख) इन बंगलों में सजावट, कर्नीचर, मरम्मत, नवीकरण आदि पर निर्धारित किया गया अनुनातन खर्चा 1,00,994 रुपये है।

कर्मचारी की श्रेणी	बेतनमान	टाईप जिसके कि वे अधि-कारी हैं	निवास स्थान के कर्नीकरण के लिये बेतन श्रेणी
लोअर डिबीजन क्लर्क	110-180 रुपये	ii	110-249 रुपये—ii
अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क	130-280 रुपये	ii तथा iii	250-399 रुपये—iii
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	110 रुपये से कम	i	110 रुपये से कम—i

1,93,540 रुपये की राशि बिजली के उपकरणों पर खर्च की गयी है।

लोअर डिबीजन क्लर्कों को क्वार्टर

1948. श्री वसन्त सिंह कुसवाहा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले लोअर डिबीजन क्लर्कों, अपर डिबीजन क्लर्कों तथा चौबी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को राजधानी में रिहायशी क्वार्टर देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं;

(ख) इन श्रेणियों के कितने कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक क्वार्टर दिये जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इफ्ताल सिंह) : (क) सामान्य पूल में रिहायशी बास का घाघटन कतिपय बेतन श्रेणियों के घाघार पर किया जाता है, पदनाम प्रकटा जिस वर्ग की सेवा का कर्मचारी है उस घाघार पर नहीं किया जाता। किसी विशेष टाईप के लिये कर्मचारी की पाठता कर्मचारी के द्वारा ली गयी परिनिधियों तथा जैसे कि घाघटन नियमावली के अनुगमन दिया गया है, उसकी अधिमता की तारीख के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है। अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क, लोअर डिबीजन क्लर्क तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी निर्मांकित विभिन्न बेतन श्रेणियों में आते हैं, तथा उनके सामने लिखे गये बास के वे अधिकारी हैं :-

सरकार निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निम्न आय वर्ग के अपने कर्मचारियों को वास देने का भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है। तीसरी योजना की अवधि तथा 1966-67 के दौरान दिल्ली में कुल 98 00 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) और (ग). दिल्ली की स्थिति निम्नांकित है :-

टाईप	मांग	वास दिया गया	प्रतीक्षा सूची पर
i	24951	13095	118 56
ii	42746	13681	2909 5
iii	13322	4244	9078

#### U.S. Rupee Holdings in India

1949. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri P. Visawambharan:  
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 लिमये (मोर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्री गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“कुछ उपक्रमों, जिन में उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री बी० पटनायक, नियन्त्रक हितार्थी हैं, के लेन देन के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच द्यूरो (सी० 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.

श्री राज मनोहर सोहिया (कनौज) :

यह बड़ी इरेगुलर एन्वयरी 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.

श्री जयलक्ष्मी गौरी (गुडगांव) :

मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि यह रिपोर्ट गुप्त कैसे है।

[श्री: بدالغلی قلو - ملستو  
صاحب بتائوں کہ یہ رپورٹ گہت  
کسے ہے]

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Orissa Chief Minister was also informed that these documents were not supplied to his predecessor in office (Shri Sadasiba 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 rule 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. Venkatasubbalah (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.

श्री बन्धु सिन्हा : लेकिन जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं, उस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है। यह जो अपनी जायगी या साम्य-चारित्र्य इस सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं।

श्री जू० ए० झा (कासगज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के माननीय सदस्यों का इश्वर की बात भी सुननी चाहिए। उन का पेशानी क्यों हो रही है, उन में सुनने की भी ताकत 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 Ghami 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 Ghami 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 Ghami Dar first.

श्री अब्दुल गमी दार : मिस्टर स्पीकर, सर, मैं जनाब का रुमिग इस बात पर चाहता हूँ कि मिस्टर चहवाष ने यह फरमाया कि कुछ हद में अपने कैबिनेट को सेटिसफेक्शन के लिये डाक्यूमेंट्स इकट्ठे किए, उन पर विचार किया, वह गुन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई मिनिस्टर क्या इस हाउस को उस एन्क्वायरी से जो उन्होंने किया खामोश रख सकता है या अग्रे में रख सकता है जब कि वह करप्शन के बारे में हो और एक स्टेट सरकार जब मेंटल सरकार ने कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया, मध्य प्रदेश का पावर दर या उस करप्शन की जो रिपोर्ट उन्हें मिली, उस पर वह सरकार ऐक्शन लेना चाहती है तो क्या हिन्द सरकार का कोई मिनिस्टर इस बात का अधिकारी है कि वह यह कह कर के कि गुन है एक करप्शन पर किसी तरह में परदा डाल सकता है और आप इस को इजाजत दे सकते हैं कि वह हाउस को जो कि उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी की उस से खामोश रखें और वह हाउस के सामने न आये कि क्या किया जा बीज पटनायक और बोरेम मिला न ?

[شری عبدالغنی دار : مسٹر

سپیکر - سر - میں جذاب کا رولنگ

اس بات پر چاہتا ہوں کہ مسٹر

چوہان نے یہ لوسایا کہ کچھ ہم نے

اپنے کہہ دے کے سٹیٹسٹیکشن کے لئے  
ڈاکومنٹس اکٹھے کئے۔ ان پر وہ چار  
کہا۔ وہ گھٹا ہوں۔ میں یہ  
چاہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی منسٹر  
کہا اس غٹس کو اس انکوائری سے  
جو انہوں نے کہا خاموشی رکھ سکتا  
ہے یا اندھوڑے میں رکھ سکتا ہے۔  
جب کہ وہ کریشن کے بارے میں ہو  
اور ایک سٹیٹ منسٹر جب سٹیٹ  
سکرٹ نے کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا۔  
اسہوز آف پاور پر یا اس کریشن کی  
جو ریپورٹ انہیں ملی۔ اس پر وہ  
سکرٹ ایکشن لینا چاہتی ہے تو کہا  
ہند سکرٹ کا کوئی منسٹر اس بات  
کا ادھیڑ ہے کہ وہ یہ کہہ کرے  
کہ گھٹا ہے ایک کریشن پر کس  
طرح سے پردہ ڈال سکتا ہے اور آپ اس  
کی اجازت دے سکتے ہیں کہ وہ  
ہاؤس کی جو کہ انہوں نے انکوائری کی  
اس سے خاموشی رکھیں اور وہ ہاؤس  
کے سامنے نہ آئے کہا تھا وجہ پتہ نہ  
اور وہیں سترے؟ ]

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया: प्राप  
मन्विधान की धाराओं को देखिए। सब  
से पहले तो 166-ए। 166-ए में अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, लिखा हुआ है कि जो कुछ राज्य  
सरकार करती है वह गवर्नर के नाम में।  
जितना भी कार्यकारी काम राज्य सरकार  
का होता है वह राज्यपाल के नाम में होता  
है। यह धारा बाबू 155 प्राप। फिर उस के  
बाद धारा 155 देखें। धारा 155 में राज्य-  
पाल की नियुक्ति कौन करता है? राज्यपाल  
की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करते हैं। तो राज्य  
सरकार के सभी कार्यकारी कामों को राज्य-  
पाल के नाम से किया जाता है जिस की नियुक्ति  
राष्ट्रपति करते हैं। अब यह राज्य सरकार  
ने 24 मार्च में कार्यकारी काम किया कि

उन्होंने एक दस्तावेज मांगा या दो दस्तावेज मांगे। एक दस्तावेज जो राज्य सरकार मांगती है यानी गवर्नर भागता है यानी राष्ट्रपति मांगता है . . . उस का मतलब होता है कि श्री चव्हाण ने राष्ट्रपति का भ्रम मान लिया है, राज्यपाल का भ्रम मान लिया है और सारे संविधान की धाराओं को खत्म किया है। वह इन बातों प्राइमरी में कहते कि वह कॅबिनेट मंत्र-कमेटी की जो गप्ट थी जो बहुत बढ़िया तरह से श्री नाथ पैन मामला उठाया, मान नीजिए बोडी देर के लिए कि कॅबिनेट की उप-समिति की गप्ट किया तरह से से नहीं मानता, लेकिन किसी तरह से गुप्त मान भी तो जाय तो यहाँ पर दो बातों की चर्चा है। एक तो कॅबिनेट उप-समिति की गप्ट की चर्चा है और दूसरे सेंट्रल थ्योरी आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन की चर्चा है। तो सेंट्रल थ्योरी आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन बहुत ही एक सरकारी महकमा है, जांच करता है। उस की गप्ट कभी किसी तरह से भी कॅबिनेट का दस्तावेज नहीं कहा जा सकता और जो प्राइमी अमे कॅबिनेट का दस्तावेज कहता है . . . (स्वव्यवधान) . . . धर्मी नहीं, धर्मी तो कई धाराएँ हैं संविधान की। उस प्राइमी के बारे में कहना चाहता है, वह प्राइमी है या क्या है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता जो केन्द्रीय थ्योरी आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन के मामले में ऐसी बात कहता है। इसलिए यह राष्ट्रपति या भ्रम मान होने के साथ साथ और केन्द्रीय थ्योरी आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन का दस्तावेज बिल्कुल एक गैर-कॅबिनेट का दस्तावेज होते हुए भी आप का ध्यान जरा खींचूँगा 256 धारा की तरफ। 256 धारा में लिखा हुआ है राज्य सरकारों को कानून के अनुसार चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार होगा कि वह वक्त वक्त पर उन को हिदायतें दे सके जिस से कि राज्य सरकार कायदे, कानून और नियम के हिसाब से चले और इस के साथ साथ 257(1) धारा में प्रथम कहीं राज्य सरकार स्कावर्ट वास्तो है, तो फिर केन्द्र सरकार को एक

[श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

है कि वह इन स्कावटों को दूर करे। अब आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि आप को दोनों सरकारों का अनुभव है कि ये सारे रिश्ते एक तरफा नहीं हुआ करते, दुतरफा हुआ करते हैं। जब तक ये रिश्ते दुतरफा चलते हैं, तब तक कायदे और कानून से राज्य चलते हैं, लेकिन जब रिश्ते एकतरफा हो जाया करते हैं तो फिर बहा कायदे और कानून खत्म हो जाया करते हैं। अब यह नहीं हो सकता कि चत्तार माहब अपनी तरफ से संविधान और दस्तूर के इस कानून का एकतरफा चलाने रहे और उड़ीसा या किसी और राज्य सरकार को हिदायतें भेजते रहे, जब कि ये खुद राजा नहीं है कि सरकारों महकमों के दस्तावेज जो कि उनकी सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उन को दिये जाय। इन से विश्राम टूट जायगा और जहाँ विवाद टूटा, धारा 256 इस आ 125 (ए) टूटी। इसीसे राष्ट्रपति के आमान के गांव माथ, श्री गृह मंत्री महाराज ने इन बातों में केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में विचारण का सम्बन्ध बना रखा 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; it should be 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.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बनारस पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सामने दो सवाल हैं। क्या सरकार को अधिकार है कि वह सदन को उड़ीसा के कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं के सम्बन्ध में सी० बी० आई० ने जो जांच की है, उस जांच की रिपोर्ट से धनवान न करे? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि उस रिपोर्ट को उड़ीसा सरकार को देने से इनकार कर दे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह रिपोर्ट गुप्त है। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह सत्ता आपको



करना है कि क्या उस रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशित होना सार्वजनिक हित में है या नहीं है। क्या 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 जयोगी या देश के शत्रुओं को कोई जानकारी मिल जायेगी या... सार्वजनिक हित की हानि होगी। परिस्थिति बिल्कुल उल्टी है, सार्वजनिक हित का तवाजा यह है कि सी० जी० आई० की रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी जाय।

इस से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वह रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी और यदि वह रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी तो फिर 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 चाहूंगा 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.

**श्री जयजित सिन्हा जी बाबुलक्ष्मी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध

का भी प्रश्न बुझा हुआ है। तबाल यह 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 नतीजा यह नहीं होगा कि राज्य सरकारें इस तरह के मामलों में अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्र को देने से इन्कार कर देंगी? क्या गृह 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 जयु लिवरे : मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ मैं व्यवस्था के ऊपर बोल रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का धांधारी हूँ क्योंकि यहाँ पर एक बात को उन्होंने छिपड़ी तरह स्पष्ट किया। इस वक्त जो बहुत चल रही है वह काबीना की उपसमिति के लिए जो सी० बी० आई० की रपट का सारांश बनाया गया था, मुक्तसर में बनाया गया था। उस की चर्चा नहीं है। बल्कि साहब 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 सी०बी०आई० की जो पूरी रपट है, सारांश नहीं जो कि उपसमिति के लिए बनाया गया था क्या वह काबीना के लिए या और क्या वह गुप्त था ? 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 सी०बी०आई० की रपट काबीना के लिए या उस की उपसमिति के लिए भी और इसलिए वह गुप्त है। उन के इस कथन का मैं खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने कहा उसका सारांश काबीना के लिए बनाया गया था लेकिन जो मूल रपट है वह काबीना के लिए नहीं है इसलिए गुप्त रखने का कोई सबाल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान सब इस सदन की जो नियमावली है उस की धारा 369 की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ :

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

मैं अब जिस दस्तावेज का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कामध साहब ने रखी थी वह नहीं, वहाँ सुरेश जी ने जो पूरी रिपोर्ट रखी थी, उस 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 में लिखा हुआ है तो अब चव्वाण साहब कौन से तीसमारखाँ यह कहने वाले हैं कि यह गुप्त है ? क्या वह इस सदन की प्रक्रिया के भी ऊँचे उठते हैं ? क्या वह इस नियमावली के सामने नहीं झुकेंगे ? जो दस्तावेज सदन की सम्मति से नियम 369 के अन्तर्गत टेबुल पर रखा गया है उस को गुप्त कहना इस सदन का और इस कुर्सी का अपमान है ।

Mr. Speaker: He has made this point.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दूसरी बात है । डाक्टर साहब ने संविधान की दूसरी बड़ी बात कही थी । मैं तो छोटी लेकिन बहाव की कुछ बातें ले रहा हूँ । व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के लिए यह जरूरी है । जो उन्होंने कही थी वह संविधान की बड़ी बात है उस पर भी मैं आ रहा हूँ । उस पर अपने नुक्ते रख रहा हूँ । बाकी मैं बिल्कुल व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोल रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि संविधान की धाराओं का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया । अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह जो कानून है उस का नाम "दी कमिशन ऑफ इनक्वायरी ऐक्ट 1952 है" । उस का भी अपमान और उल्लंघन चव्वाण साहब कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार की कार्यवाही में वह बाधा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं । आप उरा उसे मंगवा लीजिये तो अच्छा होगा वरना मुझे पूरा पढ़ना पड़ेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Please read only the relevant sentence.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उतना ही पढ़ूँगा जितना जरूरी होगा । 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 जाता 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 कमिशन नहीं है । हम लोगों की मांग थी । इस को उन्होंने ठुकराया । अब मैं रंगा साहब की सरकार के बारे में एक तारीफ़ का शब्द यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शायद गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों में पहली और अकेली प्रान्तीय सरकार है जिस में हिम्मत दिखाई है कि जिन संविधियों के कारनामे सारे देश में बदनाम हो चुके थे उन की निष्पक्ष जांच करने की इस हिम्मत के लिए मैं उस सरकार की तारीफ़ करता

### [श्री बाबू सिमडे]

हूँ। असल में यह सभी राज्यों में होना चाहिए। अब जिस राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी हिम्मत बिखलाई है उस की तारीफ तो करनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: A point of order should not be a speech like this.

श्री बाबू सिमडे : मैं व्यवस्था पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। अब बोलो मैं चाहिये :

"(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। अगर राज्य सरकार करेगी तो केन्द्र नहीं करेगा। और अगर केन्द्र करेगा तो राज्य सरकार नहीं करेगी। अब केन्द्र नहीं कर रहा है राज्य कर रहा है। विधान सभा में इस बारे में अंतिम फैसला करने के लिए जानकारी की आवश्यकता है। इन लोगों के पास रपट है यह देना नहीं चाहते हैं। क्या कारण है? तीन इस के कारण हो सकते हैं। एक तो इस को यह इज्जत का मवाल बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि एक विरोधी दल के सदस्य ने रक्खा इसलिए इज्जत का मवाल बढ़ाएँ साहब इसे बनाना चाहते हैं। दूसरी बात यह हो सकती है कि यह मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप है। उन सब की जांच हो यह बात पसन्द नहीं करने.....

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): The hon. Member is not raising any point of order but is only making a speech.

सिखसिला वह इन देश में चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं इसलिए उसके ऊपर कुठाराघात कर रहे हैं। तीसरी बात में बड़ी गम्भीरता

के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और उन का मंत्रालय और भूतपूर्व संरक्षण मंत्री और उन का मंत्रालय जोकि इस वक्त गृह मंत्री हैं उन का बीच पटनायक के साथ लगाव या दोस्ती की वजह से मैं कड़े शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा चाहता। उन्होंने रेगुलर का इस्तेमाल किया है इस लिये इनकी दोस्ती को भी मैं अनिश्चित और इर्रेगुलर कहना चाहता हूँ। यह क्या लगाव है क्या दोस्ती है इस के बारे में इस सदन की जो कमेटी है और जिसने राज्य सभा के मेम्बर भी शामिल हैं, उस संसदीय कमेटी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में मैं केवल मैं दो जुमसे पढ़ने वाला हूँ। उस कं बिना उस का फैसला नहीं होगा (व्यवधान)

Shri K. Narayana Rao: The hon. Member is not raising any point of order but is only making a speech.

श्री बाबू सिमडे: आप सुनिये। मैं यह महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह संसद की समिति है। मैं कोई एक मामूली दम्नाबेज से उदाहरण नहीं दे रहा हूँ। यह कलिंग एयरबेस को बढ़ाने के बारे में है, जिसका कि विरोध शुरू 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 मीठे शब्दों में और नरमी के साथ 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 बबू लिखते : उसी से सम्बन्धित है। उस को क्यों छिपा रहे हैं ? मैं अब एक ही वाक्य में खत्म बिये देता हूँ। उन्होंने उसका जालू 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 बबू लिखते : घाण्डर्व हो रहा है इस कमेटी को। मुल्ताना तथा यह-मन्त्रालयों ने कलिया एयरवेज का डेला बिना डेडर माँगें हुए तीन साल के लिये क्यों बढ़ाया। यह सारा काम बीज पटनायक को बचाने के लिये हो रहा है, यह दम्नाके मूल नहीं है। यह सार्वजनिक है और उद्देश्य सरकार को 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 how.

**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 किसी को अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो वह नहीं बोलेगा, और अगर आप के अनुमति न देने के बाद भी बोलेगा तो आप उस को लिखायेंगे नहीं, आप उस को सजा देंगे लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस के मेम्बर 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 Prof. 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.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह प्राप क्यों कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, may I suggest that this stand postponed? I will take it up later on.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : इन नड़कों 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. Des: 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.

14.04 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 Ramaiiah): 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. 780 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 CONSTRUCTION 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 Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon, under subsection (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 subsection (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 TUBERCULOSIS 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 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."



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.

14.57 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.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहताक): मोहम्मद हिंदुटी स्पीकर साहब, कल आपने निहायक मेहरबानी करके मुझे किसान की बात कहने की इजाजत दी। आज मैं आप के सामने जवान की बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान एक ज़िम्मे है, किसान उसका दायां हाथ है। और जवान उसका बायां हाथ है। जवान की बात, फौज की बात और देश के डिफेंस की बात मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस बजट में डिफेंस में छः करोड़ रुपये की कटौती की गई है। मैं निहायत घबरे के साथ घबरे कर रहा चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस कटौती से डिफेंस को नहीं करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस के लिए और ज़ाती बड़ी रकम मन्त्रालय की जानी चाहिए थी।

आप जानते हैं कि कार्तिक मास में, जो कि एक बहुत बड़े फ़िलान्स्टर है, उन्नीसवीं सदी में हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कई घाटिकर्तव्य लिखे। उन्होंने तर्जुमा कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख़ भी क्या है—यह तो हमलावरों की तारीख़ है या गुलामी की तारीख़ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस से सबक लेना चाहिए, उससे बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिए। बल्कि हमारा डिफेंस कमजोर था, इसलिए कासिम और सिकन्दर ने हमारे देश के काफी बड़े हिस्से को रॉय डाला, महमूद गज़नवी ने हमको सत्रह बार ज़िक्रस्त-ज़क़ा दी, हमें गौरी के मुकाबले में दो बार और पानीपत के मैदान में तीन बार मुहं की खानी पड़ी। अंग्रेज़ के मुकाबले में भी हमने देश के डिफेंस के मामले में लापरवाही की, जिसकी वजह से दो बार—एक बार और प्लासी में—हमें देश का अपना बर्बाद करना पड़ा। आजादी के बाद भी जब चीन से हमारा मुकाबला हुआ, तो हमारी कोई हथियार नहीं हुई।

मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी हमारा विमास बिगड़ न जाये कि हमारे पास बहुत ताकत है, हम बड़े मजबूत हैं। आज के जमाने में एक छोटा सा देश भी अपनी कौमी ताकत के बल पर अपने में बड़े बड़े मुल्कों को हरा देता है। आप दूर क्यों जाते हैं? आप आज अफ़ग़ानिस्तान में पढ़ें कि मुट्ठी भर आबादी के देश, इसरायल, ने सारे अरब देशों को छुड़ी का दूध याद दिला दिया है। जापान एक मामूली सा देश था, लेकिन अकेले जापान ने रूस और चीन को भी शिकस्त दी, जो कभी फ़तेह नहीं हुए थे।

मैं आपको, इस देश को, अपने नेताओं को और गवर्नमेंट को ख़ाम तौर पर इस बारे में थोड़ा संशोभना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक देश के डिफेंस का ताल्लुक है, हमें क्वाबे-सफ़लत में नहीं रहना चाहिए, हमें डिफेंस के मामले में किसी भी हानत में अदम-तबज्जही या लापरवाही नहीं बरतनी चाहिए। आज दुनिया की चार पांच ताकतों, रूस, अमरीका, चीन वगैरह, के पास एटम बम हैं और वे उसको इस्तेमाल करने का डर दिखाती हैं, लेकिन मैं हमें यह नसीहत करती हूँ कि हम एटम बम न बनायें। मैं उन धार्मिकों में से हूँ, जो शिष्ट से यह महसूस करने हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश के पास, जो एटमी रिसर्च में इतना धाने बड़ गया है, एटम बम होना चाहिए। और मैं निहायत जोर के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे पास एटम बम होता तो हिम्मत नहीं होती चीन की कि हमारी तरफ़ टेडी आंख से देखना। अगर हमारे पास एटम बम होता तो हिम्मत नहीं होती। पाकिस्तान की कि क्या पिछी का शोरबा, हमारी तरफ़ देख एक पाकिस्तान जैसा छोटा देश। हमारे जितने धारवी इस देश में हैं इन धार्मिकों की हिम्मत का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं, इनकी हिम्मत का सिपाही हमारा है—बार फिरंगी नौ मोरे उन की आरे तीन जाट के छोरे। स्पीकर साहब, हिम्मत की कमी नहीं

It is not the gun that matters, it is the man behind the gun that matters. मैं बिहाइंड दि गन तो बड़ा मजबूत है हमारे पास लेकिन अगर गन भी हो जाय हमारे पास तो फिर क्या मजायका है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हानत में हमें डिफेंस के साथ खेलना नहीं है। हमें अपने देश की ताकत को बढ़ाना है। पिछली बार एक साल पहले हमने पाकिस्तान को हरा दिया और हमारे मिजाज बिगड़ जायें, हम समझें कि हमारे में ताकतवर कोई नहीं, यह उचित नहीं होगा। पाकिस्तान ने अपनी बहरी और बरी फौज को दुगुना कर लिया है और हवाई फौज को त्रिगुना कर लिया है। यह ठीक है कि पेंटन टैंक का इस्तेमाल हमने विजयन्ता टैंक बूझ लिया है और उनके मेबर डेट जहाज के मुकाबले में नेट फील्ड हमने लगा ली है और यह भी ठीक है कि 85 परसेंट आर्मिमेंट अपने हम खुद पैदा कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमें यह नहीं भूलना है कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान की पीठ पर है। अंग्रेज पाकिस्तान के साथ सांठ गांठ किये हुए हैं। जितना इस्लामी ब्लाक है मारा का मारा पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है। हमारी सरहदों पर हमेशा तनातनी रहती है। इसलिए हमें अपनी फौज को मजबूत रखना है, अपनी फौज का मोरेल बड़ा मजबूत रखना है। देश को मजबूत रखना है। मैं अपने नेता मोहतरिम नायब बजोरे आजम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एटम बम के मामले पर स्पेशल टैक्स लगा दें मारे देश पर और सारे देश को छोड़ें, किमानों पर जिनकी तरफ़ से मैं गुस्ताखी करता हूँ यहाँ कहने की तो एटम बम बनाने के लिए हम बहू टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हैं। देश की जिनगी का जहाँ सवाल है, देश की इज्जत का जहाँ सवाल है, हम नहीं चाहते कि तबारीख को फिर दोहरायें। तबारीख बार बार हमारे खिलाफ गया है। अब हम नहीं चाहते कि उसको फिर दोहराने का मौका दें। बड़ी मुश्किल से हमें आजादी मिली है। उस आजादी को हम खोना नहीं चाहते हैं।

### [श्री रणवीर सिंह]

हमारी मैन पावर दुनिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर है, 50 करोड़ इस्तेमाल हैं। हमारे रिसोर्सज बहुत जबरदस्त हैं। जहां इतनी मैन पावर हो चार इनने रिसोर्सज हों वहां खबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

..... अब दो चार बातें मैं जबानों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ ..... (व्यवधान)  
..... स्पीकर साहब, दो मिनट के बजाय चार मिनट दे दीजिए। मैं जल्दी खत्म कर देता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स ही पढ़े देता हूँ। मैं जबानों के लिए इस वास्ते कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फौजियों की कुछ तकलीफें हैं। पहली बात उनकी तनक्वाह की तकलीफ है। वह यह कहते हैं कि जो चपरासी को तनक्वाह मिलती है गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में फोर्ब क्लास एम्प्लोयी का उससे कम उनको तनक्वाह मिलती है। 60-65 रुपये में उनका गुजारा चलता नहीं और डी० ए० उनको मिलता नहीं। तो उनकी तनक्वाह बढ़ाने पर गौर किया जाय। दूसरी बात वह यह चाहते हैं कि जो अफसर बनते हैं वह सीधे टाई वाले हेट वाले पैट कोट वाले भर्ती हो जाते हैं। लेकिन कुर्बानी वह करते हैं, मोर्चे पर अपनी जिनगी वह देते हैं, पेंशन टैंक के नीचे वह जाकर चुसते हैं। तो उनको प्रोमोशन दिया जाय। कोई मेरिट की ज्यादा जरूरत या संवेजि की जरूरत फौज में नहीं होती। तो जहां तक प्रोमोशन का सवाल है उनकी इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाय सेलेक्शन बोर्ड की बाबत। इसी तरह से दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही है वह बोड़ी सी उनको घर की तकलीफ होती है। जो सिपाही हजारों मील दूर मोर्चे पर बैठे होते हैं उनके घर पर उनके घर वालों को सहारा देने वाला कोई नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हुकूमत उनके बच्चों की तालीम का, उनके घर वालों की देखभाल का और जहां तक मिटिवेशन में वह फंसते हैं वा जब वह स्टायर हो जाते हैं तो उनकी जरूरत साफ तौर से ध्यान दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता था। कहा जाता है कि वैसे कहां से लायें? तो कांसेस बकिंग कमेटी का जो फैसला है उसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय। जहां इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे उस फैसले को तो घरवाँ रुपया हम बचा पायेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं टीचर्स के नृतास्तिक कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह सबका जो सिपाहियों की तरफ से देश का निहायत तामीरी सबका है उसका भला हो सके। इसके साथ साथ मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। उसके लिए मैं फिर से आपका शुक्रिया अदा 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 surtax 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, shoes 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 डा० ना० तिवारी: (गोपानगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत तीन दिन से बजट पर बहस चल रही है। प्रायः सभी विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने अपनी अपनी बाने सदन के सामने रखीं। इन विरोधी दल के नेताओं में मैंने श्री राममूर्ति का नाम बहुत सुना था लेकिन उनकी स्पीच को सुनने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि स्टीरोटाइप जो गवर्नमेंट की क्रिटिसिज्म होती है उसके अलावा उसमें और कुछ नहीं था। श्री डांगे ने जो स्पीच दी उसका श्री हनुमन्तैया ने अच्छा जवाब दिया। श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने जो स्पीच दी उस तरह से तो हम लोग अक्सर अपनी पार्टी मीटिंग्स में और कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग्स में बोला करते हैं। श्री द्विवेदी को मैं मलाह दूंगा कि नाहक एक अलग उन्होंने यह पी० एम० पी० पार्टी बना रखी है कांग्रेस में चले आते तो कुछ अच्छा होता। (व्यवधान)

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Why should he encourage crossing over? I cannot understand it....

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: लोहिया साहब ने जो बातें कही उनका जवाब तो उनको श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने दे दिया। लेकिन एक बात जो उन्होंने कही वह समय में नहीं आई। वह बराबर पोलिटिकल मोरेल्टी पर हम लोगों को उपदेग देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी वे आवाहन करते हैं कि कांग्रेस

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

वाले अपना दल छोड़ कर उधर उनके दल में शामिल हो जायें ताकि वह वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार को अयवस्थ करके बिरोधी दलों की सरकार बना लें। मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यही पोलिटिकल मोरेस्टी है कि हम यहां आयें किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी के टिकट पर हम यहां चुन कर आयें और यहां उनके गृह में आकर अपने दल को घोषणा दे दें.....

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): He need not teach morality to us.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cudallore): That is Haryana morality.

Shri Randhir Singh: It is something very solid that he has said.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : आप सुन नोजिये, आप बड़ाने क्यों हैं ? आपने अपनी बात कह ली अब मेरी भी बात सुन लीजिये। यह याद रखिये कि बंगाल से लेकर हरियाणा तक जिसने भी सरकार बनाई वह कांग्रेसियों की मदद से ही बनी है..... (अवधान)

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.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं किसी को गानी नहीं दे रहा हूँ..... (अवधान)

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.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : 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 वहां पर नीन कांग्रेस सरकारें बनी हैं वह कांग्रेस जनों की मदद से ही बनी हैं। दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में मीरजापुरी और जबलपुर की कभी कभी नहीं रही है और न आज ही कभी है। ऐसे गद्दारों ने तो देश तक को बेचा। इसी तरह यदि कुछ लोगों ने स्वार्थवश हमारे दल को छोड़ दिया, दल के साथ बात किया तो वह कोई बड़े आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में जिन लोगों ने नीन-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बनाई है जब तक टिकटों का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ था तब तक वही लोग आकर हमारे भाई कमांड की खुशामद करते थे और कहते थे कि प्रमूक प्रमूक को टिकट दे दो। टिकट जब उनको और उनके समर्थकों को नहीं मिले तो वह असंतुष्ट होकर दूसरे दलों में चले गये। हरियाणा में क्या हुआ ? मिनिस्टरी में कुछ लोग नहीं रखे गये तो वे बिरोधी दलों में चले गये और उनकी तारीफ की जा रही है। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि जब तक हम कांग्रेसमें हैं तब तक हम सुरे हैं लेकिन जब हम बिरोधी दलों में चले जायेंगे तो हम झण्डे हो जायेंगे। यह उनका तरीका है.....

An hon. Member: Give tickets to honest people.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस तरह का मार्लेटी देश में न फैलाया जाय कि किसी टिकट पर लोग आयें और यहां और दल में आकर शामिल हो जायें।

अब रही बात स्वतंत्र पार्टी की। मसानी साहब ने पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत बिरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्लानिंग खराब है। पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज खराब है। उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिए।

हम लोग तो मसानी जी की फिलासफी को पहले से जानते हैं। वह कभी भी प्लानिंग

नहीं चाहते हैं। यह पब्लिक सेक्टर की चीजों को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। इस लिये उनका सुझाव है कि बोकारो को बन्द कर दो। पहले भी उन्होंने कहा था कि लोहे का कारखाना लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से इम्पोर्ट किया करो, फटिलिंग-जर कारखाना बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बाहर से मंगा लिया करो। यह उनकी फिलासफी है। इसी से विरोधी दम में भी उन के विरोधी लोग हैं उन की फिलासफी को गवर्नमेंट मंजूर करने नहीं जा रही है। इस तरह का क्रिटिसिज्म कोई क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं है। जो हमारा कर्तव्य है उस से हम कहा अलग हो रहे हैं, या अपने इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो के बिछड़ जा रहे हैं, अगर इस को वह क्रिटिसाइज करें तो ठीक रहे। आप के सिद्धान्त को हम लागू अपने सिद्धान्तों के धागे नहीं मानते लेकिन हम अपने सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार धागे बढ़ रहे हैं, एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो के अनुसार चल रहे हैं, इसमें क्या शिकायत होनी चाहिये ?

पब्लिक सेक्टर की बहुत शिकायत की गई है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तारिफ गई है। आप देखेंगे कि जिनको टेक्स्टाइल मिलें है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। आज उन की क्या दशा हो रही है उनका मनेजमेंट कैसा है ? यह भी आप देखेंगे कि इस देश में नैशनलाइजेशन के पहले जब वायुयान चलते थे उस में गवर्नमेंट की मडिपडी देनी पड़ती थी। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग उस को मनेज नहीं कर सकते थे लेकिन आज अगर इंडिया और आई० ए० सी० दोनों ही ८ न कुछ नज़्में चल रहे हैं। और यह कहा जाये कि पब्लिक सेक्टर नेसेसरीली खराब होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर नेसेसरीली अच्छा होता है, तो यह मैं नहीं मान सकता। पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी कुछ दोष हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन दोष कहाँ हैं ? अगर आप अपने दिल को टटोलें तो उस में भी दोष निकलेगा पब्लिक सेक्टर में कुछ दोष हैं लेकिन हम के

प्राइवेट सेक्टर अच्छा हो जाता है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तयार नहीं हूँ। क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले इनकम टैक्स की बोरी करते हैं ? पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले अकाउंट्स को मैनिपुलेट नहीं करते। लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले तो सब कुछ करते हैं।

एक चीज मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अधिकतर वही इंडस्ट्रीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में ली गई हैं जिन को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं लगा सकते। जैसे हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन हटिया है, उस को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं कर पाये इसी तरह से एच०एम०टी० को प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले नहीं कर पाये, और गवर्नमेंट को बरबस देश हित के लिये धागे धाना पड़ा। आज जो भी मुनाफे की चीजें नहीं हैं उन्हें पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेना पड़ेगा और देश के फायदे के लिये उन का चलाना पड़ेगा।

सब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ माना हूँ जो असली बजट से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। जो पोलिटिकल चीजें हैं या मारल चीजें हैं उन का मैंने जवाब दिया। बजट में कुछ टेक्सेशन प्रपोजन्स ऐसे हैं जो मिडल क्लास पीपल को बहुत ज्यादा हिट करते हैं। मैं मानता 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 बाँझ 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 घमीर घादमी दस जोड़े जूते रख सकता है। अगर उस पर टेक्स लगाया जायेगा तो वह ६ जोड़े रख लेगा, लेकिन अगर एक गरीब घादमी तो एक ही जोड़ा रखता है और छः महीने में



[श्री डा० ना० तिबारी]

बहु टूट जाता है। इस तरह के एक साल में उस को 4 या 5 रु० अधिक देने पड़ेंगे। मैं इस की तरफ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकर्षित। करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों पर अधिक बोझ न डाला जाये। इस का धमीरों पर बोझ अधिक हो नहीं सकता। वह दम जोड़े के बजाय पांच या सात जोड़े रख लेंगे, दो-चार जोड़े कम कर देंगे। उन्हें यह टेक्स ऐफेक्ट नहीं करेगा। उन का खर्चा बही रहेगा जो पहले था, लेकिन गरीब का खर्च बढ़ जायेगा।

बैंसे ही प्रत्युमिनियम है। आज कल स्टैनलेस स्टील या दूसरी किस्म के बर्तन बहुत अधिक दाम में मिलते हैं। इस लिए गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग प्रत्युमिनियम के बर्तन खरीदते हैं। जो धनी हैं, अगर मिडल क्लास के लोग हैं वे स्टैनलेस स्टील के बर्तन खरीदते हैं। उन पर टेक्स नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन प्रत्युमिनियम पर बढ़ाया गया इस लिये मिडल क्लास बहुत हित हुआ है।

जहां तक काफी धीर टी का महत्व है। हमारे साथी मुझे माफ करेंगे, यह चीज ऐसी नहीं है, जिन को न पाने से लोग मर जाये।

श्री मधु विषये (मुंगेर): कई ऐसी चीजें धीर हैं, जिन के न खाने पीने में नांग मर नहीं जायेंगे।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी: आप हमारे यहां देहातों में जाइये तो आप को जायद ही कोई आदमी चाय या काफी पीता हुआ दिखलाई पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु विषये: आप के राज्य में दूध कहा मिलता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी: हमारे वित्त मंत्री प्रोहिबिशन के बड़े चारी हामी हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने फारेन लिकर पर टेक्स नहीं लगाया। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

एक आत्मनिय सवस्थ: लगा हुआ है।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी: इस में बड़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई। प्रोहिबिशन के लिये जरूरी था कि फारेन लिकर को बन्द कर दिया जाता, या इतना टेक्स लगाया जाता कि अगर लोग पीना ही चाहें तो उन को अधिक पैसा देना पड़े।

श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शारदा (हापुड़): इस का प्रोपेगन्डा ही नहीं होना चाहिये। इस का एंटी-वर्टाइजमेंट बन्द कर दिया जाय।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी: जी हां, बंद कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा है।

मैं थोड़े से शब्दों में वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दूसरी ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के अनुपम समाज में फारबंद लोग हैं, बैकबंद लोग हैं जन्म से ही। उन बैकबंद लोगों की उन्नति के लिये, डिप्रेस्ड क्लासज, सप्रेस्ड क्लासज के उन्नति के लिये बजट में स्पेशल प्राविजन हम करते हैं जिस से उन की तरक्की हो सके क्योंकि वे समाज के पिछड़े हुए घंग हैं। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसी तरीके से कुछ एरियाज ऐसी हैं जो कि बहुत ही ज्यादा बिछड़ी हुई हैं और दूसरी एरियाज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती हैं। उन के लिये बजट में कोई समावेश नहीं है। उन के लिये कोई भी स्पेशल प्रेरेंजमेंट नहीं है, यह देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। हर प्रान्त में हो या न हो, लेकिन मुख्यतः चार प्रान्तों में, मैं जानता हूँ, बड़े पिछड़े हुए घंग हैं, जिनकी पर कैपिटल ग्रामदानी मुश्किल से 90 या 95 रु० है। जब भाल इंडिया एक्चरेज 350 है और किसी किसी राज्य में 450 या इस से भी अधिक है, पर ऐसे कितने ही जिले हैं, ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन की पर कैपिटल ग्रामदानी 90 और 95 रु० पर इयर है। यह एक आश्चर्य ही है कि वह लोग कैसे अपना जीवन बसर करते होंगे, कैसे उन की गुजर चलती होगी। उन के लिये क्या किया जाये जायद वित्त मंत्री के ध्यान में बात नहीं आई। जब मैं ने आंकड़े देखे तो मैं ने पाया

कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन या चार जिले ऐसे हैं— दरभंगा, सारन, वैशाली आदि—जिनकी घामदनी 96 ह० प्रति वर्ष से भी कम है जब कि बिहार की सालाना घामदनी 220 ह० है। लेकिन साठव बिहार में बूँक पटना है, जमशेदपुर है, राँची है, इस लिये वहाँ को इनकम बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन के लिये क्या स्पेशल स्टेप लिये गये। कैसे वहाँ के लोगों को मदद की जाये जिस से कि वह ग्राम इंडिया ऐक्ट में आ सकें, इस चीज़ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मान लीजिये एक शरीर है। उस शरीर का कोई अंग यदि कमजोर रहेगा तो शरीर मजबूत नहीं हो सकेगा किन्ती भी अंग का शरीर में कमजोर रहना देश के लिये घातक होता है और यह देश की उन्नति में भी बाधक होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक स्पेशल कमिशन मकरंद बिदा जिये जो कि उन स्थानों पर जाये जहाँ पर कि पर कैपिटल इनकम 150 ह० से कम है। और यह इनकम स्टेट के स्तर पर न ली जाये बल्कि जिला स्तर पर ली जाये। जिला स्तर पर से कर आप्र जांच कराइये। वहाँ पर भी आयदनी 150ह० से कम है वहाँ कमिशन जा कर जांच करे वहाँ के लोगों का उत्थान करे हो सकता है। उस की रिपोर्ट के आ जाने के बाद गवर्नमेंट को मलाह करनी पड़ेगी कि वहाँ को उन्नति के लिये क्या किया जाये।

मैं बतनाऊँ कि नार्थ बिहार में 2 करोड़ 50 लाख अधिक आबादा अर्थात् देश की आबादी का चौविस्वां भाग नार्थ बिहार में रहता है। वहाँ को दशा बड़ी दयनीय है। वहाँ पर न कोई फेक्ट्री है न कोई कारखाना है। सिर्फ प्राणी दो बार मुग्न मिले है। वहाँ की जमीन उर्वर है, लेकिन प्रेशर आफ पापुलेशन बहुत अधिक है। वहाँ पर ऐंक्विल्बर पर निर्भर करने वाले लोग करीब 84 परसेंट हैं जब कि पान इंडिया ऐक्टरेज 70 परसेंट का है। वहाँ पर जमीन के ऊपर प्रेशर आफ पापुलेशन

बहुत अधिक है और सिचार्ड का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। हम नहीं चाहते कि आप हम को खाव दें, यह उर्वरक हमरी जगह से जाये, लेकिन पानी दें तो हम वहाँ पर मेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : कांग्रेस सरकार पानी नहीं दे सकती है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : कहीं कहीं आपकी भी गवर्नमेंट है। हम देख लेंगे वे क्या करती हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चूल्ह पर तो होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : डूबने के लिए वह काफी है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि एक कमिशन जल्द आप एंवाइटे करें और पिछड़े इलाकों की आर जांच करावा लें और वहाँ कैसे अंग क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है, इसको आप देख लें।

एक और बान मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। राममूर्ति जी ने और दागे जी ने कहा है कि बेगिंग बाउन्स ने पर क्या जाने हों? भीख मांगने प्रनाज की? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भीख मांगने का शौच नहीं है। उसको शोक नहीं है कि हाथ पमाण न न जाए और कहें कि हमें अन्न दो। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उस पर प्रेशर पड़ना है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमें इतना प्रनाज चाहिये, हमारी आंखें भूखों मर रही हैं। सब जगह से प्रेशर आता है। सब मैटर को बाध्य हो कर और कुछ अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के खिन्नाफ भी जाना पड़ता है दूसरों के यहां अन्न मांगने के लिए। अगर हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी जबरन का अन्न आप उपाज ले तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मांगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। यह क्विटमिजम कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अमरीका और इन आदि के पास अन्न की

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

श्रीमान् आपने क्यों बोली है, मिस्त्रेस्ट है।  
 बुकि प्रेजर पढ़ता है इस बाबत उसको धन के  
 लिए दूसरे देशों के पास जाना पड़ता है। अभी  
 उस दिन गोपालन साहब ने कहा कि केरल को  
 चावल नहीं दोगे तो हम यहां घेरा डालेंगे।  
 जब घेराब ही आप डालेंगे और गवर्नमेंट को  
 चलने नहीं देंगे और साथ ही यह भी कहेंगे कि  
 बाहर धन के लिए न जाओ, किसी के यहां जा  
 कर भीख मत मांगें, तो ये दोनों बातें कैसे  
 साथ साथ चल सकती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस  
 पर आप जरा गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।  
 यह बात एक अनपापुलर बात जरूर है। पर  
 जरूरी है। मुझे याद है कि 1953 में हर स्टेट  
 गवर्नमेंट की जो मांग थी धन की वह बहुत ही  
 इन्फ्लेड मांगें थी। उस समय सं० डी०  
 देशमुख साहब यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे।  
 तब उन्होंने फूड सबसिडी हटा दिया। जब  
 सबसिडी हट गई तब सब जगह से धन की मांग  
 कम हो गई। आज हमसे यह है कि मार्केट रेट  
 में और सबसिडाइज रेट में बड़ा अंतर है।  
 इसलिए बाघ से अधिक सबसिडाइज धन  
 बैंक मार्केट में बिकता है। इसका न स्टेट  
 गवर्नमेंट्स रोक पा रही हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट  
 रोक पा रही है और रोक भी जायद नहीं  
 सकती हैं। जहां कहीं आप फेडरल ग्राइस शास  
 में जायें, आपको यह शिकायत सुनने का  
 मिलेगी यह अनाज ब्लैक मार्केट में आ रहा  
 है। मैं कहूंगा कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप  
 यह मूल्यों में जो डिस्टॉरिटी है इसको दूर  
 करें, और फूड पर से सबसिडी हटा दें। स्टेट  
 गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसा देना हो तो दूसरी तरह से  
 आप दें। धन से भी अधिक पैसा आप दें, मुम  
 कोई एजराज नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह से  
 भारेल्टी खराब करना ठीक नहीं है। अनाज  
 के बाब में, धोपन मार्केट रेट में और सब-  
 सिडाइज रेट में इतना अंतर अंतर पा  
 आप दोनों को बेरखा होती है कि वे ब्लैकमार्केट  
 करें और बीबां को कामे बाजार में दें।

इस तरह भी बित्त बंकी 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-people. Therefore, I call it  
 anti-national and I have no reserva-  
 tion 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 agri-  
 cultural, 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 ex-  
 port sector reflects the adverse im-  
 pact of temporary trade disturban-  
 ces following the devaluation of  
 the rupee as well as depressed de-  
 mand 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. Probably 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 Deval:** 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 crore. 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. 36 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 it is 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 Tinnevely to Nargarkoil 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

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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 uptrend 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 Sharma (Begusarai): This is in continuation of Gandhiji's satyagraha.

श्री ए० ना० बिश्वः गन्तव्यं ज्ञानं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेनिसा) : दुःखद है ।

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 रवी राव (पूरी) : भाप मांझीजी 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

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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 इतहाक सन्मली (धनरोहा) :

उत्पादन के बिना बटा रहे हैं, कारखानेदार बटा 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 इतहाक सन्मली : इसीलिए 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** (Junagadh): 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 offi-

cers only demand wages, they will have to compete to show results.

Today the total insurance 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.

श्री इस्हाक सलमली : मर्कों को भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ले लें जिये ।

**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

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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. B. 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 terebene 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.

[**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** in the Chair]

After all, the income tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 553 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. Hanumanthaiya, 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 food-grains 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. 90 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. 160 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 got 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 it in the present circumstances.

Shri Bhagavati (Tespur): 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-Nazi. The trade union workers, generally, were anti-Nazi. 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

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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 (Mandaur): 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 whatsoever. 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



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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 Statelism, 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 ~~wire~~ 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 accclimate 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 an ample measure, 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 shoe 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. 300 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—it 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 मधु लिजवे (पूनेर) : यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: He is making a statement.

श्री मधु लिजवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस के बारे में मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस दिया था । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि उन नोटिसीक को तो आप ने क्यों कामचूर

किया और वह एकदम से खड़े होकर कैसे बयान देने लग गये ? मैं विरोध नहीं करता यह बयान है लेकिन हमारे कॉलेज स्टेशन नोटिस के जवाब में बयान दें ताकि स्पष्टीकरण मांगने का और मजाल पृष्ठने का मौका हम लोगों को कॉलेज स्टेशन नोटिस देने वालों को मिले । उस दिन तो प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी गरमी में बोल रही थीं अपनी ताकत दिखा रही थीं, लेकिन आज वह क्यों नहीं आई ? आज चांगला साहब को क्यों सामने किया ? उस दिन तो बड़ी गरमी दिखलाई, इंडी हिम्मत की बात की और आज चांगला साहब को सामने कर दिया विरोधी दलों के । प्रधान मंत्री भावें, कीन जेर मार कर आई हैं, वह बरा बतलाये सदन का ।

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.

श्री जयु लिवडे : उस मे फर्क यह होता है कि आप नेताओं को बुलायेंगे और हम मे दूसरों को, पीछे वालों को सम्मेलन हो जायेगा ।

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.

श्री जयु लिवडे : आगे वालों को भी बुलाइयेगा और पीछे वालों को भी बुलाइयेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, of course; anybody. But it does not mean that if 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 8 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 Bai 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 would 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 only 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 will 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.

बी प्रकाश बोर साहबी (हापुड़) :  
मैं यही कहना चाहता था कि आप ने इसी  
घासन से एक खबरवा दी थी कि क्याना-  
कर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस पहले अगर आयेगा  
तो वह मिया जायगा और गवर्नमेंट की सूचना  
अगर पहले आयेगी तो उस को पहले माना  
जायगा और ले लिया जायगा। मेरा कहना है  
कि जब इस तरह की एक खबरवा आप ने  
बुके हैं, एक परम्परा बन चुकी है तो वह  
परम्परा अगर आगे भी जारी रहे तो  
अच्छा 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. Chagla: 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 already.

Shri M. C. Chagla: 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 India, 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 ceasefire 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



[Shri M. C. Chagla]

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 Pille 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 Modhak, 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 नथु निम्बदे : बोझ सा, कुछ तो  
कहने की इजाजत 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 Pal (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 Pal: 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 Pal: 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 Pal would agree with me that it is only a question that he would be allowed to ask. Assuming that I had admitted Shri Nath Pal's notice, he would have got opportunity only to ask a question.

Shri Nath Pal: I am asking for a debate.

Mr. Speaker: If he is asking for a debate, that is a different thing altogether.

Shri Nath Pal: 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 Tammaji Viswanathan (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 Modhak: While endorsing every word that Shri Nath pal 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 (Mangaldai): It has been reported that our boys in the UNMF 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.

श्री बच्चू सिक्खे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त जैसे तो पश्चिम एशिया के सभी लोगों के प्रति लेकिन विशेषकर अरबों के प्रति, अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट में करना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके नेतृत्व के बगैर और साहस की प्रति के कारण आज उनके ऊपर यह बोझ धाई है। नावब अरब लोग सोचते होंगे कि यहाँ के लोग उनके विरुद्ध हैं। लेकिन अगर मेरी आवाज और इन लोगों की आवाज यहाँ तक पहुँचेगी तो आपकी मार्फत मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कुत्ताब, बापलूवी और संकुचित स्वार्थ की उनकी जो कल्पना है उसके चक्कर में आकर जो इस्तरफा बातें इस सरकार के द्वारा कही गई हैं उन बातों के अरबों का कोई हिस्सा नहीं

हुआ है। हम लोग जो बात करते थे वह घरबों के हित की भी बात थी और इजराइली लोगों के भी। और इजराइली लोगों से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग भी जो घरब नेतृत्व ने गलती की, वह न कर बैठें और घमंड में घा कर कोई काम न करें। युद्ध बन्दी तो हों जाएगी। वे इजिप्ट पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहते और न कर सकते हैं। इसलिए युद्ध बन्दी धाज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों हों जाएगी। लेकिन जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका हल कैसे निकलेगा? यह सवाल हमारे सामने है।

धाज भी दस बारह लाख घरब शरणार्थी लैबनान में, जार्डन में और गाजा के इलाके में पड़े हुए हैं। उनकी समस्या जब तक हल नहीं होती है, पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति नहीं होने वाली है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र मंच ने फिलस्तीन के बारे में बटवारे के आधार पर योजना बनाई थी। धाज एक तकल मुज को मिली। उसके दो तीन ज़मने में पड़ना चाहता हूँ। देशों को नाइने के क्या नतीजे होते हैं? धाजा एक की जाती है और नतीजे दूसरे होते हैं। इस में क्या 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 संवादा था उससे हिल्कुन विपरीत बात हुई। इसलिए उस वक़्त हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कहा था कि फिलस्तीन को खंडित करने से कोई समस्या हल नहीं होगी। धाज भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शरणार्थियों का जो बसला है, जार्डन और इजराइल दोनों में न केवल सह-अस्तित्व बल्कि दोनों में अब तक कोई महासंघ या संघ नहीं बनता है तब तक हल नहीं होगा। मेरे पास सबब नहीं है लेकिन

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारे इजराइली तथा घरब लोगों के जो समझदार तबके हैं उनमें चर्चा है और वे ऐसा मानते हैं कि सब से पहले जार्डन और इजराइल का कोई डोला डाला महासंघ बने, जिस से यह शरणार्थियों का सवाल भी हल हो जायेगा और सह-अस्तित्व का सवाल भी हल हो जायेगा। यह हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी नीति से मेल खाता है। हमें उम् के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए न कि एकतरफ़ा बात करनी चाहिए। धाज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई देश कम की मदद के आधार पर या अमरीका की सहायता के आधार पर यह घमंड करे कि हम यह काम करेंगे, वह काम करेंगे, वह तो कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है। जो पिछड़ी हुई प्रश्न-व्यवस्था है, उस पर 200 करोड़ रुपये आधुनिक हथियार खरीदने के ये खर्च कर के कोई भी ताकत पैदा नहीं की जा सकती है। इस लिए ये जो व्यापक समस्याएँ हैं, सरकार उन को हल करने के लिए कोशिश करे। लेकिन सरकार के एक-तरफ़ा व्यवहार में धाज हम नांगों का पश्चिमी एशिया में कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं रहा है। इस लिए मैं धाज की चागना और प्रधान मंत्री ने यह उमीद करना हूँ कि वे अपनी गलती का स्वीकारे और सही गाने पर धाये और हम नांगों ने 1947-48 में अच्छा काम शुरू किया था, जिस का सरकार ने बीच में छोड़ दिया, उम् को लेकर धागे बढ़ने की को कोशिश करें।

श्री बलपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री महासद इनने सवालों का जवाब एक-साथ नहीं दे गकेंगे, इस लिए हर एक सवाल के बाद उस का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

श्री बलपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : हमारे पास टाइम घाघ घंटा है और धाजी दस पंद्रह सदस्यों ने सवाल पूछने हैं।

जी व० व० जर्ना (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी तक आप की आंख नहीं पकड़ सका, हूँ, इस लिए आप बरा मुझ से आंख मिलाइये ।

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.

जी प्रकाशचौर छात्रजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्री महोदय से तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

धरबों धीर इतरायल के झगड़े के बाद क्या भारत सरकार को यह सबक मिला है कि इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर, जिन से विश्व-युद्ध की ज्वाला प्रकट सकती है, बड़ी संतुलित भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए और उन के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने में या वक्तव्य देने में कोई बहुत सीधता नहीं दिखानी चाहिए ?

धरबों धीर इतरायल के झगड़े के बाद समाचारपत्रों में कुछ ऐसे समाचार छपे हैं कि भारत सरकार अपने दो डिम्बेदार मिनिस्ट्रों को सुरक्षा परिषद या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भेज रही है । उन मिनिस्ट्रों के नाम भी निकले हैं कि वे वाणिज्य मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री हैं, जब कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों का वास्तव्य विदेश मंत्रालय पर होता है । क्या भारत सचमुच इस प्रकार का कोई कटपटा निर्णय लेने जा रही है कि विदेश मंत्री को छोड़ कर रक्षा मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्री को सुरक्षा परिषद में भेजा जाये; यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?

जिन देशों ने अमेरिका के साथ अपने द्वैतनीतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिये हैं, समाचारपत्रों में कहा है कि भारत सरकार उन के हितों की रक्षा का वास्तव्य अपने ऊपर लेनी । क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे कि क्या इस

प्रकार की कोई बातचीत हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

जी बलचान सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने बार बार कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं, उनको भी मौका दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): My question relates to the diplomatic state 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 broadcasts 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 propelled 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 Israel, 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 Israel, 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 menace 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

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

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 Pal: 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 then 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 see 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 colossal 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 Kamalnayan 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



[Shri Nath Pal]

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. Chagla 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 Pilo 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 Tenneti 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 वसुधाक्ष सिंह : मैं निरक यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत को विजय की जरूरत थी, तब इन लोगों ने विश्वशांति का नारा लगाया और जब हिमालय की रक्षा की आवश्यकता थी, तब इन लोगों ने पंचशील का नारा लगाया। जब हिमालय की रक्षा के लिये सिपाही नहीं हैं तो क्या जरूरत थी कि हम अपने सिपाहियों को राष्ट्र संघ की फौज में भेजते और अपने सिपाहियों को कटवाते। मन्वे मावनों में ये लोग कातिल हैं, हत्यारे हैं, जिन्होंने देश के जवानों को कटवाया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी मेम्बरों को सबाल पढ़ने का मोका न दिया जाय, क्योंकि उन्होंने ही बिड़ कर यह तबाही करने को पानिसा 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 Barua:** 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 adumbrated 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 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).

15 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कट्ठाव (उज्जैन) :  
भाषने वचन दिया वा कि जिन्होंने कोल  
मटेवन नोटिस दिये हैं उन सबको गवाह  
पूछने का मौका हुना तो आप उससे फिर क्यों  
रहे हैं ?

Shri Bazar 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 made and they should be answered.

Shri Kachwal has got a right to get up on every subject; from atomic science to akhbar he 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. Chagla: 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप हमें हा इम्पेटिक  
रहने दें . . . (अवधान)

Shri M. C. Chagla: 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. Chagla: 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. Chagla: 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 Bal Raj Madhak: There is a challenge. Speak anywhere in the country and let us see what the people want. That is my challenge..... (interruption).

Shri S. A. Dange and several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

18.05 hrs

श्री मधु निमये क्या डॉने साहब विवेक  
मंत्री बन गये ह ? मुझे पता नहीं श्रीमती  
इंदिरा गांधी ने कब उन्हें विवेक मंत्री बना  
लिया है . . . (पुनरावृत्ति)

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June  
9, 1967/19 Jyalaitha, 1868 (Saka).