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Thursday, July 6, 1967
Asadha 15, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 31-40)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 6, 1967/Asadha 15, 1889
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia, 1961.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, 961 may also be taken up with this question

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

आयकर का अपवंचन

+

* 961. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिम्बे :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री एस० एस० जोशी :

श्री अर्जुन तिह भट्टीरिया :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रोफेसर निकोलस काल्डर द्वारा किये गये इस मूल्यांकन पर विचार किया है कि भारत में आय 200 से 300 करोड़ रुपए तक की आयकर की राशि का अपवंचन किया जाता है, और

(ज) यदि हाँ, तो आमकर को, जिसका प्रबंध भी अपवंचन किया जा रहा है वसूल करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष चन्द्र वन्न) : (क) : जी हाँ।

(ज) सदन की बेज पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस० एस० ९२९/६७]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अप्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सवाल के भाग (क) के बारे में पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रोफेसर काल्डर ने जो रपट दी है उस से सरकार भी एक भत है या सरकार का भत है कि उस से भी अधिक आयकर की राशि का अपवंचन किया जाता है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नीकरणाहारों, मतियों और सत्तद सदस्यों इत्यादि की सुविधाओं को जैसे समझिये मकान का किराया है, आज बाजार आव के अनुसार तो वह 10,000 रुपये का हो लेकिन बास्तव में देना पड़ता है खाली 600 या 700 रुपया महीना और जो पूर्वीपति लोग हैं उन का खर्च जाता, एकपैस एकाउट जिस को कहते हैं वह भी जोड़ दिया जाय तो फिर कितनी राशि आयकर के रूप में बचेगी? अगर सरकार ने यह हिसाब अभी तक नही लगाया है तो क्यों नही लगाया है?

श्री हर्ष चन्द्र वन्न : जहा तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि आयकर का अपवंचन कितना हूँगा है। यह अनुमान उन का है और वे अनुमान दे सकत हैं। जहा तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में मुझे इस बदत कोई सूचना नही है कि कितनी बदत होगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस पहले सवाल को लेकर मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा भा और कष्ट करे। एक अनुमान उन्होने बतलाया है काल्डर साहब का तो आपना अनुमान उन की सरकार का खुद का जो अनुमान हो वह भी बतलाते चले।

बी ३० राम बन्न वन्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई निश्चिन अनुमान तो मेरे पास है नहीं मगर यह हम कोशिश करते हैं कि जहाँ कहीं पता चले उस को रोका जाय लेकिन कितना करोड़ है यह बतलाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। अगर यह मालूम हो जाय तो हम उस को रोकने की कोशिश करें।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे वार-बार आप से शिकायत करती पड़ती है कि बेकार हों सवाल रहते हैं, और अब मैं इसगा प्रपना बेकार मवाल पूछे लेना हूँ।

बया यद्दी महोदय को पता है कि एक मज्जन जो प्राचीन भारत की धर्मिता राजवानी के लेखरमेन रहे हैं और जो वहा की जिला काप्रेस के एक नहारा भी हैं पिछले 12 वर्ष से प्रपना आयकर नहीं दे रहे हैं तो बया कारण है कि उन के बिनाक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है ?

एक आनन्दीय सवाल : उन का नाम बतलाइये।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : सेठ मैं ने बतला दिया कि प्राचीन भारत की धर्मिता राजवानी यारी कम्पोज। यह सवाल पहले यहा पूछा जा चुका है इसलिए नोटिम की बात आप भत उठाइये।

बी ४० बो० बनर्जी : नाम बतला दीजिये।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया बतला दीदिया कि सेठ है उन का नाम ही सेठ है।

बी ३० राम बन्न वन्न अब हर एक चीज के बारे से मुझे नहीं मालूम है इसलिए नोटिम तो मानता ही पड़ेगा।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : अब यह सवाल यहा पहले आ चुका है और तब भी यहीं उत्तर दिया गया था। इसलिए अब मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे निवेदन करता हूँ कि जिना मेरे कुछ कार्यवाही किये यारी

अब मुझे कोई उस के लिए बत बर्यरह व लिखना पड़े क्योंकि मेरे जैसे लोग भी यह जाते हैं, आप इन दोनों सवालों का उत्तर शीघ्र से शीघ्र बिलबा दीजियेगा। एक तो यह कि क्यों नहीं उन सज्जन के बिलबा कोई कार्यवाही हो रही है और दूसरे जो मैं ने पहले अनुमान वाली बात बताई कि अगर खर्च जाता पूजीपतियों का और नीकरसाहों इत्यादि की सुविधाओं वाला जिसाब भी जोड़ दिया जाय तो कितना ज्यादा हपया बच पायेगा ? इन दोनों सवालों का मेरे बिना कह हुए आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर दिलबा दीजियेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know, can it be given to the House

उपप्रधान बंडी तवा बिल बंडी (भी भोरारसी देसाई) : डा० माहब जो मानते हैं वह देने के लिए हमारी कृष्ण तंयारी नहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है मगर उम वा अदाजा लगाना इतना अनुमान नहीं है क्योंकि पूजीपतियों का जो खर्च जाता है उम से से कुछ खर्च तो देना ही पड़ता है क्योंकि आखिर वह काम के लिए है और वह खर्च न दे तो काम जलेगा नहीं। इसलिए उस मे से कितना बचा या नहीं बचा और कितना खर्च है उस बचावे और कितना आयकर बच जायेगा यह कहना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। परन्तु इतनी इतनी बड़ी उम की मक्का नहीं हो सकती ऐसा से मानता हूँ। हा, 10-15 करोड़ हपया हो सकता है उस से ज्यादा तो नहीं हो सकता है।

बी रबी राब : यह बया कम है ?

बी भोरारसी देसाई : वैसे तो एक हपया भी कम नहीं है। मैं उसको कम नहीं मानता मगर वह भी कहना मुश्किल है।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : अरबों का आमला है।

बी भोरारसी देसाई : अरबों का आमला तो इसमें आ ही नहीं सकता।

३० राम भनोहर लोहिया : भरवो का मामला का भास्तीयों का भास्तीया ।

बी भोरारबी देसाई : कुछ सुविधाएं तो देनी ही होती है उनको कैसे ले ले ?

३० राम भनोहर लोहिया : हा, भरवो का भास्तीया है ।

बी भोरारबी देसाई मैं कुछ ऐसा सोच रहा हूँ कि इस सुविधा को देने की ज़रूरत ही न पड़े और उनके पहले ही हम कुछ इन्तजाम कर ले अगर किसी भी तरीके से कर सकते हैं । वह सोचना होगा । जितना कहना आसान है उतना करना आसान नहीं है । मैं मानता हूँ कि 4-6 महीने में इस बारे में कुछ निकलेगा ।

दूसरा भास्तीया जो डाक्टर साहब ने बताया अब उनका नाम न ले तो मैं भूमि कैसे पता चले कि और मैं किम की इनकायरी कराऊ ?

३० राम भनोहर लोहिया : उन का नाम सेन है । कलाज नगर पूलिका के बेटर मैं हूँ । बेटरमैन एक ही होता है ।

बी भोरारबी देसाई : कब बेटरमैन थे ?

३० राम भनोहर लोहिया : भाजी बेटरमैन है और पिछले 12 साल से हैं । क्या बात आप कर रहे हैं ?

बी भोरारबी देसाई मैं ठीक बात कर रहा हूँ । मैं इस तरीके से जाच कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ । इसका बकर नोटिस देना पड़ेगा ।

बी भयु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो निकलोस काल्डर की रपट है वह बेटा ब्यास है 10 साल पहले की है । उनके बाद पूर्वीशाह, बड़े नीकरयाह और भन्दीशाह के अध्याचार जो लिखोय हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा अज्ञूत हो गया है । बेटा ब्यास है कि बद करों की चोरी के आकड़े 500 करोड़ के लेकर 700 करोड़ के बीच में होंगे । मैं

मन्त्री महोदय से जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनकम टैक्स के मुहूर्मे में जो अध्याचार है और भन्दियो हारा जो उन को बचाया जाता है तो उसकी जाच करायेंगे (व्यवहार)

एक भास्तीय सदस्य यह बात गलत है ।

बी भयु लिखये : कई उदाहरण दे चुका हूँ । और यह जिसे आभी तीसरा ही साथ आने वाला है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग जानते बूँदते तो कुछ हैं नहीं अर्थ में ही इस तरह होहल्ला मचाने लग जाते हैं । आभी मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न सदन के सामने आने वाला है । साडे 56 लाख की चोरी का भास्तीया मैंने पकड़ा है । बेकार मे वह इस तरह से हल्ला मचाते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को शात करिये ।

Mr. Speaker. This is the Question Hour Let us know the question first

बी भयु लिखये : मैं यही पूछ रहा था कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस इनकम टैक्स विभाग के काम के बारे में जाच करेंगे जिससे कि जो यह 500 से लेकर 700 करोड़ रुपये के इनकम टैक्स की चोरी हो रही है और अगर यह चारी बद्द कर दी जाए तो सरकार को आवश्यक चीजों पर कर लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसके बारे में आपक जाच कराने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

बी भोरारबी देसाई : इसमे आकाश तक की आपक जाच करने की कोई गुजाइश नहीं है । मानसीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि 500 से 700 करोड़ तक आपकर गुम हो जाता है । कोई भी कुछ अन्दराजा लगा सकता है, एक हजार भी कह सकता है, दो हजार भी कह सकता है, दो सौ भी कह सकता है । लेकिन कुछ होता है इसमे लक नहीं है । यह मैं भी कबूल करता हूँ । जो होता है उसके पीछे हुए है और मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमे कुछ सफलता मिलेगी । लेकिन ऐसी सफलता की होने वाली नहीं है कि सारे का सारा मिल जाए और कुछ बाकी न रहे ।

श्री रवी राव : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि कलिंगा ट्रस्ट के सिलसिले में वित्त मन्त्रालय की ओर से और इनकम टैक्स विभाग की ओर से जो जाव बीजू पटनायक की हो रही थी, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला । मैं जानता हूँ कि उडीसा के दो भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री हरे कृष्ण मेहताब और श्री नवकृष्ण शोधरी गवाही दे चुके हैं। कलिंगा ट्रस्ट के सिलसिले में इस वक्त वित्त मन्त्रालय क्या कर रहा है और उनके ऊपर कितना इनकम टैक्स बाकी है ?

श्री भोरारकी देसाई : यह जो सवाल है उसमें व्यक्तिगत सवाल का जवाब देना मेरे लिये कठिन है ।

श्री रवी राव : इसमें व्यक्तिगत बात क्या है ?

MR. Speaker: He is referring to individual cases.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मध्यसंभोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सदन के सामने रखा है कि प्रश्न के जवाब में उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि जो सजा मिलती है उस को बढ़ाया है । यह दुसर्स्त बात नहीं है । इनके बाद दूसरे पृष्ठ पर कहा गया है कि 1964-65 की अवधि में 28 मुकदमे चलाये गये और 7 और चलाने का प्रश्न हो रहा है । मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब मन्त्रालय ने 1964-65 का नम्बर दिया तो क्या उनको 1965-66 का नम्बर मालूम नहीं है कि जिन लोगों के ऊपर मुकदमे चलाये गये उनमें से कितने लोगों को सजाये मिली ? मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के ऊपर भी मुकदमे चलाये गये ? और यदि चलाये गये तो कितनों को सजाये मिली ?

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not have the details with me now. But I would be prepared to furnish them if the hon. member wants.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जब यह लिखा हूँगा है कि 1964-65 में इनका हुआ तो क्या 1965-66 के बारे में मालूम नहीं है ?

Mr. Speaker: He says he has no information now. He is prepared to furnish it

श्री तिलोपद्वार प्रसाद : प्रो० काल्डोर को भारत सरकार ने कर के सारे डाँचे का भ्रष्टाचार करने के लिये बुलाया था और उन्होंने यहाँ इसका अध्ययन किया । उन्होंने बतलाया यहाँ पर 200 से 300 करोड़ के बीच आयकर की चोटी होती है । क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात की जाव की कि प्रो० कोल्डर कैसे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे और क्या भारत सरकार ने उनके अध्ययन को ही ध्वने कार्यक्रम का आधार बनाया है ?

श्री भोरारकी देसाई : जब वह यहाँ पर आये थे तब उनसे बात हुई थी लेकिन वह कोई बास सुझाव नहीं दे सके जिसके आधार पर व्यापक कार्यक्रम बना कर हम काम करते ।

Shri S. S. Kothari: What is the Government's experience of the pilot scheme of functional distribution of work and what steps have been taken to apply it on an India-wide scale? Is it likely to improve efficiency and check evasion, in the Minister's opinion?

Shri Morarji Desai: Our experience of the pilot scheme is quite good and it is being applied on an All-India scale. 50 per cent of the work will be completed by next April and the next 50 per cent will be finished in 6 or 7 months after that.

Shri R. Barua: Is the Government aware that under the cover of partnership law, income-tax is evaded by forming firms between sons, daughters and brothers? If so, does the Government propose to go into the entire matter and bring forward proper legislation?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is impossible to stop this unless you remove all partnerships altogether, which in my view is not possible or desirable. It cannot be done. Moreover, evasion is not being done only by these people in the name of their sons, daughters

or otherwise, evasion is being done by many people, specially by the smaller people also and all professional people also are involved in it—many of them are involved in it. We are trying to find out how best we can see that evasion is not there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the industrialists of Kanpur, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta evaded payment of arrears of income-tax to the tune of Rs 31 lakhs, ultimately it was found out by some income-tax authorities and later on the entire sum of Rs 31 lakhs was written off with the connivance of the income-tax authorities and, probably, a Minister who is now a Governor; if so, what action has been taken against those officers and whether re-investigation in this case has started under orders from the present Finance Minister?

श्री ओरारजी देसाई : यह व्यक्तिगत स्वानु है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This particular question started with evasion and not "written off".

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, you are asking about a particular case relating to Rs 31 lakhs. It is an individual case and they will have to find out the details.

श्री रामी राय : मन्त्री महोदय को कहना चाहिये कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want your guidance in this case. If you kindly go through the statement you will find that there are various legislative measures and other measures which have been suggested. I wanted to know

Mr. Speaker: The main question is about general evasion of income-tax. If you ask about any individual case they will not be in a position to give the answer without looking into it. If he gives an answer which is not correct then again there will be trouble.

Shri S. M. Banerjee Sir out of 200 or 300 cases, this case of Rs 31 lakhs also is one.

Mr. Speaker: There may be thousands of cases, they cannot remember all the thousand cases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a very glaring case about which everybody was informed.

Mr. Speaker: It is an individual case.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, it has been reported that Shri Biju Patnaik has evaded income-tax ...

Mr. Speaker: Again it is an individual case.

Shri Hem Barua: I will connect it up with the general question. It has been reported that Shri Biju Patnaik has evaded income-tax to the tune of Rs 3 crores embracing all his enterprises and it was stated by the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Bhagat, on the floor of this House that he would make a statement about all these things before the elections took place. No statement has been made up till now. Now, to take shelter under the plea that this is an individual case does not satisfy us because it is a fact that income-tax is being evaded in this country. What is Shri Morarji Desai going to do to mop up all this evaded income-tax in this country?

श्री रामी राय : यह रक्खा कर रहे हैं बोजू पटनायक की।

Mr. Speaker: The later portion is not individual—what is he going to do to mop up evasion in this country?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, we are going into this question deeply and trying to find out what methods we can find so that evasion is reduced to the minimum. In individual cases also I have no desire to keep back any information. I should not keep back any information. But it is not possible for me to give all the information here at this moment.

श्री मधु मिमये : पिछले वर्ष आजासन दिया था कि चुनाव के पहले यह आ जायेगा।

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the statement?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will see whether it was promised or not. I do not myself know. I was not here then. Now that I am told it was promised I will look into it and if it has been promised I shall certainly put it before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was an assurance given by the Government and not a personal assurance.

Shri Morarji Desai: If an assurance has been given I shall certainly put a statement before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछला बार भी मैंने कहा था। बीच में इतने दिन चले गये। अभी तक यह तैयार नहीं है। मैंने दस-बारह दिन पहले उठाया कर्लिंग एयरवेज के सवाल पर था। मैंने दस बारह दिन पहले यह सवाल उठाया था।

Shri Morarji Desai: If it is so, what prevents the hon. Member from asking a straight question about it, I do not know. I will not avoid it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बारे में शार्ट नोटिस व्हेश्चन दिया है। उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: I too agree that this is an important question. There are no two opinions about it. If by some other method you call the attention of the Minister he will give all the details. Why depend on the promise of Shri Bhagat? If such a promise was made, well and good. But, even if it was not made, if the information is wanted, I am sure the Minister will furnish it.

श्री मधु मिमये : वह जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने शार्ट नोटिस व्हेश्चन दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने उसको रिज़ैक्ट किया है। वह ज्ञाठ बोल रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: When this point was brought to his notice he said that he is prepared to do it. He is not trying to evade it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए कि शार्ट नोटिस व्हेश्चन क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया गया।

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I want to raise an objection to what the hon. Member has said in his temper. He has said:

“वह ज्ञाठ बोल रहे हैं।”

श्री मधु लिमये : “असत्य” कह लीजिए। एक ही बात है। असत्य बोल रहे थे।

श्री मुं अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लक्ज को प्रोसीडिंग्ज से एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: It is wrong. I have repeatedly held that the usage of the word 'jhoot' is wrong as it is unparliamentary. It should not be used. I have said it repeatedly on the floor of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: If a Member calls a Minister a 'liar' that can be objected to. But if he says that the Minister is telling a lie, it is a very innocent statement.

Mr. Speaker: I find that this matter is taking up the whole question hour. Now Patnaik has come into the picture and therefore they want to ask more questions. I am not concerned with that at the moment. Here the question is of a general nature. If individual cases are brought in, not one or two but ten or more or even hundreds of smaller cases, it will be difficult for the Minister to give a ready answer.

Shri Umanath: Patnaik has become a general question.

Shri Hem Barua: He has become an institution.

Mr. Speaker: I am not objecting to questions as such I only want that the questions should be asked and answers given in an orderly way, not put some question, bring in something else and then ask about Shri Patnaik on a general question. The question about Shri Patnaik may be important. But does it mean that everybody should bear in mind that alone and nothing else counts in this world? That is very difficult. Supposing in the answer the Minister gives some wrong information. Tomorrow Members will catch hold of him, saying that some wrong information has been given. Therefore in individual cases the Ministers have to be very careful in answering questions. I am not saying that the House should not take up individual cases. It can. But there is a method for it, not on a general question.

श्री भग्नु लिखये । यह मामला दम दफा यहा प्रा चुका है। शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया गया, लेकिन उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

Mr. Speaker. If they do not accept a short notice question some other methods are there. The rules provide many other ways. We have a right to expect the Minister to give all the information. But this is not the way to elicit information.

श्री भग्नु लिखये । यद्यक्ष महोदय नोटिस दिया है लेकिन आप इस ओर ध्यान ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। मेरे पास इनकार का पत्र म जूद है। शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है और उसको धस्तीकृत कर दिया गया है। आप कहते हैं कि नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Now does the House want to take another 20 minutes on this question?

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member wants to know why I did not agree to the short notice question, I say this is not of that immediate importance to be replied to on a short

notice question. Why does he not put an ordinary question?

श्री भग्नु लिखये : सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन का रिजेक्ट क्यों किया। जहा तक महत्व का प्रश्न है क्या तीन करोड़ का मामला महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है? यह सरकार के आवासन का मामला है। उसको इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है कि उसके उपर सल्लीभेटरीज़ पूछे जायेगे।

Shri Morarji Desai: I would say that if the hon. Member had even written to me a letter asking for information I would have given fuller information. I am prepared to give it any time he writes to me. They can even publish it, if they like. But if the hon. Members get into the habit of losing tempers, I cannot help it.

श्री भग्नु लिखये । यह मेरे ओर मन्त्री महोदय के बीच का मामला नहीं है बल्कि यह सदन ओर उनके बीच का मामला है।

श्री आम्बुल गन्नी बार : पायट आफ आर्डर सर। या किसी मिनिस्टर को बाहे वह डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो या कोई और हो यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने प्रेडेसेटर के दिये दूए किसी बादे के बारे मे कहे कि उसे उस बादे के मुतालिक कुछ पता नहीं है? मैं आईन्डा के लिए आप से यह रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि जब एक पहले मिनिस्टर ने हाउस को यह यकीन दिलाया था कि स्टेटमेंट दिया जायेगा तो या किसी मिनिटर को यह हक्क हासिल है कि वह उसके मुतालिक लाइल्मी जाहिर करे। अगर फिनास मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा कहा है तो क्या आप उसको इच्छार प्रयत्नों के लिए कहेंगे?

میسٹر کو - جاہے وہ تینی پرائی
میسٹر ہو یا ٹکونی اور وہ بے انتہا کی
کیا ہے کہ میسٹر کے ملے ملے

کسی وعدے کے بارے میں کہے نہ اسے
اُس وعدے کے متعلق کچھ بڑے نہیں
ہے - میں آنکھ دے لئے آپ سے یہ
دولک چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ایک بھلے
منسٹر ٹے ہاؤس کو یہ بیرون دالیا
تھا کہ سُنْہیلیت دیا چاہتا - تو
کہا کسی منسٹر کو یہ حق حاصل
ہے کہ وہ اُس کے متعلق لعلی ٹھاکر
کرے - اگر ملکی منسٹر ٹے ایسا کہا
کرے - تو کہا آپ ان کو اظہار افسوس
کرے کے لئے کہلائے -

Mr. Speaker: Suppose some Minister had stated something six months ago, if any Member thinks that the Ministers remember the whole proceedings of the House, I think it is too much of a presumption. You can ask the Minister to verify and then give an answer. But no Minister can be expected to remember what happened last year, which Minister gave which assurance in this House.

बी भू मधु लिखवे : मैंने दस दिन पहले कहा था ।

बी भू मधु लिखवे : भ्रष्टाचार में
मेरा पायट आफ आईर है। आज हाउस में
लफड़ "झूठ" इन्टीमाल किया गया है। इसी
तरह बराबर किसी को झूठा किसी को चोर
चोर किसी को कुछ और कहा जाता है। मैं
धाप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह
के मनपालियांडटरी बड़े हाउस में इन्टीमाल
किये जा सकते हैं। मेरी दरकारत है कि आज
जो लफड़ "झूठ" इन्टीमाल किया गया है
उसको प्रोसेडिंग से एक्सप्ल कर दिया
जाये।

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly said
that this word should not be used.

I have been trying to see that not only what they say but the serious objection which the Chair has taken must also go in print so that if anybody reads it in future he will read both the things, that the Member used this word and the Speaker said that it was not proper. I want both the things to remain in the proceedings. It is no use expunging it. Every day somebody says that something should be expunged. That is not the way. I want it to stay in the proceedings so that the future generations and the next Parliament may read what kind of language we used.

डॉ रम भवोहर सोहिया : भ्रष्टाचार
महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह
मामला अभी ठड़ा हो जाता है अगर श्री
भीरारजी देसाई अपनी उदारता से यह कह
दे कि जितने मामले यहां पर उठाए गए हैं
उनके बारे में वह एक व्यापक उनर जल्दी दे
देंगे। अगर वह इन्हां कह देते तो सब मामला
ठड़ा हो जाता ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of
order

श्री एस० एम० ओशी : मैं निवेदन बनाना
चाहता हूँ कि जब इम सदन में कोई इन्हां
बड़ा सवाल उठाया जाता है तो उसके बारे
में मालूमात दी जानी चाहिए। जब किसी
व्यक्तिन के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो उस
का व्यवितरण प्रश्न कह कर टाला जाता है।
जब यहां पर ये बातें बताई गई कि इनकम
टैक्स चोरी करने वालों को हम इन्हीं
इन्हीं सदा देने और इन्हें प्रोत्सीक्यूशन किये
गए, तो क्या मरी भ्रष्टाचार के सिए यह उचित
है कि वह कहें कि किसी प्रोत्सीक्यूशन का क्या
हुआ, यह वह नहीं बता सकते हैं?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Some
years ago there was investigation into
tax evasion. Now there is evasion on a
large scale. Is the Government prepared
to appoint another investigation
commission? Secondly, the Income-
tax Investigation Commission's Re-

port disclosed various kinds of evasion practised. Can the Minister tell us whether some of the important figures that figured in that report subsequently came into the list of Padma Bhushans?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no idea.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. When a certain gentleman is awarded Padma Bhushan his name is recommended by the Government and when tax evaders become Padma Bhushans in this country, God save this country, I tell you. Secondly, when the Minister pleads ignorance about that, that is also a very difficult thing for us to swallow. Could you please instruct him not to say like that?

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Income-tax evasion is a common thing in all the countries of the world. There are professional income-tax experts who openly advise the assessees how to evade income-tax. Several books on this subject have been compiled by eminent authors. In view of these facts is it practically possible to stop evasion of income-tax totally?

Shri R. K. Amin: In view of the fact that Professor Kaldor must have calculated a sum of Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores on the basis of certain loopholes in our tax structure, can you say on the same basis as to what is the estimate of evasion of income-tax today? Secondly, in view of the fact that it was the sale of import licences at a premium which was the main source of tax evasion, do you think that it is still the source of tax evasion and, if it is so, will you be prepared to get rid of import licences?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member is a Professor and he should see that when Prof. Kaldor says that the evasion is from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores, the difference is only of Rs. 100 crores. That is the estimate made and that estimate they want me to rely upon. How am I going to do that? When he says that import licences are the only mischief or one

of them, import licences have got to be given when imports are to be obtained. How are imports to be made then? Should we allow everybody to import whatever he likes? Who is then to pay and how is it to be paid for? All this the hon. Professor does not seem to consider. (Interruption)

श्री क० ना० तिकारी : मेरा प्लाइट थाफ़ प्लाईट है। एक रोज़ पहने भी मे ने यह प्लाइट थाफ़ प्लाईट उठाया था। एक सबाल के ऊपर आधा घटा हो गया। थाप ने कहा भी था उस रोज़ कि इसके ऊपर आस आस लीड्स से बात कर के कोई तरीका निकालेंगे . . .

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with you. If my friends also cooperate, I would very much like to go to the next Question.

श्री क० ना० तिकारी : इसमें कोशापरेजन का सबाल नहीं है। यह तो थाप के डेसीजन का सबाल है।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री क्या मती महोदय को पता है यह समाचार है 31 दिसम्बर 1966 का—काप्रेसी उम्मीदवार गिरफ्तार। उस उम्मीदवार ने आय कर के 10 लाख रुपये चुराये थे। (व्यवहार) समाचार इस प्रकार है

‘जात हुआ है कि श्री कामराज ने भारतीय काप्रेस कार्पोरेशन को लिखा है कि उस पार्टी उम्मीदवार की कथित गिरफ्तारी का पता लगावें जिन्हें आनंद संसदीय बोर्ड से टिकट दिया गया है। कहते हैं कि आय कर के दस लाख रुपये नहीं चुकाने के कारण उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया है।’

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री: भाष्यक महोदय, मैं काइनेस बिनिस्टर से यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के जिन्हे चाहे वह साहू बैन हो, चाहे बिरला हो, चाहे वह टाटा हो, थाप के पास रिपोर्ट है एस्ट्रीमेंट्स कमेटी की

जो और परिक एकाउट्स कमेटी की ओर, जिन के जिम्मे बकाया है वह इनकम टैक्स आप उन से कब तक बदूल करेये ?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr Speaker: I want guidance from the House now Do you want me to give another half-an-hour to this Question or go to the next Question? I do not want to call only one Member If I call one Member, I have to call others also It is not a question of calling only one Member If you want, you can have another half an hour on this Question

Shri Rajaram: Nobody has been called from my Party

Mr. Speaker. There is no party basis during the Question Hour

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You may allow another five minutes on this

Mr. Speaker: You come to the Chair and let me see how you can finish in five minutes You want to put a question I know that Shri Umanath, this is the last supplementary (Interruption)

जो प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा प्लाइट ग्राहक आड़े हैं। जनाव आप आड़े हैं तो साथ साथ वह भी आड़े हैं यह ठीक नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I agree with you

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, you are in the Chair and it is for you to direct and control the proceedings of the House May we know from you whether it is not in your power to fix some time for each Question? We come prepared with questions One Question takes away all the time That is not proper It is not for the House to decide but it is for you to decide

Mr. Speaker: I wish the leaders of the parties also have some control over their party Members If they do so, they will be helping the Chair

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We cooperate with you, you may fix some time for each Question

Shri Ranga: When some Member said that nobody had been called from his Party, you were kind enough to say that there is no party basis during the Question Hour Now, when it suits the Speaker, he turns round and asks the leaders of the parties to control their Members

Mr. Speaker. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has been getting up and his leader is sitting by his side He could have advised him not to get up when so much time has been spent on this one Question I agree with Shri Madhok that it is absolutely necessary to fix some time for each Question At least after ten minutes, we should go to the next Question

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is for you to fix the time It is at your discretion (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker I will do it now

Shri Umanath. I would like to know whether the Finance Ministry have sent instructions or propose to send instructions—I have put both the things, whether they have sent instructions or propose to send instructions—to their departments that income-tax returns upto Rs 10,000 may be straightway accepted without scrutiny, and if so, I would like to know from the hon Finance Minister how it is consistent with their stand that they are trying to reduce evasion and all that

Shri Morarji Desai: The instructions sent are with respect to returns upto Rs 7500 and not upto Rs 10,000 This is not done in order to give complete freedom to anybody to do what he likes, but this is done in order to see that the assessments are made quickly But that does not mean that none will be examined after that What is proposed to be done is that 10 to 15 per cent of the cases out of these will be scrutinised and those who are found to have evaded will

be punished very severely. That is the law I am trying to consider.

Irrigation facilities during Fourth Five Year Plan

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*982 **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether an outline of the irrigation facilities for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised, and

(b) if so the broad details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know what will be the total allocation and the time by which it will be completed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submit that the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised in respect of irrigation. Tentatively it is put up as Rs 825 crores and it will enable 13 million acres to be brought under irrigation.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know whether the Beas Project will be completed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Beas Project I am afraid, will take upto 1972—one or two years later than the Fourth Plan.

श्री तिदेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के कुछ ऐसे हैं जहाँ अक्सर सूखा पड़ जाता है और पानी की कमी रहती है, क्या जीवी पक्ष वर्षाय योजना में ऐसे जीवों को कोई विशेष सुविधा देने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा जिसमें वहाँ अकाल की स्थिति न आने पावे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that some drought-affected areas, specially those which have been affected by the last

two bad seasons, i.e., South Bihar and Eastern U P, must receive more attention than what they have received in the past. I hope, this will be taken up and finalised in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Mohamed Imam: So far as irrigation facilities are concerned, the State of Mysore has only about 7 per cent as compared to 24 per cent to 30 per cent in the neighbouring States. This is not because there are no irrigation facilities, but there are a number of rivers which have not been harnessed. May I know whether they will take into consideration the needs of the State of Mysore and resolve the disputes existing between Mysore and Madras, and Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, and till these disputes are resolved, will not take further steps or final conclusions?

Dr. K. L. Rao: A very large number of projects have been sanctioned for Mysore. It is true that the percentage of irrigation is rather low in the case of Mysore and Maharashtra. It is expected that, with the completion of the projects that have been sanctioned, the percentage of irrigation will increase. I must also say that the disputes between Mysore and the neighbouring States have not affected the progress of works.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I want to ask one more question.

Mr. Speaker: No, no Mr. Supakar

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The Draft Fourth Plan provided for an outlay of Rs 965 crores. Now the hon. Minister has said that it will be Rs 825 crores. I find from the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power that for this year and the last year, which are the first two years of the Plan, a total Plan outlay of only Rs 58,65,00,000 has been provided and that comes to less than one-tenth of the entire outlay. May I know whether in the next three years the balance of about Rs. 750 crores will be spent?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The amount of Rs 825 crores specified is for irrigation projects. The amount spent is not Rs 58 crores, during 1966-67, we spent Rs 114 crores, and during this year we hope to spend about Rs 135 crores.

Shri N. Shivappa: With regard to these projects, the project papers are sometimes referred by the Central Government to some other State Governments. The result is that during these two decades, certain irrigation projects, particularly major projects pertaining to certain States have been delayed. With regard to the Hemavati project, however, no such references have been made, but it has been given technical sanction and clearance. May I know why this partiality is being shown in respect of certain projects? Is it not a fact that this is causing a great delay in the taking up of project work on several projects?

Dr. K. L. Rao. I do not know of any particular case, if the hon. Member has any specific case in mind and he writes to me, I shall look into that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: In the Fourth Plan so far as irrigation projects are concerned may I know whether Government are going to give due consideration to such of the major irrigation projects as could not be completed in time and whether they will be given sufficient financial assistance to expedite the execution of the works so that the amount that has been locked up may not remain unutilised?

Dr. K. L. Rao That is the main object of the Fourth Plan irrigation schemes, namely to complete as many as possible of the major and medium irrigation schemes undertaken already and which can be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Swell: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there are areas in the country like Assam which have mighty rivers running across them and which can double or treble the food production if irriga-

tion facilities are given to them particularly during the dry months, by using the waters of their rivers? May I know whether any proposal has been made by the State Government of Assam and whether Government of India are actively considering the giving of irrigation facilities to Assam during the dry months so as to increase the food production in that State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Assam is one of those parts of the country where there is plenty of rain-fall, it has more than 75 inches rain-fall. As the hon. Member has observed, after the monsoon months for the second crop there will be no water, that is quite true. One irrigation project has been sanctioned and that is nearly complete namely the Jamuna project scheme in Assam. We have not received any other projects from Assam, and if the Assam Government sends any project it will receive attention.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मत्ती महोदय बतलायेंगे कि गंगा-नर्मदा डैम गिरजाने 15 वर्षों में बन रहा है और जोधे प्लान में भी उम्मीद नहीं है कि बन कर तैयार हो जायगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट से पांगरा और मधुरा जिलों में सिचाई की व्यवस्था होनी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा तथा वहां पर सिचाई की व्यवस्था के लिये और क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है?

Dr. K. L. Rao It is true that the Ramganga project will do immense benefit to Agra from which the hon. Member comes. Due to some difficulties, it has not been possible to make much progress, but it is expected that in the Fourth Plan this will be substantially completed and the benefits will begin to flow from the beginning of the next Plan.

Shri P. Gopalan: According to the official figures, out of a total irrigation potential of 18 million acres in 1965-66 only 13.6 million acres have been utilised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have gone into the reasons

for the non-utilisation of the full capacity. Furthermore, I would like to know whether Government are aware of the substantial time-lag between the construction of the project and the construction of the feeder canal, and if so, whether Government have any proposal to put a stop to this and to utilise the full capacity

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true there is a certain amount of lag between potential and utilisation. There are various reasons for it. But I must also submit that the utilisation in the country is very good, about 86 per cent, though I concede, as the hon. Member has quoted, that against a potential 17 million acres, we have utilised so far only 13 million acres. It is our endeavour to see that all the potential is utilised as early as possible.

As for the second part, it is perfectly true that the construction of the canals must be undertaken at the same time as the construction of the dams and other diversion works. That is the ideal way of doing things; it is also the most economical way. Unfortunately, due to our financial difficulties, sometimes we are not able to achieve this.

Shri G. S. Reddi: The Gandak, Kosi and Nagarjunasagar projects are nearing completion. Is there any special provision made to see that these projects nearing completion are financially assisted this year?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submitted that the object of the Fourth Plan is to complete the projects in an advanced stage of construction. I cannot say as to how much funds more than what has been provided will be given this year.

Shri Ranga: Is any effort being made to develop either wholly or partly during the Fourth Plan the multi-purpose project of Vamsadhara for which the foundation stone was laid twice but has not been developed yet?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Vamsadhara is one of the projects which have been investigated for 30-40 years. It is a very good project and should have been taken up. But on account of financial stringency, the Andhra Pradesh Government have not been able to do it. I hope during the Fourth Plan period at least a beginning will be made and some part of it done.

श्री बनिका प्रसाद : आध्यात्म महोदय, बाबरा-गंगा प्रोजेक्ट की दोहरी कैनल से आजमगढ़ और बलिया के कुछ हिस्सों की सिचार्ह होती है, लेकिन फिर भी आजमगढ़ का आधा हिस्सा और बलिया का कुछ हिस्सा छूट जाता है। इस छूटे हुए हिस्से को सीचने के लिये क्या कोई दोहरी-कैनल से मिलाने की योजना बौद्धी-योजना में है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I take it that the hon. Member is asking whether the Ganga-Ghaghra project is being used for irrigating areas of Azamgarh ..

Shri Sheo Narain: May I explain?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submit that for this year between these two rivers, Ganga and Ghaghra, we are now engaged in taking up a very interesting and very useful project called Sarju project; when constructed, it will give ample water there

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: May I request all to sit down? This afternoon we are taking up the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. If every State were to ask 'what happened to my project?', can that be answered during question hour? Therefore, these things may be brought out during the discussion later in the day

Former Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes

*963. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No 1573 on the 17th November, 1966 and state

(a) whether further investigation had been made in the matter of fixing the responsibility of the Assistant Inspecting Commissioner of Income Tax (Shri J P Singh) who was transferred to Madras and Shri Wagh, the then incumbent of this post, when the order allowing the huge speculated loss was actually passed in the Kilachand Deo Chand case,

(b) whether the said officer, Shri J P Singh whose term was to expire on the 21st January 1967, has since been given a further extension, and

(c) if so, for how long?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K C Pant). (a) As there was no evidence that the assessment order had been passed on the advice of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner the question of making further investigation did not arise

(b) The term of Shri J P Singh which expired on 21st January, 1967, was extended upto 28th February, 1967. Thereafter Shri J P Singh retired from Government Service

(c) One month and ten days

बी भवु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्कमटैक्स एक्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि—

"Income tax officers shall be subordinate to the Inspecting Asstt Commissioner"

आगे यह कहा है कि—

'Every income tax officer employed in the execution of this Act shall observe and follow such instructions as are given by the Inspecting Asstt Commissioner within whose jurisdiction he performs his functions'

इसका नतलव साफ़ है कि वे जे० पी० पी० सिंह साहब उस समय इस्पैक्टिंग कमिश्नर आफ़ इन्कमटैक्स थे और जिस इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर ने साड़े छप्पन लाख रुपये का बाटा बूल किया जिससे कि इन्कमटैक्स सरकार को नहीं मिला, उस के यह बड़े अधिकारी थे । तो ये मद्दी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साड़े 56 लाख जैसी बड़ी रकम माफ़ करने का अधिकार इन्कमटैक्स अफसर का होता है और उसके बारे में उनके जो सुपीरियर आफिसर होते हैं, असिस्टेंट इस्पैक्टिंग कमिश्नर आफ़ इन्कमटैक्स, उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है ? इस इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर को जो माफ़ किया गया तो क्या इसलिए माफ़ किया गया कि उन्होंने अपने बचाव के बायान में उन सभी बड़े अफसरों के नाम लिये थे । जे० पी० सिंह से लेकर ऊपर तक के और क्या इसलिए इस मामले को दबा दिया गया ?

बी भवु लिमये : असेसमेंट करने का अधिकार इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर को होता है । अगर इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर द्वारा जा असेसमेंट किया जाय वह उसने इस्पैक्टिंग असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर की सम्मति से हो तो फिर उसमें इस्पैक्टिंग असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर की जिम्मेदारी होती है वरना साधारणतया असेसमेंट होने के बाद जो इस्पैक्शन होता है उस स्टेज पर इस्पैक्टिंग असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर इस्पैक्शन करता है । इस केस में इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर की जब जाच इस्पैक्टिंग असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर वे की तो उसने खुद उस को पकड़ा और वह क़दम उठाया

बी भवु लिमये : मद्दी महोदय इस तरह से यह गलत बयानी न करें । श्री जे० पी० निंह माहब जब वह शादी जारी किया गया तब तो वह नदाम चले गये थे, बाबू साहब उस समय उस पोस्ट पर तैनात थे तो ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस ने बोटी की पकड़ा ? श्री जे० पी० विह साहब ने पकड़ा या बाबू साहब ने पकड़ा ?

बी हुम्ल बहु वक्तः : प्राप्त ने मुझ से मामान्य सचाल पूछा उस का भैने सामान्य उत्तर दे दिया अब सीधा स्पष्टिक सचाल किया है तो भै बतलाना हूँ कि उस बक्त जै ० पी० सिंह साहब का तबाइला हो गया था मद्दास का नहीं बल्कि कलकत्ते का और वह बाबू साहब इस्पैक्शन असिस्टेंट कमिशनर के उन्होंने उस को पड़ा ।

बी बहु लिखये : यह बात साफ हुई । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह जै ० पी० सिंह साहब क्या इस्पैक्शन कर रहे थे । इस्पैक्शन असिस्टेंट कमिशनर का काम असेसमेंट का इस्पैक्शन करना है । देखना है कि इन्कम्पटेंस बकाया तो नहीं है, टैक्स की ओरी तो नहीं हुई है । 56 लाख का यह बाटा कबूल किया अब यह क्या इस्पैक्शन कर रहे थे मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं आता । मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि श्री जै ० पी० सिंह जब बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ये तब जो टैक्स की ओरी करने वाले लोग हैं कलकत्ते में ट्रिभ्युनल आदि के समने, ऐंप्लेट अधिकारियों के समने उनके लड़के को बातें ये बकील, पिछले कालोंसे बिल पर बोलते समय मैंने उसका उल्लेख किया था । मैं भवी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात की उन्होंने जाव की है कि जान बूझ कर करों की ओरी करने वाले सोग जै ० पी० सिंह साहब जब वे चेयरमैन थे बोर्ड याक डाइरेक्ट ट्रैक्सेज के उन के लड़के को बकील बनाते थे जिससे कि वह प्रभावित हो जायें और अधिकारी लोग उनकी ओरी को माफ करे ? क्या इसकी जाव भवी महोदय ने की है ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that this case I have studied now, but before that, when I was in charge in 1963 I had decided that he should retire when he had completed 55, but after that I left, and he got the advantage of the new rule made of extension from 55

to 58, and he remained here till he finished 59 in January 1967 and then for one month and ten days it was extended for some arrangement

Shri Hem Barua. By whom?

Shri Morarji Desai. By the Government

बी बहु लिखये : श्री टी० टी० हुम्लमा- चारी और चास्ती जी ने किया ।

Shri Morarji Desai. This was done in January. And in this particular case Shri J P Singh was not the officer or the Inspecting Assistant Officer when actually the order was passed. Then he had left. Therefore, there was no question of his detecting it then but when an enquiry was held against the officer who had done this Mr Mehta in that inquiry it was found he said that he had generally discussed the question of allowing such matters or not allowing such matters with Shri J P Singh earlier. Three four or five months later he had passed this order. That is what came out in the inquiry which was held by Government against the officer who was suspended. But I found that the officer was superannuated. Therefore, when the proceedings were completed no punishment was given to him. That was Shri Mehta. In that enquiry it could not be proved there was nothing in writing anywhere. He himself denied that he was ever consulted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How many superannuated officers are there?

Shri Morarji Desai: None now, we are trying to see that none will remain. Shri Mehta himself said in the enquiry in the cross-examination that he had not consulted Shri J P Singh on this at all, he had asked generally what should be done in such matters and what was to be allowed and what was not to be allowed. Therefore there was no question.

श्री अच्युत सिंह: मेरे दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब नहीं प्राप्त था। मैं ने उनके लड़कों के बारे में पूछा था। जे.पी.सी.एस के बारे में जाक था लेकिन साबित नहीं हुआ था। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके लड़कों को जो अपेक्षेट अधिकारियों के सामने बकालत करता था उसको प्रमोशन देकर आपने चेमरमैन, बोर्ड आफ बाइरेक्ट ट्रिक्सेस, बनाया और बाद में एक्सप्रेसन दिया तो कम से कम उसके बारे में कायंवाही हो सकती थी।

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall certainly find out, I myself did not know about it, I shall certainly try to find out.

श्री अच्युत सिंह: नोटिस मार्गियेगा पहले तब क्या जाव कीजियेगा?

Shri Morarji Desai: When I say, I shall find out I shall find out I do not say that I want no'ice. Why does the hon Members not hear me patiently? When I ask for notice I ask for notice, and when I do not ask for notice, I do not ask for notice I am entitled to ask for notice, if I want to. In this case I am not asking for notice. As I said, we shall certainly enquire into this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that at that time when Mr. J. P. Singh was chairman of the central board of revenue, Rs. 31 lakhs of tax due from Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta was remitted and he got it signed by one of the Ministers who is fortunately or unfortunately the Governor today in U.P.? It is a fact that during his time Mr. Chiranjit Lal Goenka's case also dealt with by him and he showed enough latitude to these persons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. The hon Member said that the gentleman in whose name some order was given is now the Governor or somewhere. It should be seen that that man does not remain Governor if it is proved to be true.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can name the Minister. My question is whether it is a fact that all these things, showing leniency and favouritism and all the other things to Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta, Mr. Goenka and others were done in his time, when his son represented all these people before a tribunal in Calcutta. Would the hon. Minister in all fairness institute an enquiry into these matters and institute investigation against this officer to find out how he has swindled Government money?

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon. Finance Minister has already said that he would enquire into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want an enquiry, we have not got his answer about that.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied, he is going to enquire.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why has the name been mentioned?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can mention the name—Shri Gopala Reddi. He was the Minister then.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has mentioned the name.

श्री अच्युत सिंह: यह सब रेलेवेट है यह सब उस अफसर के कारनामों के बारे में है।

डॉ राम बलोहर सोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ममी वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक उत्तर दिया जिसके लिए कि मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जब वह पहले वित्त मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने कैसला किया था कि उस अफसर को आगे नहीं रहने देंगे।

श्री स० श्री० बलर्दी: बहुत ऐस्याज है।

डॉ राम बलोहर सोहिया: अब मैं कारण नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ वित्त मंत्री जी से लेकिन यह विलक्षण साफ थात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस कैसले पर आ चुके थे कि यह अफसर वहाँ

रहने के सायंक नहीं हैं। इसलिये प्राप्त उसको आने मही रखें। भेरा केवल इतना सबाल है कि अगर वित मरी जी बीच में न हटे होते, लगातार वित मरी जी रहते, तो क्या मह अफसर उस के बाद से यहां नहीं रह पाता और हट गया होता?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have said that already he would not have continued. I want to say another thing because we must be correct about the facts. When the Minister's approval to write off in the case of Mr Gupta was given Mr J P Singh was not concerned, he was not in the Board at that time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who was the Minister at that time?

Mr. Speaker: Whoever it is it is a separate question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should not bring in the name of the Governor, I do not like that.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्होव्हिल्ड : 21 जनवरी के बाद एक महीना दस दिन के लिये जै० पी० सिंह को एक्सटेंशन दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण बनलाया गया एक्सटेंशन देने का मार्ग किन्तु समय के लिये वह एक्सटेंशन दिया गया था? एक महीना दस दिन के बाद वह क्यों रखा गया?

श्री नोरारजी देसाई : एक महीना दस दिन का एक्सटेंशन किसी काम के एडजन्टमेंट के लिये दिया गया था। पहले तीन साल का एक्सटेंशन नहीं था। पहले 55 साल की ये सभी मर्यादा थीं। उसको 58 साल तक बढ़ाया गया। मगर उम्मे हसने एक नियम रखता था कि अगर 55 साल पर किसी को रिटायर करना चाहे तो हम कारण दिये बगैर ऐसा कर सकते हैं। इस हिसाब से वह रिटायर हो जाते।

दा० राम मलोहर लोहिया प्रब क्यों अधिकार्य बतला रहे हैं? बुद कह रहे हो कि वह हट जाते।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Idukki Hydro Electric Project

+

24. Shri Umanath:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri E. K. Nayanan:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement with Canada on Idukki Hydro Electric Project has not yet been signed.

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had promised the Kerala MPs in April that agreement would be signed within two months?

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

(b) and (c) The finalisation of the agreement has taken more time than anticipated. The agreement is under negotiation with the Canadian authorities and it is hoped that the matter will be finalised soon.

Shri Umanath: This project is the second largest single project in this country. Concerning the delay in the finalisation of the agreement, the Mothrubhumi says that in October, 1966 the Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi has written a letter to the Minister of Irrigation and Power then in which she deals with the delay about reaching an agreement. Inter alia in that letter she says that "inter-ministerial differences seem to be holding up the decision. I understand that between your Ministry on the one hand and the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry on the other there are differences regarding the phasing of the project; these are

also differences between your Ministry and the Industry Ministry regarding the import of some generators as against placing orders in the country with the Heavy Electricals", Bhopal. She goes on to add that it was important that these differences are resolved quickly. From this letter it is clear that the delay is due to inter-ministerial differences. Is it a fact that these differences were there and they were responsible for the delay? If so, have these differences been resolved? What is the final position?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that we have got to consider indigenous manufacture and how far they could be used in this big project. Therefore, differing views were held and so there were discussions. In connection with this, certain negotiations were necessary with the Canadian authorities. That is where the matter now rests.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether after the recent visit of the Canadian representatives or engineers, it was decided by the Government that two generators might be imported from Canada and one, manufactured here itself? Is it a fact that the Canadian representatives had turned that down and said: "either you import all the three from Canada or you manufacture all the three here itself? If so, what does the Government propose to do?" This is a crucial decision pending for the last so many years.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually there are six generators. It was our intention to manufacture as many as possible locally. There has been a certain amount of discussion as to what extent we should go in the matter of supply from indigenous sources. I am afraid I cannot say anything further than that at the present stage, because the negotiations are with the Canadian authorities, whether they can supply what we want.

Shri Umanath: Sir, a specific question was put to him: whether the differences were resolved. If they

have not been resolved, let the Minister say it is not resolved, because I have quoted from the Prime Minister's letter. He admits that such a thing was there, I wanted a definite answer: whether the inter-ministerial differences were resolved or not. Let him say yes or no.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is obvious that if they had been resolved, then, they would have got a straight answer to the question. All that I can say is that the matter is of such importance that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister has himself taken up the question of negotiations in this regard.

Shri Umanath: Sir, on a point of order I am not asking about the negotiations with Canada. I was asking whether the inter-ministerial differences we have been resolved. He has not answered that point

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it very clearly. He said he would have given a straight answer if they had been resolved. (Interruption). Please sit down. I have understood it very clearly. He has said very clearly that if these differences of opinion had been resolved he would have given a straight answer. Therefore, it is not resolved. Mr P Gopalan

Shri P. Gopalan: May I know whether the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has proposed the constitution of a Control Board for the Idikki project and, if so, what are the functions and scope of this Control Board? Furthermore, I would like to know whether the Kerala State Government have viewed with disfavour the constitution of such a Board and whether the Irrigation and Power Ministry has threatened the Kerala State Government that if this proposal is not accepted, the Central Government would withdraw the financial assistance which has been promised to the setting up of this project.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding the Control Board, it is the general policy of the Government of India to set up

Control Boards wherever a project costs heavily, that is, something more than Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores. There are quite a large number of Control Boards in this country, and therefore, it is in accordance with that policy that it was proposed to have a Control Board for the Idikku project, because its cost is something of the order of Rs. 68 crores. So, naturally, we are anxious to have the Control Board for this project

The Previous Kerala Government, during President's rule, objected to this and they said that it was not necessary, but the present government is having the matter examined, they have not said anything on the subject, they are still saying they are considering the matter

With regard to the question about threat to stop financial assistance, well, it is a matter of one's attitude, I may say that there is no such thing which has arisen in this matter.

Shri P. Gopalan: Sir I want your protection

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You were kind enough to interpret the Minister's answer and say that he gave a very clear answer. But I would like you or the Minister to tell us what is the present decision, what is the present position—whether the differences have been resolved or not. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Please put your question

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is one thing. My question is different. The Minister was kind enough and good enough to call a conference of Kerala MPs in April last, there were many experts there present, and they told us that unless a firm agreement is reached within two months between Canada and India, the schedule that they have already laid down for the whole project would be upset. Two months are over, and the Minister was telling us that the agreement will be signed soon. I would like to

know what is the meaning of the word "soon", and when the agreement will be signed, and whether because of this delay the schedule will be upset or not.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that we have got to place orders for the machines early. We are expecting those machines to come in this fourth Plan itself. It is also true that we cannot afford to delay any longer the placing of the orders either indigenously or on the Canadian authorities. The matter is so important that the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister himself is handling this subject and he will be carrying on the negotiations in this respect.

Shri Umanath: What about the first part of his question? You have said definitely that it is resolved. It is resolved, what is the decision?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I was only trying to make the hon. members understand the difficult situation. The question is being tackled in all seriousness. It is true at one stage we thought it will be finished in 2 months, but it has taken more time. I only hope that the action will be taken early.

Mr. Speaker: It is clear that he is not able to say anything categorically about it.

Shri Umanath: Sir, I quoted the Prime Minister's letter saying that these inter-ministerial differences are the major cause of delay. You said that he has answered that it is resolved. My understanding was different, but I abided by what you said. So, if it is resolved, what is the decision of the Government? We are not asking about negotiations with Canada, but about inter-ministerial conflict. Let him say whether it is resolved or not.

Mr. Speaker: If he can answer it, I shall be happy.

Shri Umanath: Just as you discipline us, you must discipline the ministers also. Either he says that it is not in public interest to disclose it or

that he wants notice. He cannot take up the position of not answering the question.

Dr. M. L. Rao: I have already submitted that if the difference is resolved, then I would have given a straight answer. More than that what am I to say?

Mr. Speaker: You understood him wrongly. I repeated that if the differences were resolved, he would have given a categorical answer.

क्षी मोल्लू प्रसाद : मर्ली महोदय ने सलतबयान को है। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि मतभेद दूर हो गये हैं, लेकिन यह बह कहते हैं कि मतभेद हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The Kerala members are careful and they can take care of themselves. I do not think you need to come to their assistance from a far off place.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Our Irrigation and Power Minister is in a very difficult position. He knows Kerala is facing shortage of power. If the Idikki project is not commissioned by 1970, industries will be closed there.

Mr. Speaker He need not explain all this.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: That shows the importance of the Idikki project. A recent survey of the power demand in Kerala shows that at the end of the third plan period, the demand was estimated at 3,65,000 KW. Against this, the total installed capacity was only 2,46,000 KW. About the Control Board, the Law Ministry is objecting to the suggestion of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. At the same time, the opinion of Kerala and Canadian engineers is that the purchase of the three units from Canada seems to be inescapable. May I know whether it is a fact that even if Canadian loan agreement is finalised, the project will require free foreign exchange for purchase from other countries, if so, what is the extent of foreign exchange required, for the purchase of

what it is required, from which country it will be purchased and what is the arrangement for this made by the Government? Secondly, I would also like to have a reply from the hon. Minister in regard to the difference of opinion over the Control Board between the Law Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

Dr. M. L. Rao: I am very glad to state that Idikki Project is one of our best projects in the country. The power production there should be considerably cheap and when completed Kerala will be very much more prosperous than at present. With regard to the question of foreign exchange required for this project, if the Canadian agreement is finalised there will be no necessity for any further foreign exchange from any other source because the foreign exchange provided by Canada will be sufficient. About the Control Board, as I have already submitted, it is only in order to expedite matters and there is nothing wrong in the Control Board. As I have already submitted the present Government have said that they will take some time to discuss it, find out the position and then let us know. The Control Board is a small affair. It has nothing to do with the main question of the Idikki Project.

Shri K. M. Abraham: Is it a fact that by this unnecessary delay the time schedule for Idikki Project will be upset by one year or even more?

Dr. M. L. Rao: I have submitted already that the first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71 and we are still aiming at that. Whatever action that may be taken, it shall be our endeavour to see that the first unit is commissioned in time during the Fourth Plan period.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: Is it a fact that according to the Kerala State Electricity Board's forecast of load development, Kerala will be facing a power shortage in 1970 unless this project is commissioned by then, if so, may I know what this Government propose to do to avert this calamity?

Dr. K. L. Rao: If the first unit of the Idikk Project comes up in time as we are expecting now, then there will be no power shortage. That is why we are saying that the Idikk Project must be expedited and we will have the first unit in the Fourth Plan.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that the Canadian Government has turned down the specific demand of the Government of India that one of the three units should be allowed to be fabricated in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, on the basis of the blue-print and spare parts supplied by Canada, may I know what is the purpose of the Deputy Prime Minister negotiating with Canada on an issue which has already been turned down by them? Is it only to delay matters or get the entire project dropped so that the entire money spent on the project would be lost to the Government of Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The idea of the Deputy Prime Minister's intervention is to expedite the project and to ensure that the negotiations are finalised. There are some considerations which still require clarification, which still require some finalisation, and that is where the Deputy Prime Minister is trying to take up the matter.

Shri A. Sreedharan: A couple of months back, when the discussion on this project took place in this House the starting of work on Idikk Project and the prospects for it were brighter. After two months the trembling mountain of the Irrigation Ministry has delivered a mouse. They have said that the matter is being taken up by the Deputy Prime Minister. I would like to know whether during the last two months the Government of India have again approached the Government of Kerala for finalisation of the agreement; if so, what is the reaction of the representatives of the Government of Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is continuous correspondence between the Govern-

ment of India and the various Ministers who are connected with this unit.

Shri N. Viewambharan: As far as I know, there is no control board in any of the projects in the State sector; there are control boards only in inter-State projects. May I know whether there is any control board in any of the projects in the State sector and, if so, in which State project? If there is no control board in any State project, why is the Government of India insisting upon a control board for this Idikk Project, which is purely in the State sector?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submitted already that the idea of the control board is to expedite the sanctions and construction of the project. In that connection, we have got a large number of control boards in this country for various projects. For the power projects alone we have got a control board in Delhi. The Delhi Thermal Station has a control board. With regard to the Idikk project, we are advising the Government of Kerala and they are also considering the matter. There is nothing particular about it. I can also submit that the Canadian agreement specifically states that sufficient steps have to be taken to ensure that the money is properly spent. So the Government of India has to ensure that the money is properly spent. This will be one of the methods by which it can be achieved.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Simplification of Tax Structure

*964. **Shri Tarakeshwari Sinha:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwak:

Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the simplification of the tax structure in this country;

(b) whether any such scheme is under the active consideration of Government; and

(c) the expected time that will be taken to finalise this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. G. Pant): (a) A statement showing the progress made during the last few years towards simplification of the tax structure is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-930/67]

(b) The Government had constituted a Tariff Revision Committee in 1964 to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the structure of the Indian Customs Tariff. The Committee has since submitted its report which is now being examined by the Government. Last year, this Committee was also entrusted with the work of revising the Central Excise tariff and its report in the matter is awaited. Recently, Government have also appointed Shri S. Bhoothalingam, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Finance, as a One-Man Committee, for recommending measures for simplification and rationalisation of the existing structure of direct and indirect taxation.

(c) Some of the measures of rationalisation and simplification which have been recommended by Shri Bhoothalingam in his first Interim Report have been accepted and are being implemented through provisions in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967, which is now before the House. As the report of the Tariff Revision Committee on Central Excise and the final report of the One-Man Committee on Tax Laws are yet to be received, the expected time that may be

taken for implementing the recommendations cannot be indicated at this stage

Rajasthan Canal

*985. Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwah:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

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

(a) whether any definite policy for the allotment of the land commanded by the Rajasthan Canal to landless tillers has been laid down;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for delay in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Rules for allotment of land to the landless tenants have been framed and are under discussion.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

आधा अपविध निवारण अधिनियम

* 986. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री यशपाल रिहू :

श्री स० ब० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंदी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आधा अपविध निवारण अधिनियम में कुछ कमियां होने के कारण आधा पदार्थों में अपविध करने वालों को उचित दण्ड नहीं दिया जाता;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा कुछ ग्राम्य संगठनों ने आम की है कि इस अधिनियम में संक्षेपन किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य सदा वरिवार नियोजन मंत्री (शा० श्रीपति बन्द्र शेषर) : (क) और (ब) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आय की उपरि सीमा

* 967. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाम :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार आय की उपरि सीमा निर्धारित करने के पक्ष में नहीं है ;

(ब) क्या सरकार ने कम अधिका सीमित आय वाले लोगों की आय साधारण बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्लौरा क्या है ; और

(द) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

योजना, वैद्योलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) सरकार ने आय की कानूनी उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है । सरकार अपने समानता के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति योजनाबद्द विकास तथा राजकोषीय, संस्थागत और अन्य उपायों द्वारा करना चाहती है ।

(द) योजना तथा सामाजिक नीति का अमूल्य निर्णयर उद्देश्य यह है कि कम आय

वाले लोगों को अपनी आय में बढ़ोतारी करने योग्य बनाया जाये ।

(ग) योजना में, उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति बहुमूली प्रयत्नों द्वारा करने की कोशिश की गई है । विभिन्न प्रयत्नों में निम्न भी सम्मिलित है :—

(1) योजनाबद्द विकास द्वारा गार के अवसरों में बढ़ोतारी करना ;

(2) अत्यधिक बेरोजगारी तथा अपूर्ण-रोजगार वाले लोगों में भन्दी के भौतिक सम्बन्ध के उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विशेष ग्राम निर्माण कार्य-क्रम शुरू करना ;

(3) राज्य या सरकारी अधिकरणों के भाष्यम से छोटे उत्पादकों को वित्तीय, तकनीकी, अनुसंधान, सम्प्ररण, विपणन, प्रोत्साहनात्मक तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता के रूप में सरकारी-सहायता उपलब्ध करना ;

(4) कानूनी तौर पर न्यूनतम भजदूरी का निर्धारण करना ;

(5) विशेषकर कम आय वाले लोगों के लाभ के लिए सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार करना ;

(6) विचालियों की समाप्ति तथा काश्त तुरका जैसे संस्थागत परिवर्तन करना ;

(7) ठीक प्रकार से सामाजिक मेल मिलाप में बाधक जाति, वर्ग अधिकार अन्य ऐसी अन्य कड़ाइयों को कम करने के उपाय करना ; और

(8) अनुप्रयोग जातियों, अनुप्रयोग गांधीज जातियों तथा पर्वतीय लोकों के कल्याण के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करता ।

(प) प्र.न नहीं उठता ।

Backward Regions

*968. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether any provision is proposed to be made in the Fourth Plan for the accelerated growth of regions determined as backward according to the indications of the Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemical and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) At the time of discussion on States Draft Fourth Five Year Plan in October-December 1966, identification of backward areas within State boundaries was discussed. Such areas have been identified in ten States. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the districts/taluka, identified as most backward in 10 States. [Placed in Library See No LT-931/67] Of the remaining States the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland could be regarded as Hill States. In the State of Assam, all hill districts are markedly backward areas. For Punjab and Haryana States (except chronically drought affected areas on border with Rajasthan), the State Governments have not specially identified any areas as markedly backward areas. The views of the Governments of the two States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have not yet been received.

(b) The details of outlays of the accelerated development of these areas are being worked out by the State Governments concerned and will be finalised while finalizing the States' Fourth Plan outlays.

D.V.C.

*969. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have asked for a reconstitution of the Damodar Valley Corporation,

(b) if so the details of the proposals and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise. Government of India's proposals for the reorganisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis are however under consideration of the participating Governments.

Second Year of Fourth Plan

970 Shri Viswa Nath Pandey
Shri Vasudevan Nair
Shri P. C. Adichan
Shri C. Janardhanam

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) the broad features of the Plans approved by the Planning Commission for the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e. for 1967-68 of the States and the Union Territories,

(b) the extent of assistance asked for by them and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No 2488 on June 15, 1967. Since then, recommendations of the Programme Advisers for the remaining States except Nagaland have been received. These recommendations will be further considered and a decision will be taken shortly.

The document on the Annual Plan 1967-68 incorporating the decisions of the Commission will be placed on the Table of the House in the current session

As regards Union Territories, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs 70 crores for the current year's Annual Plan

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Fertilizer Plants in Private Sector

*973 Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalan

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India in its recent memorandum to the Government has protested against the setting up of the Fertilizer Plants in the private sector,

(b) if so the grounds on which the protest has been based and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Anoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir, there was no protest. But in the context of two projects then under consideration, the FCI did put forward reasons for their being implemented by the Corporation

(b) Various considerations based on the past performance of the private sector and the advantages of public sector initiative in promoting indigenous design engineering and fabrication were advanced

(c) In the two cases referred to, the Government decided to entrust the projects to the FCI for implementation.

L.I.C.

*972 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri B. K. Medak:
Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has abolished reversionary annuity, as was issued by the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Purchase of Computers

*974. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri M. Amersey:
Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(1) whether it is a fact that Government purchased last year 10 Computers at a cost of about Rs 2 crores,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the whole lot has been lying idle in a store in Delhi, and

(c) whether one of the ten computers was being offered to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, even though the computer of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore can be easily made available to the former when required?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India have entered into an agreement on 28th June, 1966 with M/s Honeywell Inc of the USA for the purchase of 10 Honeywell Computer Systems Model 400 with spare parts for 5 years at a concessional price of \$125,000 each i.e. \$1.25 million (Rs 98.75 lakhs) in all.

(b) No, Sir So far only two Computers have been received and arrangements are in hand to have them installed shortly by the Department of Statistics at the Computer Centre, New Delhi.

(c) The Computer with the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore is basically meant for data processing only and cannot be used by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for their scientific work relating to aircraft design including three dimensional flutter analysis. Since the Honeywell computer is suitable for the latter it is intended to allocate to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited one of the machines yet to be imported.

Grant to Indian Red Cross Society

*975. Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government give annual grants to the Indian Red Cross Society,

(b) whether certain irregularities in the matter of appointment to certain posts in the Indian Red Cross Society, expenditure on travelling allowances, etc have been brought to Government's notice, and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A representation was received and referred to the Indian Red Cross Society for suitable action. The Managing Body of the Society found the representation to be groundless.

Upgrading of Amritsar

*976 Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1860 on the 8th June, 1967 regarding upgrading of Amritsar and state

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the records of the Amritsar Municipal Committee, the population of the city increased to 416,271 in 1966 whereas according to the 1961 Census it was only 3,98,047,

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade this city in view of the fact that the population has crossed the target figure of four lakhs to qualify it for B-2 status, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):
(a) Government have no official information in the matter. But from the attested copy of a letter from the Executive Officer, Amritsar Municipal Committee, forwarded by the National Federation of P. and T. Employees, it appears that population of the city has shown an increase by 40,729, as compiled from the record of births and deaths from 1962 to 1966.

(b) and (c) No, Sir At present only cities with a population of over 4 lakhs, as per 1961 Census, have been classified as 'B-2' for the purpose of the grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances to the Central Government employees stationed therein. Since the population of Amritsar according to 1961 Census is 3,98,047, it does not qualify for upgradation as 'B-2' class.

Loans Outstanding against States

*977. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 364 on the 8th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the State-wise loans outstanding;

(b) the States that are repaying interest and principal regularly;

(c) whether Government contemplate to take steps against defaulting States for recovery of outstanding loans and interest; and

(d) if so, what?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) A statement showing the amounts of loans outstanding on 31st March, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-932/67].

(b) With the exception of a few cases of defaults mentioned in the Civil Audit Reports, the State Governments have been, by and large, regular in arranging repayment of principal and payment of interest on Central loans.

(c) and (d). The repayment of loans by States are watched by the Accounts Officers and on being reported by them, cases of default are immediately taken up with the State Governments concerned for remedial action. As a result, the defaults which, according to the Audit Report, 1967, amounted to Rs. 28.22 crores on 31st March, 1966, were reduced to Rs. 2.22 crores on 31st March, 1967. The question of the recovery of the residuary amounts is being pursued with the State Governments.

Development of Design Cells in Public Undertakings

978. **Shri B. Barua:**

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to strengthen the development

and design cells in the Public Sector industries;

(b) whether any assessment of the existing system of development and Design wing of such industries has been taken *vis-a-vis* the pressing demands of modern development and changing needs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Some progress has already been achieved by developing a number of design and consultancy organisations in the public sector, which have built up technological experience and engineering skills in different fields of industrial enterprise. During the Fourth Plan period and subsequent years, these organisations will be strengthened and their scope enlarged to achieve a much larger measure of self-reliance in indigenous designing and know-how capacity.

(b) Such an assessment has been made while formulating the Fourth Plan programmes. It is intended that there should be closer contacts between the industry and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for greater commercial exploitation of the latter's applied research in the development of processes and design work.

(c) The measures required to give a practical shape to this policy are being formulated.

Medical Reimbursements under C.G.H.S.

*979. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) whether certain medicines though prescribed by the District Medical Officers under whom treatment is undergone in other parts of the country outside Delhi are disallowed for reimbursements to M.Ps. and

Government employees, under the C.G.H. Scheme,

(b) if so, the grounds of disallowing such medicines and category of such medicines,

(c) whether a permanent list of such disallowed medicines is maintained or if the list changes from time to time, and

(d) the procedure adopted to bring to the notice of the Medical authorities in States and areas other than Delhi, the changing list of disallowed medicines?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar) (a) to (d) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

The Members of Parliament are governed by the Medical Facilities (Members of Parliament) Rules, 1959 in the matter of medical attendance and treatment. According to these rules they are covered by the Central Government Health Scheme while in Delhi. The Central Government servants in Delhi are also governed by the Central Government Health Scheme. If a person governed by this scheme falls ill at a place where this scheme is not in operation he is governed by the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules according to which he should consult his Authorised Medical Attendant appointed by the State Government concerned. The expenditure incurred on medical attendance/treatment from the Authorised Medical Attendant is reimbursable. These Authorised Medical Attendants are required to prescribe only those medicines which are considered essential for the speedy recovery of, or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the health of the patients. The cost of expensive medicines of a proprietary nature of which

cheaper substitutes of equal therapeutic value are available, as also toilet goods, tonics and medicines having food value is not reimbursable. In order to guide the Authorised Medical Attendants the Directorate General of Health Services issues a list of inadmissible medicines from time to time. This list is reviewed periodically. The latest list corrected upto 31st January, 1967 was issued on 16th February, 1967 to all the Authorised Medical Attendants through the State Administrative Medical Officers.

Fighting of the Recession by Public Sector Industrial Undertakings

*980 Shri Bhogendra Jha,
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for the public sector industrial undertakings to fight the recession and

(b) if so the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b) The question of unutilized capacity in certain Public Enterprises arising from the fall in demand in the present economic situation has been studied in individual cases. Action has been initiated to utilise the available surplus capacity. These measures include securing coordination among the producing and purchasing units, strengthening sales organisations with a view to stepping up exports, as well as improving domestic sales, diversifying production for fabrication of equipment and spares which have a market etc.

Collection of Income-tax

*981 Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Tajma Dutt Sharma:
Shri B. K. Tapurikar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the imposition of a surcharge of 10

per cent on Income-tax, the collection of Income-tax and Corporation Tax during the year 1966-67 declined absolutely and/or as compared to budgeted figures;

(b) if so, whether it is a case of diminishing returns on Income-tax; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reverse the trend?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The collections of Income-tax and Corporation Tax during 1966-67 amounted to Rs 628.73 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs 666.22 crores. Though these collections have fallen short of budget estimates, they were up by Rs 52.09 crores as compared to the collections of Rs 576.64 crores during 1965-66.

(b) No, Sir. The collections in a year depend on the trade conditions in the year.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas

*982 Shri Eswara Reddy:

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount provided by the Centre for assistance to the drought and scarcity affected areas in 1967-68;

(b) the State-wise allocation of this assistance, and

(c) whether this assistance will be given to the State in lumpsum to be used at State's discretion or it will be released on the basis of specific schemes prepared by the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). The Central Budget for 1967-68 includes a provision of Rs 63.00 crores as loans and Rs 12.00 as grants, for assistance to scarcity affected States. The distribution of this provision will depend upon the requirements

from time to time and State-wise allocation of it cannot be made in advance.

(c) The Central assistance is available for certain broad categories of expenditure, ceilings for which are fixed in consultation with the State Government concerned and on the basis of the report of a team of officers deputed by the Centre to visit the State and assess the requirements. Within the broad categories, the details of specific schemes are worked out by the State Governments themselves. The assistance is generally by way of reimbursement of actual expenditure. However if the expenditure is expected to be substantial and the ways and means position of the State Government concerned justifies it, suitable advance releases of Central assistance are made on a provisional basis, subject to later adjustments on the basis of actual expenditure.

Practising of Untouchability

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the nine recommendations regarding the practising of untouchability made in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66 on pages 53 to 55; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve upon the inhuman conditions under which the so-called untouchables are living?

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

(b) Government are already implementing various schemes in the Backward Classes Sector of the Five Year Plans to improve the social, economic and educational conditions of the Scheduled Castes. A special Committee appointed in 1965 is also engaged in a detailed investigation of the problem of untouchability, and review of the

Schemes hitherto undertaken to deal with this problem.

सिचाई योजनाएं

* 984. श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :
 श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशाबाहु :
 श्री विवेकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री ग्राम दास :
 श्री रघुवीर तिहु शास्त्री :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश दिया है कि वे अपने वर्तमान आय-व्ययको में सिचाई को प्राथमिकता दें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने मिचाई के लिये बहुत बोडी राशि नियत की है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या आद्य समस्या हल करने पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा,

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सिचाई के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की है, और

(इ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यूहरा क्या है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री (डा० शु० स० राज) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (इ) जिस गति से कार्य चल रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए नियत राशियां अल्पतर से कम हैं। व्यय की राशियों में उचित परिवर्तन करके सिचाई के लिए वर्तमान आवधनों को किनारा बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में विचार-विवरण हो रहा है।

Drop in Rural Business of L.I.C.

* 985. श्री H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural business of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has shown a significant drop between 1963 and 1966;

(b) if so, what are the relevant figures, and

(c) whether steps have been taken towards decentralising servicing work to the branch level and using regional languages, in order to reach the countryside effectively?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rural business of the L.I.C. during the financial year 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1963 was Rs 233.5 crores equivalent to an annual figure of Rs 186.8 crores. Since the new business during the financial year 1965-66 was Rs 220.6 crores, there was an increase during the period between 1963 and 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir

इसराइल-प्रबल संघर्ष के बारे में भारत के बृष्टिकोष के कारण भारत तथा विलीय सहायता पर प्रवाह

* 986 श्री क० वि० अचुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अरब-इसराइली संघर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति के कारण भारत को अमरीका द्वारा दी जाने वाली भ्रान्ति की भावात तथा विलीय सहायता में कोई कमी की जाने वाली है जिसका अमरीका के सीनेटर, मि० विलियम थ्रो० काउर्डर ने हाल के अपने वक्तव्य में आधार दिया है; और

(ब) यदि ता, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वैरुप्तिक उपाय के रूप में पूर्वी यूरोप तथा समाजवादी देशों से वित्तीय महायता लेने का है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (बी औरारजी देसाई) (क) जी नहीं। सदृश राज्य प्रवर्तिका की सरकार न इसे कोई मकेन नहीं करती है।

(ब) यह मतान पंदा ती नहीं होता।

Release of Mill Cloth in Cut Pieces

*987 Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large quantities of mill cloth are being released in the form of fents or cut pieces to escape excise duties and they are thus competing with handloom cloth,

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to levy excise duties on fents of mill-made cloth to avoid such competition with handloom cloth, and

(c) if not whether Government propose to issue any direction to the State Governments to levy sales tax on the fents of mill made cloth to help handloom industry?

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

(b) Does not arise Fents of cotton fabrics are already subject to Central Excise duty as well as additional excise duty (in lieu of sales tax), though at concessional rates

(c) The question does not arise.

Farakka Barrage

*988. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement

by the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners to the effect that dredging can no longer check the deterioration in the river Hooghly's draft and that unless normal supply to head-water was made available throughout the year, the river would soon cease to be navigable by sea-going vessels, and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan for expediting completion of the Farakka Barrage?

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

(b) The progress on the Farakka Barrage Project is constantly under review and all steps are being taken for the completion of the Farakka Barrage Project as early as possible

Sulphur of Fertilizer Plants

*989. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether the supply position of sulphur for fertilizer plants is encouraging,

(b) whether non-availability or reduced availability of nitrogen will affect the factories at Namrup, Visakhapatnam and Alwaye, and

(c) whether the question of utilization of pyrites as an alternative to sulphur is being considered by Government?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) (a) The supply position of sulphur for fertilizer factories appears to be improving

(b) It is presumed that the reference is to sulphur. The non-availability or reduced availability of sulphur will affect the production at Namrup, Visakhapatnam and Alwaye.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Help from United Nations Development Programme

***996 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of help received from the United Nations Development Programme to the Indian projects upto the end of the Third Plan,

(b) whether any such help is coming during the Fourth Plan period also,

(c) if so the amount thereof and on what conditions and

(d) the projects in India which would be benefited thereby?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total technical assistance received by India from the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance and Special Fund Components) till the end of 1965 was approximately \$64 million

(b) Yes Sir

(c) A total amount of approximately \$ 155 million has so far been allotted upto the end of December, 1968. There are no conditions attached to the assistance except that the proposal or project should be for promoting the economic development of the country

(d) A statement indicating the projects which will be benefited is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-933(67)]

American Peace Corps

4076 Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the nature and amount of benefit derived so far by our country by the help and activities of these Peace Corps Volunteers

(b) from what source and how much money is spent annually on these Peace Volunteers in India,

(c) whether the Government of India contributes any part of expenditure for these Volunteers, and

(d) if so, how much per year?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Peace Corps Programme is intended to augment middle level man-power resources for developmental activities. Peace Corps volunteers have been employed in fields such as Agricultural Extension, Rural Public Health, Nutrition, Small Industries, Teaching and Minor Irrigation. These volunteers have sought to promote the application of science and technology in the various activities undertaken, in these fields. By living and working with the common people in the rural areas these volunteers seek to demonstrate the practical application of these ideas and motivate the people to apply them in their day to day activities. It is not possible to quantify the benefits of such programmes. The annual report for 1965-66 prepared by the Planning Commission on the activities of foreign volunteer programmes is available in the library of Parliament

(b) to (d) (i) The expenses on Peace Corps Volunteers in India are met partly by the U.S. Government and partly by the concerned State Governments and the Government of India. The U.S. Government pays the Volunteers a living allowance of Rs 400 per month and also the cost of travel from and to the United States. The State Governments provide simply furnished living accommodation, the use of a bi-cycle and free medical attention. The Central Government provides exemption from payment of income-tax and customs duty on new articles imported by Volunteers for personal use up to a ceiling of Rs 2,250. The Government of India incurs no other expenditure

(ii) The expenditure incurred by the State Governments during 1965-66 was Rs 2,37,437.

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(iii) The expenditure incurred by American Peace Corps inclusive of subsistence, clothing, household expenses and travelling expenses, during 1986-87 was Rs 32,27,265

Information for 1986-87 is not yet available

Ayurvedic Drugs Manufacturers in the Country

4677. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of companies manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs and patent medicines in the country and the places where their factories are situated,

(b) whether Government are aware of the primitive and unhygienic conditions under which most of the Ayurvedic drugs and patent medicines are manufactured by these companies

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that herbs are collected by uneducated forest men, stored in filthy conditions and used without even removing dust or washing them before manufacturing patent medicines,

(d) the steps Government propose to take to see that the correct herbs are acquired and used for manufacture in strictly hygienic conditions,

(e) if so when, and

(f) if not, reasons therefor

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-934/67]

(f) The question does not arise

Foreign Debt

4678. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shrimati Turkenhwari Simha
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign debt, country-wise, as on the 31st March, 1987;

(b) the amount of annual interest due thereon;

(c) the period upto which interest has been paid and the amount of interest overdue,

(d) in how many years and in which manner Government propose to pay off this debt, and

(e) how much amount of debt Government propose to pay during the year 1987-88?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) (b) and (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-935/67]

(c) Interest has been paid upto-date. Hence the amount of interest overdue is nil

(d) The number of years in which repayment will be made will vary from loan to loan. In respect of the loans outstanding on the 31st March, 1987, the last of the repayments will be completed by the year 2017

The payments will be made from foreign exchange receipts or through exports or from our rupee resources, as the case may be

Primary Health Centres in Gujarat

4679 **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allocated to the Gujarat Government for opening primary health centres in the State during 1986-87 and proposed to be allotted during 1987-88, and

(b) the number of such Centres set up so far and proposed to be opened during 1987-88?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs 67.61 lakh were allocated for opening of primary health centres in Gujarat during 1986-87, and Rs. 72.87 lakh have been allotted for this purpose during 1987-88.

(b) 281 primary health centres (including 37 of State pattern) have so far been established in Gujarat. It is proposed to open 6 primary health centres during 1967-68

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Gujarat

4680 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the amount of the assistance being provided by the Centre to the Gujarat State for implementing their power and irrigation schemes during the Fourth Plan and

(b) the details of the schemes for which the aid is being given?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) (a) and (b) No earmarked Central assistance is being given for any irrigation or power project in Gujarat. The expenditure on these schemes is met from the overall resources for the Plan—State resources supplemented by Central assistance for plan schemes as a whole. The Fourth Plan has yet to be finalised.

Enquiry Committee for Backward Districts in Gujarat

4681 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Planning Commission to appoint an Enquiry Committee to look into the backwardness of Districts of Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha etc. in Gujarat on the pattern of the Patel Commission for Eastern districts of U.P.,

(b) if so the details thereof and when the Committee is expected to be set up, and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) On the basis of prescribed indicators of regional development the State Government have identified a few blocks in 13 districts including 3 districts of Panchmahals, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha as most backward requiring accelerated development in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Attention is also invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No 230 on March 30, 1967. Further it is primarily for the State Government to initiate enquiries as to the special development of any particular region within the State.

Assistance for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Goa

4682 Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have approached the Central Government for the sanction of financial assistance to some of their major and medium irrigation projects in Goa and

(b) if so the names and details of those projects?

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

(b) Does not arise

Rent of Government Offices in Goa

4683 Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the Department-wise expenditure incurred in 1966-67 on rentals of all the Central Government Offices in Goa, functioning in private-owned buildings,

(b) whether rent-fixing about certain office-premises in Panaji has been criticised in Goa,

(c) whether Government propose to entrust some senior officer to go through all the cases of rent-fixing in Goa, and

(d) whether Government propose to finalise some project for a spacious Government-owned building where all officers can function?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d) The details are being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Quality of Fertilizers

4684 Shri K M Madhukar:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers like Triple Superphosphate or Calcium Nitrate being manufactured in our country are of inferior quality as compared to similar varieties being imported from foreign countries, and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve the quality?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramal): (a) At present, Triple Superphosphate is not produced in the country. The Calcium Ammonium Nitrate that is produced in the country contains 20.5 per cent of nitrogen as against 26 per cent in similar fertilizer imported from foreign countries in recent years

(b) Attempts are being made at the Nangal Factory to increase the nitrogen content as much as possible con-

sistently with other factors such as hygroscopicity and convenience for storage and transport in our conditions

चादी का चोरी छिपे रखायार

4685. श्री क० श्री मधुकर :

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि

(न) क्या यह भव है कि चोरी छिपे नाई गई चादी की मात्रा बढ़ने नीर पर आयात की जान बार्बं। चादी वै मात्रा में बहुत अधिक है तथा भवार का सीमांगुल विभाग इसे पकड़ने में असमर्थ है,

(ख) या भवार का वित्तार चादी की नक्करी को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्रवार उपाय करने वा है, और

(ग) यदि ना, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराजी वेसाई): (क) से (ग) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार चादी एक ऐसी बस्तु है जो अब कुछ समय से चोरी-छिपे रूप में देश के अन्दर लाने के बजाय देश में बाहर भेजी जा रही है। वर्ष 1966 में वैध रूप से जायात की गई चादी की मिलिया तथा छड़ी की कुल मात्रा 207 किलोग्राम थी परन्तु उसी वर्ष चोरी छिपे रूप में देश में बाहर ले जाने की कोशिश करने के अपराध में सीमांगुल अधिकारियों में लगभग 19450 किलोग्राम चादी पकड़ी। उपर्युक्त स्थिति की दृष्टि से चोरी छिपे तरीके से भारत के अन्दर लाई जाती चादी को रोकने के लिये विशेष कार्रवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में मध्यम भ्राकार की बारहमासी नदियों से तिकाई

4686. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री कालेश्वर तिहू :

इस सिकाई और विद्युत मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे वि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में मध्यम भ्राकार की बारहमासी नदियों की मध्यम अवावनाओं के मर्वन्द में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस इन नदियों के किनारों पर पर्याप्त सेट ना, एवं प्रिवाह की जा रखनी है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ३ न्न-किन-किन नदियों पर पर्याप्त सेट लगे हुए हैं प्राग उनसे कितने एवं भूमि में मिकाई दा रखनी है?

सिकाई तथा विद्युत मत्री (डॉ कु० ल० राव) : (क) मे (ग) कन्द्रीप भ्राकार ने कोई भी मर्वन्द नहीं किया है किन्तु बिहार भ्राकार न कुछ यजूम-धान कांव किया है। पता न चा है कि राज्य भ्राकार कुछ उठात सिकाई कामों पर विचार र रही है। इन मौजों का व्यापक विचार की जा रही है।

Cholera in Delhi

4687. Sh: R. R. Singh Deo:

Sh: D. N. Deb:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is presently threatened by Cholera, and

(b) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to prevent the spreading of the same?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent the spreading of cholera in Delhi:

(i) An anti-cholera inoculation campaign has been started in vulnerable localities and upto the middle of June, 1967, over 1 lakh inoculations have been carried out by 41 teams engaged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(ii) Strict hygienic control over food establishments is being exercised. Eight special squads of food inspectors are employed by the Municipal Corporation to check the sale of exposed and unwholesome foodstuffs, and about 1200 quintals of such foodstuffs have been destroyed during April, May and June, 1967 (Upto 15th June, 1967)

(iii) The health education campaign has been intensified. The efforts include

(a) distribution of a large number of leaflets,

(b) fixing of wall posters,

(c) exhibition of films by publicity vans

(d) Radio and Television broadcasts

In the areas where wells and hand-pump are used the public have been advised through leaflets, wall-posters and announcement by publicity vans to boil water before drinking

(iv) Regular chlorination of open wells is being done by the Municipal staff

(v) Special squads have been engaged to intensify anti-fly measures.

(vi) The municipal staff carry out surveillance of all diarrhoea cases in vulnerable areas and all the persons suspected to be suffering from cholera are isolated and treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(vii) Disinfection and other remedial measures are taken in localities wherever cholera cases occur.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

4688. **Shri D. N. Deb:**
Shri R. R. Singh Deb:

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

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme will be extended for next five years, and

(b) if so, the States which will be included in the programme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b) This is a continuing programme under which two-thirds of the country has already attained malaria free status. In the rest of the areas the operations are likely to continue for about five years excepting certain border areas where the operations will last till such time as the Programme in the neighbouring countries attains the same level of achievement as in India.

Grant-in-Aid to All India Harijan Sevak Sangh and All India Depressed Classes League

4689 **Shri D. R. Parmar:**
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) the amounts received by the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and the All-India Depressed Classes League as grant-in-aid from the Central Government for conducting the social welfare activities during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) the total amount granted to these organisations during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Gahal): (a) Harijan Sevak Sangh—Rs. 4,43,640 in 1965-66 and Rs. 4,46,670 in 1966-67.

All India Depressed Classes League—Rs. 1,20,109 in 1965-66 and Rs. 1,18,600 in 1966-67.

(b) Rupees 20.06 lakhs to the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and Rs. 5.99 lakhs to the All-India Depressed Classes League.

महाराष्ट्र में गैर-सरकारी सेवा में उर्वरक कारबाना

4690. **Shri Devrao Patil:** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मक्की यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक का एक कारबाना स्थापित करने की योजना मजूर कर ली है,

(ब) इस कारबाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा इसके बब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) इस कारबाने पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा, प्रब तक कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है तथा अब नक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी (रघुरंगेया) : (क) जी नहीं। एक प्रगतावान विद्युतग्रामीण है।

(ब) योजनाधीन योजना में प्रति वर्ष 5,00,000 मीट्री टन डीय-मर्मिनियम फास्फेट का निर्माण होना है और इसके उन नारीख से, जब खांबें दूर हो जायेंगी, दो नान सी शवधि में पूरे होने का आशा है।

(ग) इस योजना में 21.5 करोड़ रुपये की पूजी-निवेश (Capital Investment) होने का अनुमान है।

योजना के अनुमोदन होने के बाद ही व्यय एवं प्रगति से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न उठ सकता है।

Rural Housing Scheme in Maharashtra

4691. Shri Deorao Patil: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the total amount sanctioned for rural housing schemes in Maharashtra during 1966-67,

(b) the total amount actually utilised by the State Government for this purpose during the period mentioned above, and

(c) the amount proposed to be sanctioned to this State for the above-mentioned purpose during 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b) On the basis of an anticipated expenditure of Rs 25 lakhs as reported by the State Government, Central assistance amounting to Rs 12 45 lakhs was released to them during 1966-67

(c) The allocation for 1967-68 has not yet been finalised

Conversion of Lodi Road Chummeries

4692. Shri Hardayal Devgun Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether D-1 converted Chummeries in Lodi Colony, New Delhi, with attached servant quarters, have been allotted as Type III accommodation with effect from the 15th May, 1963,

(b) if so, the statutory provision under which separate additional rent for servant quarters was recovered for the period from the 15th May, 1963 to 30th November, 1966 in spite of numerous representations from the concerned allottees,

(c) whether this additional recovery has been stopped with effect from the 1st December, 1966; and

(d) if so, the justification for not giving retrospective effect from the 15th May, 1963 to this estoppel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, in so far as allotments made after the 15th May, 1963 are concerned. Prior to that date the servants quarters were allotted to the occupants of these chummeries as additional accommodation on payment of extra rent

(b) Servants quarters for the period were treated as additional accommodation to type II quarters and recovery of extra rent was made accordingly

(c) Yes

(d) The matter is under consideration

Automation in L.I.C.

4693. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation recently against automation in the Life Insurance Corporation from Kanpur-U.P., and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A resolution against automation in L.I.C. passed by the Kanpur Division Insurance Employees Association, which is affiliated to the All India Insurance Employees' Association, was received by the Government in June 1967

(b) Government do not propose to take any action on this representation as the introduction of automation is considered essential for the efficient handling of the growing business of the Corporation

मध्य प्रदेश को राजस्व का अधिक भाग दिये जाने की ओर

4694. श्री गं. च० वीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें तिं

(क) क्या यह गत है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केंद्रीय राजस्व में से मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक दिनांक दिये जाने को भाग का है,

(ख) यदि ना, तो उम भाग का व्यौग क्या है, और

(ग) इन मामले में भरवार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री ओराराजी देसाई) : (क) भौग (ख) मुख्य मंत्री ने महाराष्ट्र भर्ते की वृद्धियों, घटे की जोती (होर्लिंग) को मालगुजारी से कूट देने और मध्य प्रदेश के पिछडेपन का उल्लेख किया और 1967-68 में 10 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाने की भाग भी थी।

(ग) उसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की प्रायोजना के सम्बन्ध में 1967-68 वेलिए दी जाने वाली वेन्ड्रीय सहायता की रकम ये 5.0 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि कर दी गयी है। राज्य गवाहार को, इस वर्ष वेन्ड्र में लगाये गये अतिरिक्त करोड़ में से 1.36 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भी मिलेगी।

Dredging Operation of Hirakud Dam Project

4695 Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether dredging operation of Hirakud Dam Project has been taken

up by the Indian Navy for the purpose of desilting of the reservoir,

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) by whom the expenses will be borne?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Gandak Project

4696. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Gandak Project was started and when it is likely to be completed,

(b) the amount needed for its completion,

(c) the amount spent on it so far;

(d) how far its works have proceeded and its present difficulties; and

(e) how Government propose to solve those difficulties?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a): Work on the project was started in 1962. The State Government have reported that the work can be completed by the end of Fourth Plan if adequate funds are made available.

(b) and (c). Against the total estimated cost of Rs 137.21 crores, the expenditure up to the end of March 1967 was of the order of Rs. 35 crores

(d) and (e) Work on the project is in good progress and no serious difficulties are anticipated in the execution of the Project except in finding adequate resources for the speedy completion of the project. Every effort will be made to get over this difficulty.

महाराष्ट्र में आदिम जातीय खण्ड

4697. श्री वेबराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इम समय महाराष्ट्र में कितने आदिम जातीय खण्ड हैं,

(ख) 1967-68 में इम राज्य में ऐसे किनने खड़ गोनने का प्रनाली है, और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में यकृतमाल जिले के किस विसंगति पर ये खड़ खोले जायेगे ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेणु गुह) : (क) 44 आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड (4 विशेष बहुप्रजोतीय आदिम जातीय विवाम खण्ड भी शामिल)

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में अनुमूलित जातियों तथा अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को अनुदान तथा आवृत्तियां

4698. श्री वेबराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की ही करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संकाग को पता है कि महाराष्ट्र में पचायती राज व्यवस्था आरम्भ होने से पहले यमाज कल्याण विभाग अनुमूलित जातियों तथा अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों के विवादियों और परिवारों को अनुदान और आवृत्तिया दिया करता था किन्तु पचायती राज आरम्भ होने के बाद पचायत मिलियों तथा प्राय पचायतों द्वारा उनके लाभ के लिये कोई महायता नहीं दी जाती है और यह धन पिछले दस वर्षों से उपर्युक्त पड़ा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त करेंगे का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में सम्बन्धी (श्रीमती कूलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से मात्री नहीं है। प्राप्त होने वर वह सभी पटस पर रख दी जायेगी।

General Provident Fund Accounts

4699. श्री S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce a Pass Book system or any other proposal under consideration for improving the present system of maintaining accounts of General Provident Fund of Central Government employees, which is dilatory, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) : (a) No, Sir Government do not at present have under consideration any proposal to change the existing system

(b) Does not arise

G. P. F. Accounts

4700 Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that yearly General Provident Fund accounts are sent to the subscribers for their acceptance of the correctness of the accounts, and

(b) if so, the percentage of subscribers who have accepted the correctness of their accounts during 1960 and 1966?

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

(b) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

अनुचित जातियों तथा अनुचित जातियों के लिये रोजगार

4701. भी राज्यवाच भीरपा :

भी का मुखर लाल :

क्या समाज कल्याण मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुचित जातियों तथा अनुचित जातियों के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये कार्यवाही करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निदेश दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (भीमती कूलरेणु शुहू) : (क) भीर (ख). सविधान के अधीन 'राज्य जन वेषादो' का राज्य भरकारों पर सीधा उत्तराधिकार है। इसनिये, सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में ऐसे कोई निदेश नहीं दिये हैं। तो भी, अनुचित जातियों के केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को सूचित रखा जाना है। उसके अतिरिक्त कल्याण कार्यकर्त्तों के अधीन राज्य सरकारों को जिक्षा तथा रोजगार परामर्श के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र व्यापिन करने की मनाह दी गई है। कई राज्य सरकारों ने इन सनाह को मान लिया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये योजना चला रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण योजनाएं

4702. भी १० च० दीक्षित: क्या समाज कल्याण मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) तीसरी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य द्वारा चलाई जा रही समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये कितनी रकम बंदूर की थी।

और इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार को कस्तुर: कितनी रकम दी गई थी; और

(ख) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक समाज कल्याण संस्था को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (भीमती कूलरेणु शुहू) : (क) तृतीय पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के दौरान समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 17.95 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता मजर की गई थी। वास्तविक तर्जे के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को 13.67 लाख रुपये की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक समाज कल्याण संस्था को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में अलग अलग आकांडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तो भी, एक समाज-कल्याण संस्था को इस प्रकार सीधे अनुदान भेजूर किया गया।

संस्था का नाम राजि (उपर्ये)

1965-66	1966-67
अधीन के लिये मध्य प्रदेश	
कल्याण संस्था, इन्दौर	3,000 4,125

दिल्ली में वेश्यावृत्ति

4703. भी जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

भी हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण :

भी राम सिंह अरवाल :

क्या समाज कल्याण मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या 1965-66 से दिल्ली में वेश्याओं की संख्या बढ़ गई है और यदि हा, तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली में वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और,

(ग) दिल्ली में बेश्यावृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में पिछले दीन वर्षों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (धीमती कूलरेणु गुह) : (क) इस विषय पर आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ब) बेश्यावृत्ति पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों के अनैतिक पण्ण के मामलों पर स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों का अनैतिक पण्ण निरोधक अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के अधीन कारवाई की जाती है।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें घरेकित सूचना दी गई है, सभा पट्टल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी] [विवेदी संस्था L. T — 9361/67]

मई विस्तीर्ण स्थित जनतर मन्त्रर के योगाश्रम के बान के लिये विवेदी मुद्रा की मंजूरी

4704. श्री हुकम सिंह कछवाहा :

श्री राम सिंह अपराधाल :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री दर्जन सिंह भवीरिया :

श्री मोहन प्रसाद :

या वित मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे जि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नयी दिल्ली म, जनतर मन्त्रर के स्थित योगाश्रम के प्रधान को जून, 1966 में पूरोप के देशों के दीरे पर भेजा गया था और उन्हे इन प्रयोजन के लिये विवेदी मुद्रा की बड़ी राजि मजूर की गयी थी,

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन्हे विवेद भेजने के क्या कारण थे और उनके बहा जाने से क्या प्रयोजन सिद्ध हुआ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हे विवेद मे भेजने से पहले इस तथ्य पर व्याप दिया था

कि शिक्षा मत्रालय द्वारा उस संस्था को मजूर की हुई अनुदान की राशि देना बन्द कर दिया गया था, और

(घ) इस दीरे के लिये कितनी विवेदी मुद्रा मजूर की गयी थी?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित मंत्री (धी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जनतर मन्त्रर, नयी दिल्ली के योगाश्रम के प्रधान को सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतर सभ की यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गयी थी। उन्हे प्रासादिक व्यम लिये विवेदी मुद्रा की भी थोड़ी सी रकम दी गयी थी।

(घ) सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में उन्होंने धूम-धूम कर भाषण दिये और उनका खर्च एक शिक्षा संस्था ने उठाया। उन्होंने रस्स को यात्रा भारत-सोवियत सास्कृतिक करार दे अन्तर्गत भी जिमवा उद्देश्य बहा दे खेल-बूद सम्बन्धी बासी की जानकारी प्राप्त करना था। यह यात्रा सामान्यत श्रम्ययन बरने और व्यापारान देन के उद्देश्य में की गयी थी, इनलिए उसके परिणाम को आकरा बठिन है।

(ग) यह यात्रा शिक्षा मत्रालय द्वारा योगाश्रम को फिर से अनुदान देना शुरू किये जाने के बाद की गयी थी।

(घ) वेवल 240 रुपये।

M/s Lufthansa Airlines

4705. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3951 on the 1st September 1966 and state.

(a) whether the Income-tax Authorities have since completed their

assessment of the tax due from the Landlord for the rent received from M/s Lufthansa Airlines, and

(b) the amount of monthly annual rent received for the premises and the tax assessment thereon?

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

(b) The monthly rent from 1-10-1964 to 30-9-1965 was Rs 500. From 1-10-1965 onwards, additional accommodation has been let out to M/s Lufthansa Airlines and the total monthly rent received is Rs 2,076.50. The landlord has not yet been assessed to income-tax.

M/s Graham Trading Company

4706. Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee

Shri George Fernandes

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1581 on the 17th November, 1966 and state

(a) whether the income tax assessment of M/s Graham Trading Company of India Ltd for the years 1956-57 to 1961-62 which was reopened, has since been completed, and

(b) if so the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Foreign investment in fertiliser plant

4707. Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign applications received for starting fertiliser units in India after the new concessions in respect of the fertilizer plant to be set up by the foreigners were announced;

(b) the number of applications which represent renewal of the old pre-announcement applications and the number of applications which are new, and

(c) the number of applications which contain firm proposals and the number of those which are mere intent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah) (a) Five proposals from foreign parties and five others with foreign participation have been received after December, 1965 when certain decisions designed to attract private investment in the fertilizer industry were announced

(b) All the ten proposals mentioned in (a) are new. None of them is a renewal of applications made before December, 1965

(c) Of the ten proposals in (a), six are firm and four are still only an expression of intent.

National Planning Council

4708. Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Sudheshwar Prasad.

Shri Shashi Ranjan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of National Planning Council has been extended for another year, and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the Council and the benefit derived therefrom so far?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir. The term of the National Planning Council, which was set up on February 28, 1965, initially for a period of two years, has been extended for another year.

(b) The member of the Council have been advising generally on policy issues and on specific problems relating to different sectors of development. Their expert opinion and advice was taken into account in preparing the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan.

The total expenditure incurred so far on the Council since it was set up in February 1965 is Rs. 59,085 (Rupees fifty-nine thousand and thirty-five only).

बम्बई में सामान की बरामदी

4709. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छायाः
जी राम सिंह अयरवालः

क्या विल भवी यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आय-कर अधिकारियों ने मार्च, 1967 के बीचे साताह में बम्बई में एक गोदान से एक लाख 50 हजार रुपये का सामान बरामद किया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितना तथा कौन कौन सा सामान बरामद किया गया; और

(ग) इसमें कितने लोगों का हाथ था तथा उनके विवर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा विल मंत्री (श्री जोरारदी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) वे सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

बम्बई में चोरी किये जाने वाले भाल का लकड़ा जाना

4710. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छायाः
जी राम सिंह अयरवालः

क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्पाचार विरोधी अधिकारियों ने 21 लाख रुपये के

मूल्य के हीरे, बचाहरत तथा चमिर्द, श्री फरवरी 1967 के दूसरे सप्ताह के दिनों के चोरी किये जाई गई थी, बम्बई में पकड़ी थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह माल केन्द्रीय सरकार के तस्कर व्यापार निरोध कार्यालय की सहमति से भारत में लाया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा विल मंत्री (श्री जोरारदी देसाई) : (क) 5 फरवरी 1967 के बड़े सबेरे बम्बई के अप्पाचार निरोध कार्यालय के प्रधिकारियों ने बम्बई में वरसोवा समझ तट के पास एक नौका से कुल मिला कर 2 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 1700 कलाई-बिड़िया तथा डॉप्रमट सीमेट के 800 तिकोनिये पकड़े। इस माल के पकड़े जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय उत्पादन बुल्क समाहनी कार्यालय बम्बई के अधिकारियों ने बाना जिले में बसीन के पास के एक निर्जन द्वीप से कुल मिला कर लगभग 12 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 13,786 कलाई-बिड़िया तथा डॉप्रमट-सीमेट के 4,040 तिकोनिये बरामद किये। इस पकड़े गये माल के विदेशों से चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने की मांगका है और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन बुल्क अधिकारी मालके की माले जांच-प्रक्रिया कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में यारह अवित गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन्हें बाइ में अवासत पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) उरकार को ऐसी कोई सुप्रदान नहीं यिली है।

(ग) यह सवाल ऐसा नहीं होता ।

D.V.C. Projects

4711. Dr. Kanshi Singh:
Shrimati Nirtee Kaur:

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

(a) the total investments made so far in the projects under the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) the benefits accrued to Bihar on account of this scheme; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the scheme is yielding all the results expected of it and whether they are commensurate with the investments made?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Rs 215.60 crores up to the 31st March, 1967.

(b) The Damodar Valley Corporation Projects aim at unified development of the entire valley in the States of West Bengal and Bihar and as such the benefits achieved are to be assessed for the entire region. Bihar utilizes a little more than 50 per cent of the available capacity from the DVC Power grid. Out of the total demand of about 665 MW on the DVC grid during 1965-66, Bihar accounted for about 365 M W. The State Government is also entitled one third of the profits on power. Indirect benefits are also derived by Bihar from the subsidiary activities of the D.V.C. such as, soil conservation, afforestation, agricultural research, fishery, public health, promotion of small industries etc.

(c) Yes. However, the possibility of further improvement with a view to accelerating the utilisation of benefits from the projects completed is constantly kept in view.

उत्तराता में सोने का बलवान जल

4712. श्री हुकम बाबू कल्याण :

श्री जगदल रित्तू कल्याण :

श्री राम रित्तू कल्याण :

क्या विस भवी यह बताने की हुपा. करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह है कि आव कर विज्ञान के अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में कलकत्ता में 7,500 लप्पे के मूल्य की सोने की पचास छड़े पकड़ी थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये लप्पे कहा से लाई गई थी, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कायंबाही की है?

उत्तराता भवी तथा विस भवी (श्री जोरारी देसाई) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री से विवेशी लालान बरामद किया जाना

4713. श्री जगन्नाथ दाश कोली :

श्री हुकम बाबू कल्याण :

क्या विस भवी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री से 20,000 लप्पे के मूल्य के विवेशी पैन तथा ब्लेड बरामद किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह अपराधी उस प्रत्याप्तीय गिरोह का सदस्य है जिसके बारे में सीया-कुल अधिकारी जाच-प्रशासन कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कराया जाएगा ?

(ब) यह सामान किस देश से भोरी छिपे लाया जा रहा था?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) 25 प्रैमिय, 1967 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन गुलक अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बराबर में चूर्ची कार्यालय के सामने एक व्यक्ति के पास से विदेश में यथे लगभग 15,000 रुपये के स्टेनलैस स्टील के ब्लेट तथा फाउन्टेन पैन बरामद किये।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि जिस व्यक्ति के पास से यह माल पकड़ा गया वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नस्करो के किसी प्रसिद्ध गिरोह का सदस्य है।

(घ) मामले की जाति पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Opening of branches by Banks

4714. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches which have been opened by the Banks (including State Bank of India) during the calendar year 1966—(i) in urban areas and (ii) in rural areas;

(b) which Bank has opened the greatest number of Branches and in which State, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reward the bank which (i) opens greatest number of Branches and (ii) meets the maximum credit need of the rural areas?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During 1966, 52 commercial banks (including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries) have opened 478 offices. Of these, 288 are in urban areas and the remaining 190 in rural areas.

(b) The State Bank of India has opened the largest number of offices

viz. 114 during the year 1966 of which 22 are in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) There is no such proposal.

L. I. C. Premium

4715. Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L I C. has formulated the proposal to revise the rates of premia, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The question of revision of premium rates will be considered by the Corporation after the recommendations of the Committee of Actuaries which has been set up by the Corporation to study the results of investigation into mortality of insured lives during the period 1961 to 1964 and to advise the Corporation on the question of the revision of premium rates, are received by it.

Mortality Rate

4716. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any rise in the mortality rate in the recent past; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b) According to the data collected from towns having a population of 30,000 and above in eight States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab) the annual death

rate per thousand of population was as follows —

Year	Annual Death Rate per 1000 of population
1963	11 6
1964	11 7
1965	11 8
1966	12 0

These figures do not show any significant rising or declining trend in mortality.

Excise duty on paper

4717. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any representations have been made by the small paper mills to relax the Central excise duty on paper after taking into consideration the higher cost of production of small units, 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 matter is under the consideration of Government

तेल की जोड़

4718. श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री : श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन जटीयता बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में तेल की जोड़ सम्बन्धी कायंकम में कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियां नहीं कर रही हैं, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो वे कौन कौन सी कम्पनियां हैं और वे किस प्रकार सहयोग दे रही हैं?

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पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, जोड़ना तथा समाज व सशाज विवाद में राज्यवंशी (श्री रघुवीरसिंह) : (क) पीर (ब) वर्षा प्रायत कम्पनी लिमिटेड भारत सरकार के साथ उत्तर-पूर्व भारत में तेल की जोड़ के लिये दायल इण्डिया लिमिटेड नामक एक समृद्ध उदाम डारा, जिसमें दोनों पार्टियों के बराबर शेयर हैं, सहयोग कर रही है। इस समय इस प्रकार का कूपरा कोई उदाम नहीं है।

नये नोटों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4719. श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री : श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) सिक्योरिटी प्रेस, नासिक में उपने वाले नोटों में हिन्दी का भविक प्रयोग करने से कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ब) क्या यह भी मत है कि इन नोटों पर रिवर्ट बैंक का नाम भी केवल अंग्रेजी में लापा जाता है हालांकि 1965 से हिन्दी राज भाषा बन गई है और अंग्रेजी केवल सहायक भाषा है,

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(द) यदि हा, तो इसके बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

उत्त-प्रदान वंशी तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री बोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1949 से पहले सभी प्रकार के नोटों के मूल्य नोटों की उलटी तरफ, अन्य भाषाओं के साथ साथ हिन्दी में प्रक्रिया किये जाते हैं। 1951 में, हिन्दी स्पष्टान्तर को अंग्रेजी के साथ प्रयोग का

वेस्टर बोर्डो की शीर्षी तरफ लाया गया। बोर्डो का न्यूयर्क का हिस्सी ने बोर्डो की उम्मीदी तरफ भी छापा जाता है। सबसे हाल वे यारी किये गये एक रूपये के नोटों में शीर्षी तरफ अमेरिकी के "वर्ल्डवेट आफ इन्डिया" अब्दो के बीचे "भारत" शब्द लोड दिया गया है।

(ब) करेटी नोटों पर 'ट्रिलर बैंक आफ इन्डिया गव्हर्नमेंट ऑफ इन्डिया' शब्द के बीचे "भारत" शब्द लोड दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सुमाव पर विचार किया जायगा और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा।

Fertiliser Factory for Orissa

4720. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka
Shri Dhulchandra Meena
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether any Fertiliser Factory is proposed to be set up in Orissa during 1967-68, and

(b) if so where and when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunramalai): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

आसी बक द्रास्ट

4721. जी राम तिहार अवरकाल

जी हुकम बक लक्षण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के भूताभ्यक्ति प्राप्त लक्षण 746 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कुशा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसी बेंक द्रास्टो के मास्टो में केंद्रीय आब अमूरो द्वारा की जा रही आब पड़ताल अची भी बल रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका अंतर क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह आब का भूरी होने की सम्भावना है?

उत्तराखण्ड अंतर्राज्यीय लक्षण वित्त अंतर्राज्यीय बेंसाई : (क) और (ख) इस लक्षण में केंद्रीय आब अमूरो द्वारा की जा रही आब पड़ताल अची भी बल रही है।

(ग) यह ठीक ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आब पड़ताल पूरी होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है। लक्षणपि, आब पड़ताल शीघ्र पूरी करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

Financial Assistance for Irrigation Schemes in U.P.

4722. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey
Shri Onkar Singh.
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have urged the Central Government for additional financial assistance for power and irrigation schemes in the State for the current year,

(b) if so the total amount thereof and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao). (a) No such request has been received

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Moratorium on interest due from States

4723. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalas:
Shrimati Suwela Gopalas:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Madras has urged moratorium on interest due to the Centre,

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

(c) whether any other State Governments have asked for moratorium on loans due to the Centre,

(d) if so, the names of the States, and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) to (e) The Governments of Madras, West Bengal and Bihar had asked for the postponement of their dues to the Centre. They have been advised to adhere to the terms and conditions of the loans advanced by the Centre.

Assistance to States as a result of Devaluation

4724. Shri P. Gopalan
Shri C. K. Chakrapani
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any additional grant has been given to the States to meet the extra expenditure on Plan Schemes as a result of devaluation, and

(b) if so, the total amount granted, State-wise, since devaluation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b) The Government of India have agreed to provide additional Central assistance in the form of loans and grants towards the additional expenditure incurred on Plan schemes during 1966-67, as a result of devaluation, to the extent of the increased rupee value of foreign exchange aid utilised for financing direct import by State Governments and State-sponsored institutions.

The following amounts have been sanctioned so far in the form of loans

	(Rs in crores)
1 Andhra Pradesh	1.55
2 Bihar	0.50
3 Kerala	1.40
4 Madhya Pradesh	1.00
5 Mysore	0.40
6 Madras	0.58
7 Orissa	1.50
8 Uttar Pradesh	1.31

L.I.C.

4725 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu
Shri Bhagaban Das
Shri Umanath
Shri B. K. Modak.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the premium charged under a Mortgage Redemption Policy (Long Term Assurance) referred to in para 8(4) of 'Own Your Home Scheme of L.I.C' is high

(b) the basis of calculation of this premium regarding the mortality table, interest and expenses assumed for the purpose,

(c) whether people taking loan from Government, semi-Government co-operative or private sources are allowed to take the said type of insurance, and

(d) whether the feasibility of making the same open to all is under consideration?

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

(b) The bases are as follows —

Mortality Oriental (1925-35) Ultimate Table

Interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

Expenses 1.5 per cent of sum assured at risk plus 5 per cent of annual

premiums Commutation of annual premiums and spreading it over a limited period (two-thirds or less of the repaying term of the loan) are done on a more liberal basis viz Modified Oriental (1925-35) Select, at 3 per cent with a further provision for expenses of 5 per cent of First Year's premium

(c) and (d) All persons taking loans are eligible for taking out these policies provided they are insurable and the age at the inception of the policy is not more than 50 years

Export of Petroleum Coke

4726. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa**
Shri Onkar Singh

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum coke from Barauni refinery is being exported to Japan in bulk, and

(b) if so the earnings from the export in terms of foreign exchange during the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) Yes Sir, during the current year

(b) No export of Petroleum Coke from Barauni Refinery was made to Japan in 1966-67

Plastic Surgery in India

4727. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa**
Shri Onkar Singh

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

(a) the number of hospitals in India where the facility of plastic surgery is available, and

(b) the steps taken to expand this facility?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Minor plastic surgery is done by almost every General Surgeon in every hospital while advanced plastic surgery is performed in nine Hospitals in

India which have highly qualified plastic surgeons with adequate experience in advanced plastic surgery

These are —

BOMBAY

- (i) K E M Hospital, Parel
- (ii) J J Hospital, Byculla
- (iii) G T Hospital

NAGPUR

Medical College Hospital

DELHI

Safdarjang Hospital

LUCKNOW

Gandhi Medical College

PATNA

Patna Medical College

CALCUTTA

Post-Graduate Institute

CHANDIGARH

Post-Graduate Institute

(b) Post-graduate courses have been instituted in some institutions for specialisation in plastic surgery

Offer to set up Fertilizer Plants in India

4728. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa**
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a consortium of the British, Dutch and West German firms have offered to set up fertilizer plants in India, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) and (b) A firm from U K has shown interest in the establishment of a fertilizer plant in India with the assistance of a Consortium of firms from Holland and Germany. The detailed proposals are awaited

Export of Diesel Oil to Saigon

4730. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether India has undertaken to export 1000 tonnes of diesel oil to the U S authorities in Saigon,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the U S authorities were allowed to charter a Greek steamer for transporting of military supplies from Calcutta to Saigon,

(c) whether the crew of the said steamer staged a protest strike, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir

(b) The Govt of India have no information about any such charter by the U S authorities Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1958, it is not necessary for a foreign Govt to obtain the approval of the Govt of India to the charter of a foreign-ship

(c) and (d) These questions do not arise But Govt are aware of a report that some Greek crew members of a cargo ship flying the Liberian flag struck work when the ship was about to sail from Calcutta to South Vietnam in October 1966 The Captain of the ship then made alternative crew arrangements through agents at Calcutta

Manufacture of protein from Petroleum products

4730. **Shri Kamleshwar Singh:**

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Nihal Singh:

Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are setting up a plant to manufacture pro-

tein concentrates from the petroleum products in the public sector,

(b) if so, the capital requirement, and

(c) the annual production capacity envisaged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Cochin-Coimbatore Pipe Line

4731. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) the latest progress made so far in regard to the construction of the pipe-line from Cochin to Coimbatore to transport petroleum products, and

(b) the estimated cost of the construction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The field survey for the pipeline has been completed and a techno economic report on the feasibility of the project is at present under the examination of the Indian Oil Corporation

(b) A preliminary estimate of cost is Rs 520 crores

Social Welfare Programme

4732. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Welfare Programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the total outlay proposed for the same during the Fourth Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) According to the Draft Outline of the fourth five year plan outlay for Social Welfare is proposed to be Rs 500 crores

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

4733. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state.

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa State during 1967-68, and

(b) the items on which the amount will be spent?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Scheduled Tribes RS 124.75 lakhs

Scheduled Castes of Rs 15.05 lakhs

(b) The amount will be spent on the following schemes:—

State Sector

Education

Economic Uplift

Health, Housing and other Schemes

Centrally sponsored programme

Post-matric scholarships

Girls Hostels

T B Blocks

Cooperation

Research and Training

Improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

Assistance to West Bengal for Taming the Rivers

4734. Shri A. K. Kishan:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

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

(a) whether Government have received any request from the West Bengal Government for Central assistance in the implementation of the Master Plan to tame the rivers of Northern region; and

(b) if so, the outlay estimated by the West Bengal Government and how much it will be available from the Centre?

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

(b) Does not arise

Pollution of Tapti River Water

4735. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water of Tapti river has been polluted due to the discharge of affluent from the Nepa Mills into the river, resulting in the supply of polluted water for drinking purposes; and

(b) if so, the action taken to stop this pollution?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chaudhurikar): (a) Yes.

(b) The following action in this regard is being taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh:—

(1) The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, have been requested to carry out a detailed study of the problem and suggest suitable treatment for the affluent. Necessary action will be taken when the report of the Institute is available.

(ii) The question of providing an alternative source for the supply of drinking water for Burhanpur town is also being considered by the State Government.

Allotment of I.O.C. Petrol Pumps in Bombay

4736. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sindhi Chamber of Commerce or any cooperative society of the Sindhis in Bombay are given preference in setting up petrol pumps in Bombay and other places by the Indian Oil Corporation,

(b) if so, whether their constant maligning propaganda against the Public Sector oil industry is motivated and

(c) whether the Government propose to make a thorough enquiry and take adequate steps against the erring person or persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir

(b) It does not seem useful in this case to try to ascertain the motions underlying the propaganda referred to.

(c) No, Sir. Such an enquiry does not appear to be worthwhile.

Shortage of Sulphur

4737. Shri P. Viswambharan: Shri Mangalathuma Doss: Shri A. Sreedharan: Shri P. C. Aschaa:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints from fertiliser factories to the effect that they are not getting adequate quantities of sulphur;

(b) whether there is short-supply of sulphur and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to issue actual users' licence for importing sulphur, and

(d) the quantity of sulphur the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Ltd procured in 1966-67 and their annual requirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Lately there have been no complaints about the short-supply of sulphur, on account of liberalisation of the import policy relating to sulphur and the consequent improvement in the supply.

(b) There has been a world-wide shortage of sulphur for some time on account of the production not catching up with the fast increasing world demand.

(c) Licences are being issued to actual users whose individual requirements are more than 5000 tonnes per annum and who locate supplies of sulphur at reasonable prices.

(d) The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd, procured 38,289 tonnes of sulphur in 1966-67. Their annual requirement is about 77,000 tonnes.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये मैट्रीक के बाद अध्ययन के लिए आवश्यित है।

4738. श्री मं० र० बैकिंस : क्या सरकार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मध्य प्रदेश में 1966-67 में मैट्रीक-कूलेशन के बाद अध्ययन के लिये कितनी आवश्यिता देने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) इस सवाल में मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यितों के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) क्या इन विद्यार्थियों को छात्र-वृत्तियां दी गईं, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितने विद्यार्थियों को दीर्घकाल छात्र-वृत्तियां दी गईं,

सरकार कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गृह) : (क) इस योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या नियत नहीं है। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सभी पात्र छात्र छात्र-वृत्तियों के लिये पात्र हैं।

(ख) (1) अनुसूचित जातिया 4,324
(2) अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया 1,587

5,911

(घ) और (घ) वर्ष 1966-67 में अनुसूचित जातियों के 3,798 छात्रों को संख्या अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के 1,445 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं। जिसे-जिसे में तथा सरकार-सरकार में तारीखों की विवरता है।

Financial Aid to Eastern Districts of U.P.

4739. श्री विश्वा नाथ पांडेय :
श्री राज दीप सिंह :
श्री शंभु नाथ : -

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central aid has been discontinued since 1965-67 and the Government of U.K. has been asked by the Central Government to implement the Patel Commission's recommendations to the Districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Jaunpur,

(b) if so, the extent to which the U.P. Government has implemented the said scheme,

(c) whether the Central Government are aware that this scheme has been abandoned by the Uttar Pradesh Government, and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) In 1965-66, additional assistance of Rs 45, crore was provided to the Government of U.P. for the implementation of the special programme of development of Eastern Districts, from 1966-67 onwards, the programmes are being implemented as a part of the State Plan and assisted by the overall total assistance for the State Plan

(b) the implementation of the recommendations commenced in 1964-65. A total additional outlay of Rs 810 crores was incurred during 1964-65 and 1965-66. The estimated outlay on the development of these districts in 1966-67 is Rs 11.52 crores.

(c) and (d) The scheme has not been abandoned by the State Government.

पोस्त के अधारार से हानि

4740. श्री बहाराज तिह भारती :
क्या विष्ट मंत्री 1 जून, 1967 के भारतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1107 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृषा करेगे कि 1965-66 में सरकार को पोस्त के अधारार में, जिससे सदैव राजस्व मिलता रहा है, 6 लाख रुपये की हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-मंत्री तथा विष्ट मंत्री (श्री औरारटी देसाई) : सरकार द्वारा 1965-66 के माल में अफीम खारीदने वेचने में लगभग 6 लाख रुपये का नुकसान होने का कारण यह है कि अफीम उत्पादन की सांगत बढ़ गई है तथा निर्यात मूल्य घट गया है। कुल कितने अफीम का उत्पादन किया जाय तथा वर्ष में ऐसे उत्पादन के लिये कितने लोक ने बेती करने के लायसेंस दिये जाये, ये बातें मुख्यत एवर्टी वर्ष में विश्व में अफीम की मांग पर तथा भारत द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली मात्रा की समावना पर निर्भर करती है। वर्ष 1965-66 में कुल 436 टन अफीम का उत्पादन किया गया था, जब कि उसके पूर्व वर्ती वर्ष में 625 टन का उत्पादन किया गया था। 1965-66 में कम मात्रा में उत्पादन करने से अफीम-उत्पादन की सांगत लगभग 1 रुपया प्रति किलोग्राम बढ़ गई। फिर इस साल में कम चारियों को अतिरिक्त महाराई भरते के लगभग 1 15 लाख रुपये तक देन पड़े। निर्यात-कर्ता हूसरे देशों द्वारा की जा रही प्रतियोगिता के सामने तथा कुछ यरोरीय देशों में पोस्त के भूते से सीधे ही बनाये जाने वाले 'मार्कीन' की प्रतियोगिता को भी दृष्टि में रख कर इस साल के दौरान, अफीम के निर्यात मूल्य में बोरी सी कमी कर देनी पड़ी है।

मालांचों को बताने के लिये विजली

4741. श्री बहाराज तिह भारती :
क्या तिहाई और विष्ट मंत्री 1 जून, 1967

के भारतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1224 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृषा करेगे कि ?

(क) 4,000 सरकारी नलकूपों, 50,000 और सरकारी नलकूपों तथा 8 लाख पर्म्मग सेटों को बलाने के लिये कुल कितनी किलोवाट विजली की आवश्यकता होगी,

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवश्यकता दिया है कि वह इसका अनुमान लगाने के बाद विजली सप्लाई करेगी; और

(ग) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कृषि कार्यों के लिये कितनी प्रतिशत विजली का उपयोग होने लगेगा ?

तिहाई तथा विष्ट मंत्री (डा० कू० स० राघ) : (क) और (ख) 4,000 सरकारी नलकूपों, 50,000 गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों और 8 लाख पर्म्मों को विजली के कुनैशन देने के लिये कुल लगभग 30 लाख किलोवाट की आवश्यकता होगी। ये लक्ष्य राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से निर्धारित किये गये हैं और आशा की जाती है कि वे इन लक्ष्यों को चौथी योजनावधि में पूरा करेंगी।

(ग) बतं मान अनुमानों के अनुसार 1970-71 में कुल ऊर्जा की जितनी व्यवहार होगी उसका लगभग 6 प्रतिशत भाग चौथी योजना के अन्त तक कृषि सम्बन्धी कामों पर लगेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में विजली लगाना

4742. श्री बहाराज तिह भारती :
क्या तिहाई और विष्ट मंत्री 1 जून, 1967 के भारतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1225 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृषा करेगे कि :

(क) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि 1964-65 में उत्तर प्रदेश के 2152 गांवों में विजली लगाई गई थी और 1966-67 में केवल 110 गांवों में विजली लगाई गई जबकि

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के गांधे विजली लगाने के लिये सहायता की स्वतंत्र बाद की घवति में 265 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1529 लाख रुपये कर दी थी, और

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने विजली की सप्लाई के लिये पांच हजार रुपये प्रति नलकूप का प्रावकलन संयोग किया था परन्तु उसने इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से दस हजार रुपये प्रति नलकूप के हिसाब से सहायता ली है ?

विपरीत तर्फ विवर अंतरी (दर० कु० ८० रु०) (क) जब कि तीसरी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक ग्राम विद्युत कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत साधारण सभी ग्रामों को विजली दी जानी थी, जीवी योजना के दौरान ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में इस बात पर बल दिया जा रहा है कि उन ग्राम समूहों को विजली दी जाये जहाँ पम्प झुड़ों में उपलब्ध हो, और जहाँ भूगत जल मसाधन निष्चित रूप में उत्तमान हो, ताकि साधारण उत्पत्ति में वृद्धि हो सके। ग्राम विद्युत कार्यक्रम को हृषि पक्षीय बना देने के परिणामस्वरूप 1964-65 के वर्ष के पश्चात कम ग्रामों को विजली दी जा मार्की है।

(क) जी नहीं।

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

4743 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu
Shri Bhagaban Das.
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Viswanatha Menon

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount repatriated by the Calcutta Electricity Corporation as profit during the last three years?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Information regarding the profits of individual companies and their disposal is treated as confidential and it would not be in the public interest to

disclose the same. Remittances of profits and dividends on foreign investments in India are freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes

Public Sector Undertakings

4744. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the public sector undertakings operate under identical laws, rules and regulations, including the various Labour, Company Law and Factory Act provisions, and

(b), if not, whether a statement giving the names of such statutes which do not apply to public sector projects with reasons therefor will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b) The Companies Act 1956 is applicable to all Government Companies, as it applies to other private sector companies, the only difference being that certain provisions of the Act have been modified by notifications issued under Section 620 ibid, which require that such notifications should be laid in draft before both the Houses of Parliament

The labour laws, including the Factories Act, do not discriminate between the public and private sectors and apply equally to both. The few provisions in the relevant Acts which empower Government fully to exempt certain undertakings from some of their requirements apply equally to both sectors

Midnapore-Banmali Pipeline Project

4745. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 212 on the 8th June, 1967 regarding the appointment of Shri A. K. Roy, former Comptroller and Auditor-General of India as the one-man Com-

mittee to look into the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Project and state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the said one-man Committee cannot be considered independent and impartial in view of the fact that this gentleman was connected with some Coal-mining Company

(b) whether the said gentleman's near relation was employed by his Ministry at a very high salary, and

(c) if so whether Government propose to reconsider their decision about the appointment of the former Comptroller and Auditor-General as the one-man Committee to look into this case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaih) (a) Government of India's attention has been drawn to an allegation on these lines

(b) No near relation of Shri Roy has been employed by the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals

(c) In view of allegations made on the foregoing lines and because Shri Roy is now unwilling to undertake the enquiry Government have decided to entrust it to the Central Vigilance Commissioner

Production of Fertilisers

4747. Shri Nitira Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) the names of existing fertilizer plants and production capacity of each plant,

(b) the quantity of each type of fertilizer being produced at present and

(c) the steps taken to improve the production:

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

(i) Nitrogenous Fertiliser Factories

Name	Capacity in terms of nitrogen (tonnes)
1 Sindri fertilizer factory	117,000*
2 Nangal	20,000
3 Trombay	90,000
4 Rourkela	120,000**
5 FACT Alwave	70,000†
6 Neyveli	70,000
7 Ennore	8,000
8 Varanasi	10,00
9 Gujarat	96,000

*The present attainable capacity is 95,000 tonnes 'N'

†The present attainable capacity is 62,000 tonnes 'N'

**The present attainable capacity is 40,000 tonnes 'N'

Note About 20,000 tonnes of nitrogen will be produced from by product coke oven plants

(ii) Superphosphate Factories

	Tonnes in terms of P ₂ O ₅
1 Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd	6,980
2 Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	7,450
3 Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd	5,590
4 Bihar Government Superphosphate factory	3,910
5 Alembic Chemical Works Baroda	3,910
6 Anil Starch products Ltd, Ahmedabad	5,590
7 Adash Chemical and Fertilizers, Surat	5,590
8 Dhamasi Moresa Chemicals Co., Ambarnath	7,320
9 J.K. Chemical Industries, Bombay	9,980

Tonnes in
terms of
P₂O₅

10	Western Chemical Industries, Bombay	560
11	West India Chemical Co., Bombay	390
12	D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi	5,590
13	Andhra Fertilizers Ltd., Tadepalli	6,670
14	Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tawuku	5,590
15	Krishna Industrial Corporation, West Godavary	8,470
16	EID-Parry Ltd. (Ranipet Madras)	6,670
17	Shaw Wallace & Co.	5,590
18	Kothari & Sons, Madras	7,450
19	Premier Fertilizers Ltd., Madras	6,770
20	Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers Ltd.	6,770
21	Chamundi Chemical and Fertilizers	6,770
22	Phosphate Company Ltd., Calcutta	5,870
23	Jay Shree Chemicals, Calcutta	5,590
24	Dharamsui Morarji Chemical Co.	12,500
25	Associated Industries Assam	5,590
26	Rallis India Ltd Kanpur	10,160

(b) The production in 1966-67 of each type of fertilizer is given below:

	tonnes
Ammonium sulphate	437,490
Calcium Ammonium nitrate	538,716
Double Salt	60,018
Urea	131,874
Nitro-phosphate	70,608
Ammonium phosphate	77,694
Superphosphate	732,641
Ammonium chloride	22,574

(c) Steps have been taken to improve production by installing additional balancing equipments in some of the existing factories. Efforts are also being made to rectify the teething troubles in the new factories that have lately gone into production.

Import of Crude Oil and Liquid Ammonia

4749. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the cost per ton of imported crude oil and liquid ammonia;

(b) the price per ton of imported kerosene oil;

(c) the amount spent on importing crude oil, liquid ammonia, naphtha during 1965-66 and 1966-67 separately;

(d) the amount spent on importing different varieties of fertilizers in these years, and

(e) the amount to be spent to import the above during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramasah): (a) The c.i.f. price of crude oil now being imported varies from Rs. 83.88 to Rs. 92.28 per tonne according to quality and destination. Liquid ammonia is not being imported at present.

(b) The bulk of the kerosene imported comes at an average c.i.f. price of Rs. 207.50 per tonne.

(c) Naphtha and liquid ammonia were not imported during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The value of crude oil imported during 1965-66 and 1966-67 was Rs. 39.62 crores and Rs. 63.17 crores, respectively.

	Expenditure
1965-66	Rs. 50.23 crores
1966-67	Rs. 136.64 crores

	Estimated expenditure during 1967-68
Crude Oil	Rs. 79.22 crores
Fertilizers	Rs. 212.75 crores

House Rent Allowance to the staff of Jipmer, Pondicherry

4750. Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri P. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the directive of the Finance Ministry for the grant of house rent allowance to the members of the staff who are working in Jipmer (Government Hospital in Pondicherry) but who have not been provided with Government accommodation, has been implemented.

(b) when the Finance Ministry's clarifications were received by the Hospital authorities,

(c) if the House Rent Allowance is not paid so far, the reasons for the delay, and

(d) when it is proposed to be paid?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) House rent allowance has not yet been granted to the staff of Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry in pursuance of the directive of the Ministry of Finance to grant such allowances to the Central Government servants stationed in certain specified "A", "B-1", "B-2" and "C" class cities of the country

(b) In March, 1966. "

(c) and (d) According to the directive of Government, mentioned above, house rent allowance is payable to Government servants stationed within the limits of named Municipalities or Corporations, including such suburban municipalities, notified areas or Cantonments as are contiguous to the named municipalities or Corporations or other areas as the Central Government may from time to time notify. The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Re-

search is situated in Oulagaret Commune which is a separate municipality, contiguous to the municipality of Pondicherry. The question of notifying the Oulagaret Commune as a Suburban Municipality to qualify for the grant of house rent allowance is presently under consideration

Banking Facilities in Rural Areas

4751. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of banking facilities in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken to extend the banking facilities in the rural areas;

(c) the number of new bank branches opened in the country during the five years; and

(d) the number out of these which are in the rural areas?

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

(b) The State Bank and its subsidiaries have been opening branches under their periodical branch expansion programmes, primarily in rural and semi-urban areas. Other commercial banks are also implementing their branch expansion programmes, under the guidance of the Reserve Bank, in a planned and co-ordinated manner, with emphasis on opening of branches in unbanked centres

(c) and (d). During the years 1962 to 1966 the commercial banks, including the State Bank and its subsidiaries, have opened 1780 offices of which 657 are at places which were devoid of any commercial banking facilities.

झा० आर० के० हजारी

4752. श्री विजयवर्मन : क्या योजना वंशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) झा० आर० के० हजारी को, ग्रोवरिंग याकोवल तथा लाइसेंस देने की नीति के बारे में उनके अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पहले, योजना याकोव में अवैतनिक परामर्शदाता के पद से मुक्त किया जायेगा, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण वंशी (श्री याकोव येहता) : (क) और (ख) लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली में अध्ययन करने के लिये प्रोफेसर आर० के० हजारी को 11 जुलाई, 1966 से छ अर्हने की अवधि के लिये योजना याकोव का अवैतनिक परामर्शदाता नियुक्त किया गया था। उन्होंने 5 दिसम्बर, 1966 को अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया और उनसे अपना काम जारी रखने तथा अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन पूरा करने का नियन्त्रण किया गया है। प्रोफेसर हजारी इस काम को करने के लिए राजी हो गये हैं। उनका विचार है कि यह आवश्यक नहीं कि इस काम के लिये उनके अवैतनिक परामर्शदाता के पद की शीपारारिक रूप से आगे और बढ़ि की जाय। प्रतिवेदन को पूरा करने का काम जारी है।

स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय

4753. श्री राम बर्थ : क्या योजना वंशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय के अनुरोध पर उनके याकालके एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी पिछले बर्द अवधीका गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस अधिकारी

ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण वंशी (श्री याकोव येहता) :

(क) स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय ने भारत सरकार से नियन्त्रण किया था कि मई भास, 1966, से सम्पूर्ण संगठन की प्रबन्धन परिषद की अतुर्थ बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए वाकियटन प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजे। उस समय योजना याकोव के जो सम्पूर्ण सचिव स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय का काम देख रहे थे, उन्हे भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व बरने के लिए चुना गया था।

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय की परिषद की बैठक की सक्षिप्त कारंवार्ड की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृप्त किया था और भारत से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर तदनुसार आगे कारंवार्ड की गई थी।

(ग) प्रस्तुत नहीं उठता।

Burning of files of Finance Ministry

4754. Shri Rabi Ray:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
 Shri Nardoo Shastri:
 Shri Arjun Singh Shastri:
 Dr. Gurja Prakash Puri:
 Shri Ishaq Samaldhi:
 Shri A. N. Mulla:
 Shri Hafizan Chand Kadwai:

Shri Nirmal Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about the recent fire in the Finance Ministry which resulted in the destruction of hundreds of important files relating to the Appropriation Accounts and Audit Reports;

(b) whether these files include papers relating to the fine imposed on Messrs. Bird & Co. and papers relating to an appeal against the Adjudicator's Award;

(c) whether any sabotage is suspected; and

(d) if so, what action do Government propose to take against those responsible for this fire?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The files destroyed were not in current use and were relatively un-important.

(b) No

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Narmada Project

4755. Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an understanding has been reached between Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh about the Narmada Project;

(b) whether this accord includes agreement on the height of dams, their number and total outlay and distribution of irrigation water and electricity among the different States; and

(c) if so, when the accord will be implemented and work on the project started?

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

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

Cooperative Institutions Seeking Exemption from Cooperative Banks Regulations

4756. Shri P. Viswantharao:
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government from cooperative institutions seeking exemptions for Cooperative Banks from Sections 8 and 20 of the Banking Regulations Act 1949 (Act X of 1949) to enable Cooperative Banks to conduct purchase and sale of goods and also to enable payment of loans to the Members of the Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the number of institutions from which representations have been received; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Act accordingly to help the cooperative institutions?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Applications from 15 Co-operative Banks for the grant of exemption from the provisions of Section 8 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Co-operative Societies) and from 2 Cooperative Banks from the provisions of Section 20 ibid were received by the Reserve Bank.

(c) Exemption from any specific provision of the Act may be granted by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank and no amendment of the Act for this purpose is necessary. In respect of

the applications received, the Reserve Bank have not considered it desirable in the interest of the Cooperative Banks to recommend their exemption from the two sections

Allowance to Staff of Parliament Units of Central Ministries

4757 Shri Molahu Prasad:

Shri Rabi Ray

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4055 on the 1st September 1966 and state

(a) whether Government propose to give any special allowance to the staff of Parliament Units other than Parliament Assistants of the various Ministries who are generally required to sit late during Parliament Sessions,

(b) if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a lot of discontentment is found amongst that staff?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b) No Sir The special allowance given to the Parliamentary Assistants and UDCs is in lieu of overtime allowance and is paid at a flat rate mainly because of practical difficulties in fulfilling certain essential formalities for the payment of overtime allowance. Other non-gazetted staff engaged on Parliamentary work are not similarly placed and are eligible for overtime allowance related to the actual period for which they work overtime

(c) No, Sir There is no occasion for discontentment in this regard

Parliament Assistants

4758. Shri Molahu Prasad:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that till the 30th May, 1961 the Parliament

Assistants were allowed a night duty allowance of Rs 3 per day but they are now allowed a special allowance of Rs 4 per day,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are being allowed to draw this allowance, even if they are not required to sit late, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) Yes, Sir The existing rate of special allowance admissible to Assistants (in receipt of pay less than Rs 500 p.m.) and Upper Division Clerks working as Parliament Assistants is Rs 4 and Rs 3 per day respectively. The rates prevalent prior to 1-6-1961 (irrespective of their pay) was Rs 3 per day

(b) and (c) Under the overtime allowance Scheme introduced from 1-6-61, the quantum of allowance paid is directly related to the hours of overtime actually put in. In the case of Parliament Assistants this scheme was not found practicable because of difficulties in certifying the actual hours worked from day to day. The special allowance sanctioned to them is paid at a flat rate per day as was the position prior to 1-6-61

Parliament Assistants

4759 Shri Molahu Prasad

Shri Rabi Ray.

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4055 on the 1st September, 1966 and state the nature of special work being done by the Parliament Assistants, for which they are given special allowance?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). Parliament Assistants are engaged on Parliament work such as that relating to Questions, preparation of pads for the Minister, attendance in Official gallery, etc. They have also to receive papers at their residence and attend to them immediately where necessary. The special allowance is

granted in consideration of the arduous nature of their duties and the long hours of work they have to put in during Parliament Sessions.

Parliament Assistants

4760. **Shri Molalka Prasad:**

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Mahara Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4055 on the 1st September, 1986 and state:

(a) the practical difficulties as a result of which the Parliament Assistants were allowed a special allowance in lieu of overtime allowance;

(b) the reasons for enhancing the daily allowance from Rs. 3 a day to Rs. 4 per day, specially when the rate of overtime allowance admissible to other Government employees has been substantially reduced;

(c) whether the above increase is in conformity with the policy of Government to minimize the expenditure; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the expenditure on this account?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the session their hours of work in the office are indefinite; they have in addition to attend to official work at their residences. Thus, the quantum of overtime work put in by them cannot be precisely determined, or certified by the competent authority in accordance with the prescribed instructions.

(b) to (d). As the overtime rates for all other office staff had been increased, the rate of special allowance admissible to Assistants was enhanced to Rs. 4 per day in 1984. The rates of overtime allowance for office staff were reduced as a measure of economy w.e.f. 1-1-1986. A corresponding reduction in the special allowance admissible to Parliament Assistants was not considered justified since the existing

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rates were not found excessive compared even to the reduced rates of overtime allowance admissible for office staff.

वित्त भंगालय के प्रशासन-प्रबाग में हिन्दी में काम किया जाना

4761. **Shri Morarji Prasad:**

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Bhairav Singh Bhagat:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्त के भंगालय के प्रशासन-प्रबाग में कितने भनुभागों में काम मूलत हिन्दी में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा मूलत हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये दस्तावेजों का अंग्रेजी में भनुवाद मानने की उच्चाधिकारियों की प्रवृत्ति के कारण हिन्दी के प्रयोग में मुख्य वादा उत्पन्न हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त बाबा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यबाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

उप-प्रबन्ध भंगी तथा वित्त भंगी (बी मोरारजी बेसाई): (क) एक।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Study Team on Public Undertakings

4762. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study team on Public Undertakings was appointed to examine the workings of the public undertakings;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its reports to Government; and

(c) if so, the findings of the study team to improve the working of the public sector undertakings?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Manufacture of Sandal Soap

4763. Shri Atam Dass: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made by the Mysore Government to manufacture the famous 'Sandal Soap' in Great Britain,

(b) whether the Central Government have been approached in this regard, and

(c) 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 Raghuramaiah): (a) Information is being obtained from the Government of Mysore and it will be laid on the table of the house when received

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में तिचाई और विषूत योजनाएँ

4764. श्री नाथ राम अहिरवार: क्या तिचाई और विषूत मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की तिचाई और विषूत सम्बन्धी कितनी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उनका औरा क्या है,

(ख) उत्तर पर विचार करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार और कितना समय लेती; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे तथा बाढ़ की हिताती को ज्ञान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इन वीजनामों के बारे में जीप्र निर्णय करेगी?

तिचाई व विषूत योजना (को. को. दर्शन राज): (क) तीव्रती योजना में सम्मिलित तिचाई व विषूती की स्कीमों में से 452 लाख रुपये की अनुमति लागत की हार्फ़ विकास (सिंध अपवर्तन स्कीम) ही एक ऐसी स्कीम है जो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए पहीं हुई है। छेदन कार्य सम्बन्धी कुछ जानकारी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मानी गई है।

चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कई स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव रखा है किन्तु किन स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है इस सम्बन्ध में सही स्थिति का तभी पता लगेगा जब चौथी योजना प्रान्तिक रूप से तैयार हो जायेगी।

(ख) भार (ग) चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमों की शीघ्र तकनीकी जाव के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार भरपूर कोशिश करेगी। सूखा तथा अकालग्रस्त लोकों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली स्कीमों को अन्य स्कीमों की अपेक्षा प्रारंभिकता दी जायेगी।

Per Capita Amount Granted Under Family Planning Scheme

4765. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) the per capita amount granted under the Family Planning Scheme during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether any discrimination is made in granting per capita amount for rural and urban areas, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The estimated per capita expenditure on Family Planning Scheme during 1965-66 and 1966-67 was as follows:-

1965-66 : Rs 0.24

1966-67 : Rs. 0.27

(b) No. Actually grants are made on the basis of Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

सामीक्षा द्वारा वर्तोंमान के अस्तित्वमा प्रवाह

4768. श्री ईश्वर रेही : क्या विस अंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्व-संसद द्वारा परियोजना के अंतर्गत 90 करोड़ की सहायता का जो बचत दिया गया था, उसमें से कितनी सहायता अब तक प्राप्त हो चकी है; और

(क) इस वर्ष कुल कितनी राशि की न्हायता मिलने की आशा है और इसके कब तक मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (मी) भोरात्तरी देसाई) : (क) और (छ). भारत सहायता संघ (एड इंडिया कासिसियम) की 4 अप्रैल से 6 अप्रैल, 1967 तक पेंगिस में जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें संघ ने 1967-68 के सम्बन्ध में सहायता की, भारत की कुछ आवश्यकताओं की समीक्षा करने के बाद धनपत्र यह चिकार स्विर किया कि भारतोंन के प्रयोगन के लिये, गैर-प्रयोगना सहायता के रूप में दी जाने वाली नयी सहायता के लिये आदि सहायता सहित लागत 130.00 करोड़ डालर का लक्ष्य उत्तित है। इसमें से, आदि और सम्बद्ध सहायता को छोड़ कर, जो गैर-प्रयोगना सहायता ही होती है, रखरखाव सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए 1967-68 में 90 करोड़ डालर की सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। संघ के सदस्य देशों में से प्रत्येक देश के अंशदान की रकम उन देशों में आवश्यक वैधानिक शीर सरकारी कार्रवाई पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही बदामी आवश्यकी जैकिन कुछ देशों ने उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य में अपने अंशदान के एक भाग की बोलचाल पहले ही कर दी है जिसका व्योरा नीचे किया गया है :

१० कर्नाटक में 460 साल प्रवर्तीकी डाल्टरों
के मूल्य की जाव सहायता दी है। इसके
लिए, कर्नाटक में भारत द्वारा उत्तर प्रवासी
जैसे वर्षों लाना चाहिए ।

के नियमन की वापसी को 31 नवंबर, 1966 तक
स्वीकृत करना भी स्वीकृत कर दिया है।
कनाडा ने 1958 के नेहू बूज के सम्बन्ध में
भारत द्वारा 1967-68 में देय 12 लाख
मरमीकी डालरों की वापसी भी रद्द करने की
घोषणा की है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के साथ पी एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत 999 लाख डालर के मूल्य का 15 लाख मेट्रिक टन अनाज दिये जाने के लिये एक करार किया गया है । यह लाल सहायता का एक हिस्सा है जिसका मूल्य सहायता संच द्वारा बताये गये, 130 करोड़ डालर की सहायता के लक्ष्य में जामिल है ।

ब्रिटेन के साथ 70 लाख पौण्ड के एक गैर-प्रायोजना झटक के लिए एक करार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, ब्रिटेन ने भारत द्वारा इस समय ब्रिटेन को देय 115 लाख पौण्ड के झटक की वापसी से उसे क्षूट देना भंजर कर लिया है।

Petrol Filling Stations

4767. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol filling stations in India, company-wise;

(b) the details of the present distribution of petroleum products in the country and the percentage of the share of each company;

(c) whether any distributing company in the public sector has started operations and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the name of the place where a refinery with Russian collaboration has been set up whether it has begun production; and

(e) the extent to which our supplies of petroleum products from Arab countries were affected during the recent Arab-Israeli war?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and

Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiyah): (a) The number of Motor Spirit (petrol) and high speed diesel oil retail outlets as on 1-1-67 is as follows—

(1) Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited	3456
(2) Esso Standard Eastern Inc	1786
(3) Caltex (India) Limited	1362
(4) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1046
(5) Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd	220
(6) Assam Oil Company Limited	118
TOTAL	7988

(b) The distribution of bulk refined petroleum products in India is handled by the companies listed above. Certain other companies deal in lubricants, greases and specialities only. The percentage share of each company in the sale/consumption of all of the petroleum products including petrol in 1966 is shown below—

Burmah Shell	32.9%
Esso	22.1%
Caltex	9.4%
IOC	31.0%
AOC	3.0%
IBPC	1.2%
Others	0.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Oil Company (now Indian Oil Corporation Limited) started the distribution of petroleum products in September, 1960.

(d) A refinery each at Barauni in Bihar and at Koyali near Baroda in Gujarat, have been set up with Russian collaboration. Both of these are in production.

(e) Only crude oil is imported from Arab countries. The recent Arab-

Israel war has not affected these supplies.

Requirement of Paints and Varnishes

4768 Shri Vajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government makes purchases of all their requirements of paints and varnishes from the large scale units and not from the small scale units even though small scale units may offer to supply at low prices.

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage small scale units of paints and varnishes manufacturers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Purchases of paints and varnishes are made both from large scale units and small scale units

(b) and (c) Do not arise

दिल्ली में बाजार

4769 श्री राम चरण : क्या निर्वाचन आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में निकले तीन बड़ी में कितने बाजार बनाये गये और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यव हुआ,

(ख) उनमें दुकानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी दुकानें अनुसूचित व्यापारियों को व्यापार की गई?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपर्योगी (वी इकायत लिह) : (क) और

(ख) सभा पट्टा पर विवरण रखा जाएगा।

[प्रस्तावनय में रक्षा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—937/67]

(ग) दुकानें आवेदकों की जाति के आधार पर आवंटित नहीं की जाती। आरंभिक आवंटन पाल धनविधायियों तथा अन्य उपर्युक्त आवेदकों को इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि विभिन्न व्यापारों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित हो जाये। इसके बाद के रिक्त स्थान टैंडर हारा भरे जाते हैं। आवंटियों की जाति के विषय में सूचना एकत्र करने में पर्याप्त समय तथा अम लगेगा जो कि सूचना के उपयोग के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली से लोगों में आयकर की बकाया राशि

4770. श्री राम चरण : व्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य लेन के कितने अधिकारियों से आयकर की 50,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि बकाया है;

(ख) आयकर की यह बकाया राशि किन कारणों से बसूल नहीं की जा सकी; और

(ग) इन बकाया राशियों की बसूली के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उप-प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोटाराजी देसाई) : (क) 288।

(ख) संकेत में नीचे दिये गये कारणों से उपर्युक्त मामलों में कर की बसूली करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है:—

मांग के किसी घंटा के बारे में अपील की गई है, और आयकर अधिकारी अवधारणातों हारा बसूली की कार्यवाही पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

किन्हीं मामलों में, किस्तें भंगूर की गई हैं और भंगूर की गई किस्तों के अनुसार बसूलियों की जा रही है।

कम्पनियों के कुछ मामलों में, कम्पनी समाप्त कर भी गई है और समाप्त कर्तायों के कब्जे में अत्यल्प परिसम्पत्ति है, और इन परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य करदायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

कुछ मामलों में कर-निर्धारिती भारत छोड़ कर बले गये हैं अथवा लापता हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष तथा परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, कानून के अधीन उपलब्ध उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम हारा मध्य प्रदेश को छूपने

4771. श्री नीतिराज सिंह भोटाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधियों के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम ने मकान बनाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कितना ऋण दिया; और

(ख) जीवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपरोक्त काम के लिये कितना ऋण देने का विचार है?

उप-प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोटाराजी देसाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम हारा दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में दिये गये ऋणों की रकम नीचे दी गयी है। चूंकि जीवन बीमा निगम दूसरी योजना की अवधि में बनाया गया था, इसलिए पहली योजना के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते:—

(रकम—
साल अपर्याप्ती में)

दूसरी योजना की अवधि 181.10
तीसरी योजना की अवधि 305.85

इनके अलावा, तंसरी पक्षवर्षीय योजना की घटविं में 'अपना बर बनाइए' योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न बीमा-प्राप्तिहीनाको को मकान बनाने के लिए ९.३१ लाख रुपये के भूग्रंथ और मध्य प्रदेश इंडियन बोर्ड को ४० लाख रुपये के भूग्रंथ दिये गये हैं।

(ब) जीवी योजना के पहले वर्ष, अप्रैल १९६६-६७ में, नियम ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की मकानों सम्बन्धी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं के लिये ८५०० लाख रुपये के भूग्रंथ दिये। जीवी योजना की जैव घटविं में भूग्रंथी सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को भूग्रंथी प्रतिनिधि रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Lokur Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4772. Shri P. R. Thakur: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the Lokur Committee's suggestion that the migrant groups of tribals from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to other areas, particularly, as plantation workers, need not be scheduled, in contrary to the specific recommendation by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his eighth report,

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a systematic and detailed survey to substantiate the Labour Committee's observation that these migrants have tended to lose their tribal characteristics and improve their economic condition, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) Apparently, there is no basic contradiction, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended that migrant groups should be recognised as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as the case may be in the States to which they had migrated, at least for one generation. The bulk

of plantation labour migrated to other States several generations ago.

(b) and (c). The whole question of revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is now under consideration. Final decisions in the matter will be taken after considering all aspects of the matter.

दिल्ली में चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

4773. श्री राज तिंह अवरकाल :

श्री हुक्मन बम्ब कल्याण :

श्री यशवन्त तिंह कुमाराह :

क्षा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजधानी में ऐसे कितने स्कूल हैं जिनमें चिकित्सा शास्त्र पढ़ाया जाता है और नहीं, अण्डार-रक्षण (स्टोरकीपिंग) तथा भोजनयोजन (दिस्पेंसिंग) के व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है,

(ख) उनमें से पृथक्-पृथक् सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूल कितने हैं,

(ग) पिछले नीन वर्षों में कितन व्यक्तिया न प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया तथा क्या उन सब को दिल्ली में राजगार मिल गया है, और

(घ) पिछले नीन वर्षों में गैर-मार्गार्ग चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण बेन्द्रों का कितनी सरकारी महायाना दी गई?

क्षा स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति बन्द्रेश्वर) : (क) द्वारा (ख). दिल्ली में कोई मेडिकल स्कूल नहीं।

चिकित्सा तथा परा-चिकित्सा शास्त्रों में प्रशिक्षण ११ सरकारी तथा सरकार सहायित संस्थानों में दिया जाता है। कोई निवी संस्थान चिकित्सा शास्त्र में प्रशिक्षण नहीं देता।

नियम का प्रशिक्षण १४ संस्थानों में दिया जाता है। इनमें से ११ संस्थान सरकारी

ही और 6 प्राइवेट।

डिस्ट्रीब्युशन भारती प्रशिक्षण का एक बंग है। इसके प्रशिक्षण को व्यवस्था केवल एक सरकारी संस्थान में ही है।

भारत-रक्षण में प्रशिक्षण दे रहे संस्थानों की संख्या के बारे में इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में चिकित्सा बास्टों में जिसमें भारत-रक्षण और डिस्ट्रीब्युशन भी सम्मिलित है, कितने अधिकारियों को अनियंत्रित किया गया तथा कितनों का दिल्ली में रोजगार दिया गया इस सम्बन्ध में भी इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक नियंत्रण का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले तीन वर्षों में 1247 नसे प्रशिक्षण की गई तथा उनमें से 418 नसों को दिल्ली में रोजगार दिया गया है।

(घ) सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में सरकारी सहायता केवल उन्हीं केन्द्रों को दी जाती है जो नमिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में 6 नसे-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को 6,73,814 रुपये की एक धनराशि दी गई है।

Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

4774. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri R. Barua:

Dr. Sushila Nayar:

Shrimati Savitri Shyam:

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:

Shri S. Kandappan:

Shri S. C. Chittibabu:

Shri Ramabhadra Naidu:

Shri Swaminathan:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras has now unsold products valued at over Rs. 55 lakhs while the total sales

since its inception have brought in only Rs. 2 lakhs and there is practically no demand for its products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). The total net stock of surgical instruments with the surgical instruments plant, Madras was of the value of about Rs. 38 lakhs as at the end of May 1967. The total sales till the end of May, 67 amount to about Rs. 3 lakhs. But the management of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are making vigorous efforts to improve sales and bulk orders are at present under negotiation.

Statues of Patriots and Leaders in Delhi

4775. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 509 on the 24th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of national leaders whose status are proposed to be installed,

(b) whether the sites for installation of status of national leaders have been selected, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). Government do not initiate proposals for the erection of statues at public expense. Such proposals have to be sponsored by municipal bodies, non-Government organisations or individuals who have to bear all expenses in this regard.

The question of selection of suitable sites in the capital for the installation of statues of leaders is under the consideration of Government.

Legalisation of Abortion

4776. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposed legislation to legalise abortion in India, and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed measures and the time likely to be taken for the enactment of the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. The views of the State Governments have been invited in the matter

(b) Does not arise

Social Control on Commercial Banks

4777. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**

Shri Shri Chand Goel.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri Sradhakar Supakar.

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Vasudevan Nair

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Hardayal Devgun

Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government called a Conference of top executives of the Scheduled Banks and the Reserve Bank of India in Delhi on the 18th June, 1967 to discuss measures for bringing commercial banks under effective social control,

(b) if so, the broad details of the decisions taken at the conference, and

(c) the action being taken to implement them?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The meeting was called to discuss possibilities of improving the working of the banking system with a view to making it more responsive to the requirements of agriculture and small scale industries

The discussions were exploratory in nature and no specific decisions were reached.

Financial Assistance Sought by Punjab for Agriculture

4778. **Shri Shri Chand Goel:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Punjab Minister for Excise and Taxation to the effect that if Centre gave his Ministry Rs 50 crores assistance for Agriculture, Punjab would be in a position to cover the whole deficit for wheat in the country,

(b) if so whether Centre has had any dialogue with the Punjab Government on this issue, and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Sundarban Development Scheme

4779. **Shri P. R. Thakur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Central Government have accepted the Sundarban Development Scheme of the West Bengal Government,

(b) if so, the broad details thereof,

(c) whether the scheme is being taken up during the Fourth Plan period, and

(d) whether rehabilitation of suitable displaced persons from East Pakistan is envisaged in the scheme?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals, and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The scheme is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise at this stage

Credit Facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Agriculturists

4780. Shri P. R. Thakur. Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5525 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government's commitment to create a different pattern of credit institutions for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists has now been fulfilled;

(b) if so the details of the scheme and the progress thereof in the various States, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha) (a) As stated earlier in reply to the question answered on 12th May, 1966, necessary instructions in regard to the Co-operative Programmes for Scheduled Tribes have already been issued

Since the Scheduled Caste agriculturists are not concentrated in well defined areas like the Scheduled Tribes but are mixed with the rest of the community, it has, not been considered feasible to form separate Societies for them. Their interests are intended to be covered by suitable relaxation, where necessary, of the regulations governing Service Co-operatives in the general sector

(b) A provision of Rs 160 lakhs has been made for Co-operative Programme for Scheduled Tribes in each T D Block for organising the following types of Co-operatives—

- (i) Service Co-operatives;
- (ii) Primary Marketing Co-operatives;
- (iii) Forest Labour Co-operatives; and
- (iv) Labour Contract and Construction Co-operatives.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacturers of Clinical Thermometers

4781. Shri S. K. Tapurish:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

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

(a) the number of factories manufacturing clinical thermometers,

(b) the number of thermometers manufactured year-wise during the last three years,

(c) whether these manufacturers have repeatedly refused to get the ISI mark for their products, and

(d) the steps which Government have taken to make the ISI marking compulsory?

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

(a) and (b) Three factories manufacturing clinical thermometers are registered under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. These factories have reported production during the last three years as follows—

Year	Nos in lakhs
1964	13.15
1965	15.16
1966	11.73

In addition to these three firms, there are about 20 manufacturers in the Small Scale Sector. The figures of their production are not available

(c) Standards for thermometers were published by the ISI in 1965 and so far no manufacturer has taken the ISI certification mark. It is not mandatory on the part of manufacturers to obtain the ISI certification mark. At present the manufacture of thermometers is not regulated under any Central legislation. It is, however, understood that a few manufacturers have now applied to the ISI for the certification mark.

(d) A proposal is being considered for amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 whereby clinical thermometers not bearing ISI certification mark will be subject to licensing in accordance with the provisions of the said rules.

मंत्री ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मंत्री मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4782. श्री रमेश रित्त हास्ती :
श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कच्छाय :
श्री लिलाल शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मंत्री मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, के बीच एक नियिन शास्त्रीय कारपोरेशन करार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उहे किस आधार पर साझेदार मानती है और किम आधार पर उन्हे वहे बड़े ठेके दिये जाते हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी मत है कि सरकार द्वारा ठेके वास्तव में मैमर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड को दिये जाते हैं और वाद में विभी युक्त द्वारा ये ठेके इन दोनों कर्मों की साझी कर्म को आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारबी देशर्ही) : (क) कुछ ठेके के मामले में मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड तथा ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के बीच साझेदारी के नियिन करार है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) टैकर तो मैसर्स ईंडोनीज लिमिटेड द्वारा भी दिये जाते हैं, टैकर भंडूर हो जाने पर ठेकों का काम साझेदारों द्वारा किया जाता है। सावकर के दृष्टिकोण से ऐसी प्रणाली में कोई अनियमितता नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

मंत्री जे० पी० एच संत, बम्बई का जवाब :

4783. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कच्छाय :
श्री रमेश रित्त हास्ती :
श्री लिलाल शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 196 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई की मैसर्स जे० पी० एच संन्यासार कर्म के मामले की, जिस में कभी आयकर नहीं दिया है तथा जिस की विद्यमानता और लाखों रुपये के व्यापार का पता भी मैसर्स एंड नियन्ट न टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई के हिसाब-किताब से लग जाता है, जाच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि 'ग', तो इस का व्योरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जाच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारबी देशर्ही) : (क) तथा (ख). मैसर्स जे० पी० एच संन्यास के कर-निर्वाचन की कार्यवाही कर-निर्वाचन वर्ष 1962-63 तक के लिए पूरी हो गयी है तथा निवारिती पर लगाया गया कर उत्तरे बढ़ा कर

दिला है। हिंसाक्रियाएँ की शब्द तक की यही छान-बीन से यह चला है कि ऐसही शोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, के वही जातीयों में जारी, 1964 में ऐसही थे। १०० एक लाख से १६,२५४ लाख के बाल की आरीद वर्ष है। ये आरीदारियाँ कर-निर्धारण वर्ष १९६५-६६ के प्रातर्वात आती हैं, जिसके कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है।

(ग) आका है कि छान-बीन दिसम्बर, १९६७ के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

मैसर्स शोरियन्टल टिम्बर, ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा देव आयकर का निर्धारण

4784. यी राम मोपाल जालवाले :

यी हुकम बन्द काव्याय :

यी रघुवीर तिह जालवी :

यी शिवकुमार जालवी :

यी अगन्नाम राम जोली :

क्या वित मवी २४ नवम्बर, १९६६ के प्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २३४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स शोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा एक दूसरी कम्पनी के साथ साझीदार बन कर हैं इन्हीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रानी और हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स, कारपोरेशन, उटकमड से लिये गये १.२ करोड़ रुपये के ठेके के सम्बन्ध में उस पर १९६३-६४ से लेकर आज तक के आयकर निर्धारण के बाबले के बारे में इस भीज जांच पूरी हो गई है,

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

उप-प्रबाल लंबी जाजा वित लंबी (यी नोटरली देखाई) : (क) यी, नहीं :

(ब) उकाल ही नहीं उकाल :

(ग) वित्त तथा दूसरा जांच-प्रबाल की आवश्यकता होती है जिसमें सभी जागता है।

मैसर्स शोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैसर्स लिमिटेड, दम्भई

4785. यी राम बोपाल जालवाले :

यी हुकम बन्द काव्याय :

यी रघुवीर तिह जालवी :

यी शिवकुमार जालवी :

यी अगन्नाम राम जोली :

क्या वित मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स शोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड बन्धई, के साझेदारी के जातीयों की विकल्प आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है जब कि ये दोनों लिमिटेड फर्में हैं तथा इस आशय का संकेत वर्ष १९६५-६६ के लिये मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड के सतुलन-पत्र में भी मिलता है,

(ब) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उप-प्रबाल लंबी तथा वित लंबी (यी नोटरली देखाई) : (क) मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्स शोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की संयुक्त आपार साझेदारी के हिंसाक्रियावाली की लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है। कम्पनी कानून के अन्तीम, संयुक्त आपार साझेदारी के हिंसाक्रियावाली की

लेका-परीक्षा करना आवश्यक नहीं है, और सामेश्वर लिमिटेड कम्पनिया ही क्यों न हो ।

(क) तथा (ग) ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

बम्बई में आयकर विभाग के कर्मचारी

4786. श्री राम गोपाल शालादते :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षायाः

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री स्वतंत्र तिंह कोठारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारावित प्रश्न संख्या 2280 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई, के आय कर विभाग में बहुत से ऐसे अधिकारी हैं, जो गत 8-9 वर्षों से बम्बई में ही काम करे रहे हैं,

(क) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि सामान्यतया 3 अधिकारी 4 वर्षों तक एक स्थान पर काम करने के बाद अधिकारियों का तबादला कर दिया जाता है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कार्य-वाही की जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(क) श्रेणी-I के अधिकारियों को, एक ही आयुक्त के कार्य-सेवा में 5 से 6 वर्षों की सेवा के बाद, सेवा की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है । स्थानान्तरण का निर्णयकर्ता आयुक्त का कार्य-सेवा है, न कि वह स्टेशन जहां अधिकारी कार्य करता है । किसी अधिकारी को एक ही परिमण्डल में 3 या 4 वर्षों से अधिक नहीं रखा जाता । श्रेणी-II के अधिकारियों

को एक ही आयुक्त के कार्य-सेवा से आय-तौर पर स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाता ।

(ग) जो अधिकारी किसी आयुक्त के कार्य-सेवा में वर्षों की निर्धारित सम्या तक कार्य कर सकते हैं उन्हे स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही अप्रैल, मई में वार्षिक स्थानान्तरणों के समय की जाती है ।

बम्बई के एक दलाल के पास से पकड़ गये काले धन के दस्तावेज़

4787. श्री राम गोपाल शालादते :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षायाः

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारावित प्रश्न संख्या 1134 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई ने एक दलाल श्री ज्यालादत भूत के पास काले धन के बारे में पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों की इस बीच जाच कर ली गई है,

(क) यदि हा, तो इन दस्तावेजों में कितनी धनराशि का व्यौदा है और इम मामले में कितने व्यक्ति सम्बन्धित थे, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन दस्तावेजों की जाच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जी हा ।

(क) दस्तावेजों से मालूम होता है कि 55-81 लाख रुपयों का सम्बन्ध 87 व्यक्तियों से है । इस प्रश्न की जांच पदलाल की जा रही है कि क्या इस रकम का कुछ धर्म लेखा-जाह्य धन के रूप में है और क्या लेखा-

वाह्य घन इन 67 व्यक्तियों का है और यदि हैं तो किस सीमा तक हैं।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Houses for Low-Income Groups

4788. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new houses built for low income and middle income groups in India during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the backlog of houses at the end of First, Second and Third plans; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to promote housing construction for these groups in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) About two lakh housing units are estimated to have been provided during the Third Plan period under the various social housing schemes of this Ministry, which are all meant for persons of low and middle income groups

(b) Reliable data in regard to the shortage of houses at the end of the First Five Year Plan is not available. The housing shortage at the end of the Second and Third Five Year Plans is estimated to be 660 lakh and 741 lakh units, respectively. These figures include about 527 lakh kachha houses, which need replacement.

(c) Efforts are being made to give a higher priority to housing and to provide more funds for it in the Fourth Plan period.

Pure Endowment Assurance Schemes

4789. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pure Endowment Assurance Scheme has very little of the elements of life insurance and is largely utilized by

moneyed people for objectives other than that of life insurance; and

(b) if so, whether the matter of income tax exemption under such scheme will be re-examined?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Although Pure Endowment Policies of the L.I.C. do not offer protection against early death, they are, both traditionally and legally, an accepted part of life insurance business.

With a view to preventing these policies being utilised to get unduly large tax concessions by resorting to early surrenders, the Corporation has imposed the following restrictions:

- (i) surrender values would be payable only after the expiry of at least 2 years from the date of payment of the first premium.
- (ii) No fresh policies under this Table would ordinarily be issued to a person who has surrendered a policy under that Table and time during the three years preceding.

(b) There is at present no proposal under consideration for re-examining the matter

Investment by L.I.C.

4790. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment of the Life Insurance Corporation in concerns controlled by the seventy-five top business houses mentioned by the Monopolies Commission; and

(b) what is the proportion of such investment to the total Life Insurance Corporation investment in the private sector?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The L.I.C.'s investment in companies belonging to the 75 top business houses on the 31st March 1966 and the total investments

on that date in the private sector were:—

	Rs. in lakhs	Face Value	Book Value
(i) Total investments in the 75 top business houses.	87,67.54	114,41.49	
(ii) Total investments of the LIC in the private sector	151,25.93	176,82.41	
(iii) Proportion of (i) to (ii)	57.96%	64.71%	

Symbol for Family Planning

4791. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether a new triangular shaped symbol has now been adopted for propagation of the Family Planning Programme,

(b) the reasons therefor and the expenditure incurred thereon throughout the country during the current year so far, and

(c) the total amount spent earlier on other symbols throughout the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. A red (vermillion) inverted equilateral triangle has been adopted as symbol for propagation of the Family Planning Programme

(b) This triangle serves as a distinctive symbol associated with family planning as a part of mass education effort throughout the country. It also helps the public to identify people and places connected with family planning services and supplies. The expenditure incurred on its painting and its printing by the various agencies throughout the country gets merged in their general publicity expenditure and no separate account thereon has been kept.

(c) No symbol was adopted earlier for family planning throughout the country. As such the question of incurring any expenditure thereon does not arise.

शिपुरा में सोनामूर सीमा पर सरकार आवाद

4792. की प्रकाशनीर जाली :

की राम गोपाल जालावासे :

की बलवत तिह जुमावाह

की रमेशीर तिह जाली :

की गिरकुमार जाली :

की हुकम जम्ब जालाय :

क्या विस मती यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिपुरा के सोनामूर सीमा जोड़ में से विभिन्न बस्तुएं चोरी छिपे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को हो जाती हैं,

(ल) क्या कुछ ऐसे मामलों का पता भी लगा है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे बन्द करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री (की नोटारी देसर्ट) : (क) शिपुरा में सोनामूर सीमा पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की दीवी के पासे व सुपारी जैसी कुछ बस्तुएं चोरी छिपे हो जाती हैं।

(ल) 1 जनवरी 1967 से 15 जून 1967 तक की अवधि में इस जोड़ में 28 मामलों में 20,000 रुपये ग्रूप का मामला चोरी छिपे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जाते हुए पकड़ा गया था।

(ग) सीमा सुल कार्डिनारिको तक इस जोड़ में तीनांत सीमा सुरक्षा सेनिकों और सरकार कर दिया गया है तथा उनको तस्कर दिरोड़ी डिपायी की कोड़ी कर करने का दार्त्तण हो दिया गया है।

Food Adulteration

4793. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Government measures and prevention of Food Adulteration Act, there is still food adulteration rampant in the country; and

(b) if so, how Government are planning to tackle it in the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. Even so, there is no denying the fact that there is still considerable food adulteration in the country.

(b) The following proposals are under consideration of Government to tackle the problem:—

(i) Establishment of a Central Unit in the Directorate General of Health Services and opening of three regional offices with its inspectorate staff and laboratory facilities.

(ii) delegation of powers of Food Inspectors to Deputy Superintendents of Police and Magistrates First Class;

(iii) strengthening of laboratory facilities by the State Governments; and

(iv) provision of Food Inspectors in urban areas in the proportion of 1 to 25,000 and authorisation of Health Inspectors in rural areas to function as Food Inspectors and provincialisation of the services in course of time.

LIC Loans for Construction of Houses in Goa

4794. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation advanced any loans in Goa for the construction of houses in urban areas during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) if so, the amount advanced and the number of houses which have been constructed through such loans so far;

(c) the number of applications for the loans for the construction of houses in Goa still pending and the amount involved therein; and

(d) the action taken to expedite their sanction?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While, during 1965-66 no loans were disbursed by the L.I.C. in Goa for the construction of houses in urban areas, in 1966-67 Rs. 1,17,000 were disbursed in respect of two houses which are nearing completion.

(c) and (d). One application for Rs. 1 lakh is under consideration by the Corporation.

दिल्ली में स्पिरिट के लिये लाइसेंस

4795. श्री प्रकाशनीरामानन्दी :

श्री रमेश चंद्र :

श्री आर्यन दत्त :

श्री शिव गुप्तारामानन्दी :

श्री विवेक दत्त तिहार गुप्ताह :

क्या दिल्ली में स्पिरिट के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में इस सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में स्पिरिट के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में इस सम्बन्ध में यह बिवाद की ओर सरकार का व्याप दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्यों हम स्पिरिट का व्याप लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हांसों

किया है और कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं,
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या
है?

द्वोलिन्य तथा रसायन और योजना
एवं सनातन विद्यालय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रमेश्या) (क) से (ग) जी नहीं।
यह जात हुआ है कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल,
दिल्ली में स्पिरिट की आयात के लिए एक
कम्पनी को दिये गये थोक साइरेस के बारे
में उनके व्यापार में लाये गये कुछ अरोपों पर
इस समय जाव कर रहे हैं। इस लिये केन्द्रीय
सरकार ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं
किया।

Nurses in Lady Hardinge Hospital

4796. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa Will
the Minister of Health and Family
Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Nursing
Sisters and Nursing Staff above the
rank of Nursing Sisters in the Lady
Hardinge Hospital New Delhi are get-
ting House Rent Allowance since
February, 1966.

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact
that the Staff Nurses of the same hos-
pital are not given the House Rent
allowance benefits,

(c) if so the reasons thereof,

(d) whether the Staff Nurses have
sent some representations against this
injustice, and

(e) the action Government propose
to take to redress the grievances of
the Staff Nurses?

The Minister of Health and Family
Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a)
Married Nursing Sisters at the Lady
Hardinge Medical College and Hos-
pital who are not provided with rent-
free hostel accommodation have been
allowed house rent allowance from
February, 1966.

The Nursing superintendent whose
post is above the rank of Nursing
Sisters, has been provided with rent-
free accommodation in the Hospital.
She is not allowed any house rent
allowance

(b) and (c) Unmarried Staff Nurses
are not allowed to stay outside the
hospital premises and are provided
with rent-free accommodation in the
hospital. They are not eligible for
any house rent allowance. Married
Staff Nurses, who have not been pro-
vided with rent-free accommodation
are, however, not permitted any
house rent allowance at present

(d) and (e) A representation has
been received from the Nursing staff
of the Lady Hardinge Medical College
and Hospital for being allowed the
benefits mentioned above. The matter
is under consideration

Water Supply in Moti Nagar

4797. Shri Ram Charan: Will the
Minister of Health and Family Plan-
ning be pleased to refer to the reply
given to Unstarred Question No 2810
on the 15th June 1967 and state the
date by which the work on laying the
main pipe line in New Moti Nagar,
New Delhi is likely to be started and
the time likely to be taken in its
completion?

The Minister of Health and Family
Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The
main pipe line has already been laid.
Some improvements have, however, to
be made in the internal mains by the
Slum Clearance Department of the
Delhi Municipal Corporation who ex-
pect to complete the work before the
commencement of the next Summer

Foreign Debts

4798. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the
Minister of Finance be pleased to
state:

(a) the total amount of foreign
debts that are to be paid back through
exports of Indian made goods; and

(b) the countries which have agreed to accept our goods towards the debts incurred and the break-up of the amounts?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The estimate of total amount of foreign debt to be paid back through export of Indian goods was Rs. 456.23 crores at the end of March, 1967.

(b) The countries that accept our goods towards the debt incurred are those with whom we have bilateral trade and payments agreements on rupee payment basis. The break-up of the amounts are as follows.

	(Rs Crores)
Czechoslovakia	32.92
Hungary	—
Poland	17.88
U.S.S.R.	386.07
Yugoslavia	19.36
	456.23

Plan of Himachal Pradesh

4798. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the redrafted Plan of Himachal Pradesh, Government after the merger of the New Hill areas from Punjab;

(b) if so, what is its size and what is the final decision for its sanctioned amount during the rest of the period, and

(c) the amount that has been sanctioned for the Annual Plan of 1967-68 and what was the amount sanctioned for later period of 1968-69 after the integration of the Punjab Hill Areas?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, 1202(A) LS—6.

Sir An outlay of Rs. 91.06 crores was proposed by Himachal Pradesh Administration for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Territory including the Hill Areas transferred from Punjab. The Fourth Five Year Plan has, however, yet to be finalised and no final decision regarding the Himachal Pradesh Plan has yet been taken.

(c) Against an outlay of Rs. 12.5 crores for 1966-67 the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1967-68 is Rs 17 crores.

Excise Duties on Hauk-Yarn

4801. **Shri M. S. Murti:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Nimbir:
Shri E. K. Nayakar:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of excise duties collected on Hauk-Yarn for the year 1966-67; and

(b) whether any relief is proposed to be given to handlooms for the year 1967-68?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is presumed that the expression "Hauk-Yarn" is a missprint for "Hank-Yarn." The total amount is—Rs. 1,02,70,000.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Fertiliser Plant in Coop. Sector

4802. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri P. N. Goliwala:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to set up a project in the co-operative sector for the manufacture of fertilizer in collaboration with the Japan Consulting Institute has been approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramniah): (a) and (b) In March 1965, a letter of intent was issued to Shri B. M. Gogte of M/s Gogte Salt & Chemicals, Bombay, for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of soda ash and ammonium chloride (a fertilizer) 60,000 tonnes each per annum subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The terms of foreign collaboration and arrangements for import of plant and machinery are settled to the satisfaction of Government, and
- (2) The cost of production of a unit of nitrogen compares favourably with the unit cost of nitrogen in urea form

The Government of India were advised in June, 1966 that it had been decided that the project would be undertaken by the Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd., in the cooperative sector, and that pending registration of the Co-operative Society, M/s Gogte Salt & Chemicals would continue to conduct negotiations and carry on correspondence relating to the project.

Government of Maharashtra have been requested to confirm that the above cooperative undertaking would be in a position to find the rupee finance for the project in question. Confirmation in this regard is still awaited from the State Government.

Government are also awaiting the foreign collaboration terms that the Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd have negotiated with the Japanese Party.

Refineries with Foreign Collaboration

4882. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on between the Indian Government and the Kuwait, Japanese and the American Oil Companies for starting Oil Refineries in India; and

(b) if so, on what terms and the response of the Indian Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramniah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Funds for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in Kerala

4884. Shri E. K. Nayyar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, the working group has suggested for water supply and drainage scheme in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period,

(b) whether Government have accepted the working group's suggestions, and

(c) if not, the reason therefor.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The working group has suggested an outlay of Rs 20 crores in respect of Kerala water supply and drainage schemes.

(b) After discussion with the State Government in November, 1966, the Planning Commission had agreed tentatively to a provision of Rs 11.50 crores for Kerala water supply Sanitation schemes.

(c) Does not arise

Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Delhi Unit

4886. Shri E. K. Nayyar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Namdeo:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Jyothirmay Bhau:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1823 on 8th June, 1967 regarding DDT Factory, Delhi and State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal utilisation of chlorine, a co-

product, continues to be an acute problem of the caustic soda industry in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by making firm commitments in placing orders for the plant, starting civil construction regarding the expansion of the Delhi Unit before making firm arrangements for the supply of chlorine, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. has forfeited the advantage it had over Delhi Cloth Mills in bargaining for a lower price of chlorine; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. receives chlorine at reasonable price from the Delhi Cloth Mills?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Disposal and utilisation of chlorine varies from region to region in the country depending on the installation of other chemical works to utilise chlorine.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to make such an inference. On the basis of quotations received from other suppliers of chlorine for the Delhi factory, Hindustan Insecticides Limited are satisfied that they have so far obtained a reasonable price from Delhi Cloth Mills. The fair price for the future will naturally be guided by the recommendations of the Tariff Commission which is presently enquiring into the cost structure of the domestic caustic soda-chlorine industry.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Delhi Unit

4807. Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 1822 on the 8th June, 1967 regarding Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of the Delhi Unit of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. by 1,400 tonnes per year of DDT has been included in the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Works Manager of Delhi Unit had suggested in April, 1964 while submitting his proposal for the expansion of HIL's activities in Fourth Plan, the installation of a caustic soda plant to meet the chlorine requirements; and

(c) if so, action taken on the suggestion and the reasons if the same has been rejected?

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

(b) Yes; but the suggestion was of a general nature and without supporting details.

(c) The suggestion was not pursued as subsequently the Committee of Directors and experts which examined the expansion programme of the Company made no recommendation in favour of a captive caustic soda plant.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

4808. Shri Nambiar:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1822 on 8th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Government have considered locating the expansion facilities of the Delhi Unit of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. near the source of cheap chlorine; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalih): (a) and (b) Besides cheap chlorine, there are several important factors that had to be taken into account while deciding the expansion of the Delhi Unit. The Committee of directors and experts which was appointed to examine the entire expansion programme of Hindustan Insecticides Limited during the Third and Fourth Plan periods has laid great emphasis on the future distribution pattern of DDT as the most important factor for deciding the location of expansion facilities. The committee recommended Delhi as the best location in the circumstances. Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

4809. Shri C. K. Chakrapani
 Shri Viswanatha Menon
 Shri A. K. Gopalan
 Shri P. Ramamurti
 Shri K. Anurudhan
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 1822 on the 8th June 1967 regarding Hindustan Insecticides Ltd and state

(a) whether it is a fact that chlorine is available under long term agreement for about Rs 100 per M tonne in Bombay region,

(b) whether Hindustan Insecticides Ltd has made any effort to secure its supplies of chlorine required for expansion from Bombay region, and

(c) if so the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd are considering an offer for supply of Chlorine ex-Bombay. The matter is still in the process of negotiations

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

4810. Shri P. Ramamurti:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
 Shri K. Anurudhan:
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No 1822 on 8th June 1967 regarding Hindustan Insecticides Ltd and state

(a) whether it is a fact that a caustic soda plant of about 25 m tonnes per day capacity would be required to meet the chlorine requirements of Delhi DDT factory of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd after its expansion,

(b) whether Government have ever considered the economics of setting up a caustic soda unit of this capacity by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd for meeting their requirements of chlorine, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalih) (a) No, a plant of only 20 tonnes capacity per day would be needed

(b) and (c) No A Committee of directors and experts which examined the expansion programme made no recommendation in favour of installation of a caustic soda plant by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd at Delhi to meet its own requirements of Chlorine

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

4811. Shri P. Ramamurti:
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:
 Shri K. Anurudhan:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1822 on 8th June, 1967 regarding Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. and state

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd has made any request to

the Delhi Cloth Mills for the supply of the additional quantity of chlorine required after expansion,

(b) if so, when this request was made and what was the tentative programme of supplies indicated to Delhi Cloth Mills,

(c) whether Delhi Cloth Mills has indicated their willingness to supply the additional quantities of chlorine as per programme and

(d) if so when they communicated their decision and the price quoted by them?

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

(b) A formal request for the supply of chlorine for the expansion project at Delhi was made by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd to Delhi Cloth Mills (Chemical Works) on 29-3-1963 and the tentative programme of supplies was indicated to begin in mid 1963

(c) and (d) The Delhi Cloth Mills confirmed in April 1963 that they would meet the additional requirements. No price was quoted

Waste of Gas

4813. Shri D. N. Patodia
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a good deal of consumable gas is being wasted for not utilizing it properly,

(b) if so how much money is likely to be earned annually in case the gas is utilized to its full capacity, and

(c) the steps taken to utilize the gas produced in Assam for domestic use?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramziah): (a) Some quantities of associated gas produced in Gujarat

by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and in Assam by Oil India Limited are being flared as the prospective consumers have not so far been able to lift the full quantity allocated to them. Ankleshwar gas has been allocated as follows

Uttaran Power Station	500,000	cubic meters da
Gujarat Fertilizer Project	300,000	do
Baroda Industries	110,000	do
Bongaigaon Municipal Corporation	50,000	do
Total	760,000	do

Uttaran Power Station has started lifting the full quantities allocated to it. Gujarat Fertilizer Project is lifting 100,000 cu.m. Oil India Limited has reserved the following quantities of associated gas in Assam—

Assam State Electricity Board	0 500	mcmd
Assam Gas Company	0 283	mcmd
Fertilizer Corporation of India	0 2264	mcmd
Total	1 0188	mcmd

(mcmd Million cubic metres per day)

Only 0 1132 million cubic metres per day are lifted by Assam State Electricity Board. The balance quantity of 0 9056 million cubic metres per day are flared. In addition, Assam Oil Company consumes 0 1698 to 0 1981 million cubic metres per day and 0 0283 million cubic metres per day are consumed by small consumers. Some quantities of butane/propane gas are also flared and/or used as refinery fuel in the refineries for want of cylinders and market facilities in the case of Barauni and Gujarat refineries and installation facilities in the case of Gauhati refinery.

(b) In Assam, if all the prospective consumers of natural gas take their full quota, the total extra income would be over Rs 60 lakhs per annum. In Gujarat, the amount of extra income cannot be estimated as the price of gas has not yet been fixed. The total extra income on account of

the bottling of the liquefied petroleum gas would be of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum.

(c) (i) At the request of the Assam Government, Oil India Limited have reserved 0.283 million cubic metres per day of gas for the Assam Gas Co. (owned by the Assam Government) for distribution to domestic and other consumers. The Assam Gas Co. was to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose, but there does not appear to be much progress in the matter. Oil India Limited has been pressing the Assam Gas Co. for lifting the quantities reserved by it.

(ii) So far as the LPG bottling in Assam is concerned, facilities for the production of 2500 tonnes per annum of LPG are being installed at the Gauhati refinery. The Indian Oil Corporation has also been making efforts to obtain the necessary cylinders for distribution to the domestic consumers in Assam.

Demand of Fertilisers

4815. Shri D. N. Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government apprehend any delay in achieving the production target of 2.5 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizers by the end of the Fourth Plan in view of the continuous delay in setting up of further fertilizers projects;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make up the loss in the remaining period; and

(c) in case of shortfall in the anticipated production, the manner in which Government propose to meet the demand of fertilizers and how foreign exchange is proposed to be obtained for such additional imports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) The production target tentatively fixed for the Fourth Plan is 2 million tonnes. Actual pro-

duction is likely to be somewhat lower because of the delays referred to.

(b) Even though efforts are being made to speed up the execution of approved projects, the tentative target is unlikely to be attained.

(c) The demand for fertilisers which cannot be met by indigenous production must be met by imports. The cost is expected to be met from foreign aid and free resources.

Polygons

4815. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between Polygons developed in Denmark and Loops used in India;

(b) whether Polygons are harmless in comparison to Loops; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to manufacture them in India?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A statement indicating the main difference between Lippes Loop and Polygons is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-938] 67.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research have just started a comparative study of the value of the two devices as well as certain other devices. The study so far done in Denmark is limited both in terms of women users and the period of use of the devices and it is too early to adjudicate the comparative merits and demerits of the two kinds of loop.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

भारतीय कार्यालयों को वातानुकूलित करने में हिता यथा व्यव

4816. श्री वहाराज तिह भारती :
की बोध्य व्यवस्था :

ओ गोलाह प्रताप :
ओ राम सेवक यादव .

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति यद्दो
वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों
को बातानुकूलित करने पर 1966-67 में
कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया,

(ख) उस अवधि में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के कमरे बातानुकूलित करने पर कूप
कितना धन व्यय किया गया, और

(ग) इस काम के लिये किन किन
कमरों को टेके दिये गये थे प्रथम यह काम
केन्द्रीय बोर्ड नियन्त्रण विभाग द्वारा किया
गया था ?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति बंचालय में
उपराज्यी (बी इकायात तिह) : (क) है
(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और
वहें ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर एवं वी
वारेंगी ।

टेलीफोन शुल्क

4617. बी भाहार ज सिंह भारती :
बी गोलाह प्रताप :
बी च० एच० पटेल :
बी राम सेवक यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्रित और मई 1967 के
वहीनों में विभिन्न मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों,
उपमंत्रियों तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के
निवास स्थानों पर लगे सरकारी टेलीफोन
पर कुल कितना टेलीफोन शुल्क आया;
और

(ख) इससे पहले के दो महीनों के
टेलीफोन शुल्क की तुलना में यह राशि कितनी
अधिक है ?

उप-बचाव बंधी तथा वित्त बंधी (बी
गोलाह बी देसाई) : (क) और (ख)
सम्बन्धित बदलाव विभागों से दूसरा
इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही
बचा की देव पर एवं दी जायेगी ।

तीनमूर्ति भवन

4819. बी च० एच० पटेल :
बी भाहार ज सिंह भारती :
बी गोलाह प्रताप :
बी रामसेवक यादव :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति यद्दो
वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) तीन मूर्ति भवन का अनुगमित
आवार मूल्य क्या है,

(ख) यह भवन कितने एकड़ चूपि में
बना हुआ है;

(ग) इसमें रहने का कुल कितना
स्थान है;

(घ) इस समय इसका कितने इकार
उपयोग किया जा रहा है,

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय निवास-
स्थान की कमी होने के तथ्य को देखते हुए
क्या सरकार का विचार तीन मूर्ति भवन को
पिछायासी प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाने
का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति बंचालय में
उपराज्यी (बी इकायात तिह) : (क) तीन-
मूर्ति भवन के प्राहोते में स्थित सप्तरि का
पुस्तक-मूल्य (बुक बेल्य) 13,77,401
रुपये है ।

(ख) बू म-बेल्यल 44 74 एकड़
है ।

(ग) रिहायशी वास में (i) मुक्त अवन, (ii) पुराना नियन्त्रक का रायालिय, (iii) उन्न-अधीक्षक पुस्लिस (डॉ एम० शी०) का छोटा मदान तथा (iv) नौकरों के क्लाउटरों के दो ब्लाक शामिल हैं।

(ब) अब तुम बिंदु विभाग उपयोग व्यंजित करना चाहते हो। पुराना अवन वे हैं जो वे हैं जो वे हैं कार्यालय एवं आधूनिक भारतीय इतिहास के अनुसंधान के लिए प्रस्तावित बन्द के पुस्तकालय, अधिक्षेखानार तथा भौतिक इतिहास वे अनुभागों—ने निए किया जा रहा है। अनुभागी वास का उपयोग नेहरू व्यूचियम तथा पुस्तकालय के कर्मचारियों ने लिए किया जा रहा है या अधिक्षेखान नौकरों के क्लाउटरों में प्रवाना मरी-भवन तथा भरवारी आतिथ्य सगठन (वर्कमेट हार्टेलस्टी आर्थनाइजेशन) से सबढ़ कर्मचारों, स्नाफ कार ड्राइवर, आदि रहे हैं।

(क) इस अवन को किसी भी बैंक-स्प्रिंग उपयोग के लिए करने वा इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(च) इस प्रश्न के भाग (च) में जैसा बताया गया है उसी ने अनुसार इस समय इस अवन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। यू-वियम में प्रति दिन बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दर्जन आते हैं, एवं ग्राह छल्ड्यों के दिन यह संख्या 5000 तक पहुच जाती है।

विल्ली में गगन-बुम्बी अवन :

4820. श्री जे० एव० पटेल :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री शोल्हु प्रसाद :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मरी वह बनाने की कृपा करें कि-

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नई विल्ली में प्रूसा रोड तथा रामकृष्णपुरम में गगन-बुम्बी अवन बनाने का है, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो क्या विल्ली में गगन-बुम्बी अवनों का निर्माण करने से पहले सरकार ने भूमिगत जल के स्तर को ध्यान में रखा है?

निर्माण, आवास पूर्ति मंत्रालय से उपर्याप्ती (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ब) प्रूसा रोड तथा रामकृष्णपुरम के जिला केन्द्रों (डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर्स) । गगन-बुम्बी अवन बनाने का सरकार का काई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी यह प्रस्ताव है कि इन जिलों ने इन जिलों के मास्टर प्लान/जोनल प्लान के अनुसार उन दो को बहुमतिले अवन बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये। भूमिगत जल के स्तर की समस्या को सरकार ने ध्यान में रखा है। यह विशेष प्रकार की न वा ऐसे कि रैपट अथवा पाइल के द्वारा सुलभार्ड जा सकती है। बम्बई नद्या कल ता में जहां पानी के स्तर की ऊचाई नियन्त्री से अधिक है, उन अवन बनाये गये हैं तथा बनाये जा रहे हैं।

सरकारी बस्तियों में जल सम्भरण

4821. श्री जे० एव० पटेल :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री शोल्हु प्रसाद :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मरी यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई विल्ली की कुछ सरकारी बस्तियों में जल सम्भरण सारा दिन होता रहा है, परन्तु कुछ अन्य सरकारी बस्तियों में दिन में कुछ घटे ही पानी भारता है,

(ब) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी सरकारी बस्तियों में सारा दिन जल का सम्भरण बनाये रखने का है?

विषय, आवास तथा पूर्ति बंशालय में उपलब्धी (जी इकबाल तिह) : (क) और (ब) जी है। इसका कारण यह है कि इस समय जो पानी उपलब्ध है वह, विशेष रूप से गंभीर, सभी की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। अतएव दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने, जो कि साफ पानी की सप्लाई के लिए उपलब्धी है, नियमित खेतों कुछ भट्टो के लिए पानी की सप्लाई सीमित/नियंत्रित कर दी है। कुछ बस्तियों में जिनकी स्थिति कठवाई आदि अनुकूल है, पानी की सप्लाई चौदोसी घटा रहती है।

(ग) सरकार स्थानीय निकायों पर और डाल रही है कि वे पानी की संतुलितताकी सभी सरकारी बस्तियों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके।

Investment in Public Sector in Rajasthan

4822. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount invested in the public sector in Rajasthan, and
- (b) its proportion to the all-India average with regard to investments in other States?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Azoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The per capita expenditure under three Five Year Plans in Rajasthan amounted to Rs 184 against all India average per capita expenditure of Rs 175.

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan

4823. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance (loan, subsidy etc.) given to the Rajasthan State so far, Plan-wise and the assistance proposed to be given in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned to Rajasthan State for the First, Second and Third Plan was of the order of Rs 60 crores, Rs 59 crores and Rs 162 crores respectively.

The Central assistance for the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, for the year 1966-67 Central assistance to the extent of Rs 40.54 crores was given, for 1967-68, an amount of Rs 39 crores has been agreed to.

Road Rollers Deal

4824. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation had been asked to investigate into the various allegations in connection with the supply of road rollers by the United Provinces Commercial Corporation,

(b) whether the CBI had completed its investigation and submitted any report to Government,

- (c) if so, the findings thereof, and
- (d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Agencies for Distribution of Oil in the Private Sector

4825. Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

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

(a) whether Government have laid down definite guide-lines in regard to the granting of Agencies for distribution of petroleum and allied products produced in the public sector.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and
 (c) if not, whether Government propose to lay down guide-lines for future transaction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Zaghuramaiah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The grant of agencies for the distribution of petroleum products produced in the public sector is the responsibility of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Since the work has been and continues to be discharged in a satisfactory manner, Government do not consider it necessary to lay down guide-lines as suggested.

Cosmetics

4826. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri P. N. Solanki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the cosmetics sold in the market are sub-standard and are injurious to health;
 (b) whether it is also a fact that it has been found that Kajal sold in the market is nothing but soot of burnt rubber and that bee wax coated with textile dyes is being sold as lip-sticks; and
 (c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There is no evidence to warrant the conclusion that most of the cosmetics sold in the market are substandard and are injurious to health.

(b) The enquiries made from the State Governments, who are responsible for the enforcement of the provisions relating to the manufacture, sale and distribution of cosmetics under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, reveal that they have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Accommodation for Government Employees

4827. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government servants are waiting for the allotment of quarters of their own class;
 (b) what is the position with regard to the 'priority date' at which allotments in various classes stand; and
 (c) the steps which are being taken to remove the gaps in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-938/67].

(c) Due to financial stringency, it is not possible to undertake construction of new residential units on a large scale. However, construction work on 3,612 quarters is in progress and subject to the availability of funds, it is proposed to take up construction of another 3,324 residential units during the year 1967-68.

Incurable Diseases

4828. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of persons in India who are suffering from certain incurable diseases;
 (b) whether any statistics about them are available, if so, details thereof;
 (c) whether there are any plans for seeking the assistance of the World Health Organisation for rendering better medical aid from countries where such facilities are available; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No statistics regarding the persons suffering from incurable diseases are available with Government

(c) No. The World Health Organisation assists preventive and not curative projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Rate Contract

4829. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

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

(a) what is the normal procedure for concluding rate contracts and running contracts in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) how many firms which are unregistered or untried and registered were given contracts above Rs 400,000 during the year 1966-67;

(c) how many such firms, which were utilizing the industrial licence, or assistance from the Government, quoted for advertised tender enquiries for concluding rate, running contracts by Director-General of Supplies and Disposals and how many of such firms secured orders against rate and running contracts;

(d) whether it is a fact that a rate contract for serge for Class IV employees was concluded with an unregistered firm with a limited capacity and if so, what factors were responsible for such deviation in the normal policy;

(e) whether it is a fact that a firm was ignored for a rate contract of designed and plain carpet on the ground that the firm is unregistered and untried; and

(f) if so, the reason for this discriminatory treatment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The procedure

of inviting open tenders is followed. The rate and running contracts are normally placed only on the registered and established firms which are capable of supplying the stores required. However, with a view to establishing additional/alternative sources of supply, competitive and acceptable offers received from unregistered and untried firms against the tender enquiries may also be utilised for placement of ad-hoc/trial orders if found necessary.

(b) The number of such firms on whom rate and running contracts above Rs 400,000 were placed during 1966-67 is as under:

Unregistered & Untried firms	12
Unregistered but tried firms	18
Registered firms	14

(c) Such statistics are not maintained by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(d) Consistent with the policy explained in reply to part (a) above, a parallel rate contract was concluded with an Unregistered but tried firm for Serge Ordinary Dark Blue, as its rates were the lowest acceptable. It was an established supplier in the past and its performance was satisfactory. There was no deviation from the normal policy.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The action taken was in accordance with the normal policy as stated in reply to part (a) above, and no discriminatory treatment was, therefore, involved.

धन्यवाद आदित्य तथा धन्यवाद आदित्य
आदित्य

4830. श्री भारत तिह चौहान
श्री हुकम चन्द बहादुर 3
श्री स्वतान्त्र तिह कोठारी 3

(बी) क्या सिंह प्रधानमंत्री :
बी शोबन्ध गोदान :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सविकान में दिये गये उपबन्ध के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का आर्थिक, सामरिक सम्बन्धों का स्तर दस बाँहों की अवधि ५ अन्य जातियों के स्तर के बराबर लाना प्रयोक्तित था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उपबन्ध में किपान्वित नहीं किया जा सका, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यान्वयी करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वीनाती फूर्नेरेजु शुरु) : (क) सविकान में इम प्रकार की कोई समय सीमा विहित नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म वारियों के सम्बोधित भौत में कटौती

4831. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावह :
श्री हुम बन्ध कल्याण :
श्री गिराहा : सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समयो-परि भौत की दरों को जिनकी दूसरे बेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, कम कर दिया

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे दरों बन दरों की कम है जो दूसरा बेतन आयोग बनाने में पहले प्रचलित थीं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री वोरारबी देलाई) : (क) द्वितीय बेतन आयोग ने अतिरिक्त समय के भौते के लिये किन्तु विशेष दरों की सिफारिश नहीं की थी, बल्कि कुछ मानवदर्शक सिद्धांत बताये थे। आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 1961 में स्वीकृत की गई दरों को, बचत के साधन के रूप में, कार्यालयों तथा सम-तुल्य अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए 1 जनवरी 1966 से घटा दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सम्प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय जन प्रदाय इन

4832. श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशावह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण इय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने नीरों पचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश और ठिनान्नन्द प्रदेश को राष्ट्रीय जन प्रदाय इया सूचित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देहाती तथा भाहरी लेन्डों के लिये कितनी तथा किस रूप में तहायता दी,

(ख) महा प्रदेश श्रीर हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन किन शहरों तथा देहातों में यह योजना लागू की गई है भवदा की जा रही है,

(ग) क्या ये योजनाय निर्धारित प्रधानी में पूरी हो जायेगी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री शीघ्रपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) प्रयोक्तित तूत्त्वा विवरण के परिसिएट — 1 में दी गई है जो सभा पट्टम पर रखा गया है।

[प्रस्तावना में रखा गया । देखिये
संख्या L. T.—940/67]

(क) भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश तथा हिन्दूचल प्रश्न के बिन शहरों और ग्रामों के लिये जल पूर्ति योजनाएं तकनीकी रूप से मजबूर कर दी हैं उनके नाम विवरण के परिणाम—11 में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रस्तावना में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L. T.—941/67]

(ग) इन योजनाओं का पूरा करने के लिये काफ़ी प्रयत्नित नहीं रखी गई है ।

(ब) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठाया ।

Financial Assistance for Electrification in M.P.

4833. Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Nihal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the extent of financial assistance proposed by the Central Government in the Fourth Five Year Plan for supplying electricity to the urban and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) the number of villages which will be electrified?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, a tentative provision of Rs. 33 crores for Transmission and Distribution Schemes and of Rs. 12 crores for Rural Electrification schemes in Madhya Pradesh has been proposed.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh State Plan is yet to be finalised; but the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board propose to electrify about 6,500 villages during Fourth Five Year Plan period.

प्रदाता में सोना पकड़ा जाना

4834. की यशस्वत तिह कुलकालः
की हुकम चन्द कालकालः
की निहाल तिहः

क्या विस मन्त्री यह 1 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1149 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या प्रदाता में सोना पकड़े जाने के मामले में न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योग क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें मांग कितना समय लगाने की सम्भावना है?

उप-प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा विस मन्त्री (की लोरारकी देशाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) सोना ही नहीं उठाया ।

(ग) विभागीय न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही को जीघ ही पूरा करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी ।

पालम हराई अहे पर विदेशी युद्ध का पकड़ा जाना

4835. की निहाल तिहः
की हुकम चन्द कालकालः
की यशस्वत तिह कुलकालः

क्या विस मन्त्री 1 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1147 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या पालम हराई अहे पर एक यादी से 3.6 लाख रुपये की विदेशी युद्ध पकड़ी जाने के मामले की जांच पूरी ही चुकी है,

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(क) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तरें और कितना अधिक दबाव की उम्मीदना है?

उत्तर-मंत्रालय नवी तथा वित्त वर्षी (बी और एसी वेसाई) : (क) और (ब). नीता बृहत् सम्बन्धी पूछताल पूरी हो रही है। नीता बृहत् विचार ने पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़ी गयी 3-8 लाख रुपये की भारतीय बूद्धा न्याय विवेच की कार्रवाही के बाद बौद्धा ही है। इस रकम को अब 14-8-1967 को लाय कर विचार ने प्रयत्न करने के लिए लिया है। भावकर प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा जाच पठताल की आ रही है।

(ब) जाच-पठताल में कुछ संघर लगने की आज्ञा है। जाच-पठताल पूरी बरने तक बाह्यसम्बन्ध जीघ करना-विवरण करने के लिये नवी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

कलोक होटल के कर्मचारी

4836 और वस्त्राल तिह कुमाराह
बी निहाल तिह
ओ हुकम बन्द करना

तथा निर्धारित आवास तथा दूति मन्त्री
का बानाने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह बह है कि प्रधानक हाउटन
के कर्मचारियों ने हाउन मे होने वाली अनिय
विदताओं के विरुद्ध नवा प्रयत्नी माग मनवाने
के लिये बरता दिया है,

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हान
बह कहा है कि यदि उनकी माना पर विचार
न किया जाया तो वे भूत हडताल दर देंगे,
और

(ग) इन बारे मे सरकार ने क्या कार्य
काही की है?

निर्धारित, आवास तथा दूति मन्त्रालय
मे उत्तरें (बी इकाल तिह) : (क) और (ब) कलोक होटल मे
कर्मचारियों की यूनियन ने प्रधानक
होटल लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध-निवेशक को 1 लूप,

1967 को एक ज्ञापन देता था जिसमें होटल
के प्रबन्ध के विरुद्ध अविवेकी धारोप दे।
उन्होंने 15, 16 तथा 17 जून, 1967 को
होटल के दरवाजे पर धरता भी दिया था।
दरवाजे पर हुई बीटिंग मे से 28 जून, 1967
को हुई एक बीटिंग मे यूनियन के बहामन्डी
(बनरज बैकेटरी) ने यदि उनकी विकासत
नहीं बुझी गयी तो भूत हडताल करने की अपकी
दी थी।

(ग) प्रधानक होटल लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध
निवेशक नवा अध्यक्ष ने यूनियन के प्रति-
निधियों के बाय 13 तथा 16 जून, 1967 को
दो बैठकों की थी जिसमे उन्ह इन सामग्री मे
प्रबन्ध की विवित विस्तार से स्पष्ट कर दी थी।
कर्मचारियों ने किया यह कह दिया गया का कि
विवेच विवादना का प्रस्तुत करे जिस पर यह
विवाद किया जायगा।

Loan from U.K.

4837 श्री R. Barua
श्री D. N. Patodia
श्री Y. A. Prasad

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has re-
cently been signed between India and
U.K. under which U.K. would give
Rs 14.7 crores non-project loan to
this country,

(b) if so the details thereof, and
(c) how it is proposed to be utilized?

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

(b) and (c) A loan agreement in
the amount of 7 million (Rs 14.7
crores) was signed between the Gov-
ernment of India and the Government
of United Kingdom on 19th June,
1967. The loan is for meeting non-
project import requirements (of goods
and services) from the United King-
dom including those relating to pur-
chase of components, raw materials

and spares by industries having a link with Britain. The details of allocations are under discussion with the Government of United Kingdom. The loan is free of interest charges and is repayable in pound sterling, in 36 half-yearly instalments commencing on 31st December, 1974 and ending on 30th June, 1992.

Release of D.D.T. in Jumuna Water

4838. Shri K. Lakkappa. Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that one tonne of liquid DDT of Hindustan Insecticides of Delhi was released into the drain during March, 1966 due to the carelessness of an operator which reached Jumuna water and

(b) if so whether any enquiry was made by the undertakings and if so the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Bagharamaiah): (a) The discharge was into the settling pit for affluents and the solid matter including DDT which settled in the pit was removed after a few days. The treated effluent was thereafter released into the Nayaigarh Nala which falls into the Jumuna

(b) An enquiry was conducted by two senior officers of the Delhi Factory. No wilful negligence on the part of the Operator concerned was proved, but he was found guilty of leaving the place of work for a short time. The Operator was severely warned and record made in his personal file.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

4839. Shri K. Lakkappa. Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) the number of civil cases filed against the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. by the employees and ex-employees so far; and

(b) since how long the cases are pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Bagharamaiah): (a) Nine, including filed by one employee, since 1958

(b) Only one case, filed in 1967, is pending

Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project

4840. Shri K. Lakkappa. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the details of U.S.A. aid given to Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project in Mysore State, and

(b) when it will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-942/67]

Foreign Aid

4841. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of foreign aid expected for the current year,

(b) how much of this will be non-project aid,

(c) the amount expected from each of the aid-giving countries, and

(d) how much of this aid has so far been pledged or committed by these countries?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) In respect of foreign aid in non-project form (including foodstuffs) the target of assistance decided by the Aid India Consortium for the year 1967-68 is approximately \$1300 million. The Consortium did not consider project aid.

A3 and when projects get ready, proposals for aid financing are taken up on an ad hoc basis. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate how much project aid is expected during the year.

(c) and (d) The aid giving countries institutions will make formal pledges indicating their total contribution towards the target of \$1300 million of non project aid (including foodstuffs) only after the completion of necessary legislative and governmental action. Some countries, however, have already committed a part of their contribution towards the total non project aid for the year 1967-68.

Thus—

Canada has made available food assistance valuing US \$ 46 million. Besides Canada has also agreed to postpone to March 31, 1968 the repayments of principal of the order of US \$ 0.7 million due from India to Canada. Canada has also announced the cancellations of the repayment of US \$ 1.2 million due to her in 1967-68 on account of the 1958 wheat loan.

An agreement has been signed with USA for supplies of 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains valued at \$ 99.9 million under US PL 480. This forms a part of the food aid, the value of which is included in the targeted assistance of \$ 1300 million indicated by the Consortium in April 1967.

An agreement has been signed with UK for a non-project loan of £ 7 million. Besides, they have agreed to relieve India of debt payments of £ 11.5 million currently due to them.

As regards project aid, the following loan agreements have so far been signed in 1967-68:

1. US \$ 12 million with US AID for higher technical education.

2. US \$ 15 million with Bulgaria for import of plant and machinery for industrial installations.

Shortfall Resources for Fourth Plan

4842. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the shortfall in the resources for the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) how they are proposed to be met?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c) The matter is still under examination.

Development of Rajghat, Shanti Ghat and Vijay Ghat, Delhi

4843. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the combined development of Vijay Ghat, Shanti Ghat and Rajghat Samadhis has been finalised and implemented;

(b) if so the progress so far made, and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No

(b) The Architect has prepared a model of his scheme.

(c) In view of its importance, the proposal requires careful consideration. The finalisation of the Scheme will take some more time.

Gandak Project

4845. Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Vimalki Choudhary:

Shri N. P. Yadav:

Shri Y. P. Mandal:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Bhupendra Jha:

Shri Vishwanath Pandey:

Shri Sardhakar Sengar.

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on Gandak Project is going to be drastically cut and at some places suspended due to the paucity of funds,

(b) whether the Government of Bihar have written a letter to the Central Government for taking over the Gandak Project for execution by the Union Government and

(c) if so Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The tentative allotment of funds for expenditure on the Gandak Project in 1967-68 is short of the requirements notified by the Project Authorities on the basis of the construction programme drawn up for the year. The question of enhancing the allotment having regard to the availability of resources is under active consideration. In the event of the final allocation falling short of the notified requirements, the Project authorities may have to suspend work at some places.

(b) Yes, for financing outside the State Plan

(c) Under consideration

Change in Timings of Income-tax Department in Delhi

4846. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the staff of the Income-tax Department in Delhi come late in the office because the office starts at 9 A.M.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi Range has written to the Government many times to change the office hours, and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking action by Government in this regard so far?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, The Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi, had written to the Central Board of Direct Taxes twice recommending that the office hours should commence from 10 A.M.

(c) Office hours of all Central Government offices in Delhi/New Delhi have been staggered with a view to spread the peak hours traffic over a longer period. Any change in the existing working hours of any one office is likely to affect this Scheme.

राजस्थान के अकालप्रस्त लेवों में सहायता

4847. श्री नांद रमाई शर्मा :

श्री ज्ञानकार नाल शर्मा :

श्री ज्ञानकार सिंह :

श्री वेणीश्वर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान में अकाल सहायता कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने उस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि दी है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त राशि पूर्णतया खंड हो चुकी है और राजस्थान सरकार ने और राशि मार्गी है ?

उत्त प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोहनराम देसाई) (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार राज्य के सूक्ष्म-प्रस्त लेवों में चालू किये गये अकाल-सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यों को चालू रख रही है। वर्ष 1966-67 में केन्द्र से कुल 11.50 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी। वर्ष 1967-68 में मूलत 4 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मजूर की गई थी। अतिरिक्त

सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार से निवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, 4 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अधी द्वाल ही मे भजूर की गई है।

**Movable and Immovable Wealth of
Erstwhile Rulers**

4848. **Shri A. N. Mulla:**

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total wealth, movable and immovable, of the various erstwhile rulers of the princely States; and

(b) if so, the total wealth possessed by them, ruler-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. Wealth-tax assessments have only been made in respect of the net wealth which is assessable to wealth-tax. These assets do not include the value of assets which are exempt from wealth-tax.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand of Shoe-shine Boys in Delhi

4849. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cobblers Union has demanded fixed places for the Cobblers and Shoe-shinng boys in Delhi;

(b) if so, how far Government are considering to meet their demand; and

(c) the location of places to be allotted to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has fixed sites for verified shoe-shine boys and Mochis in Connaught Circus and Service Lanes leaving the main road. The Committee have also provided

sheds opposite Regal Building for the shoe-shine boys but the same have not been occupied by them. Some of the shoe-shine boys are also not paying Tehbazar fee to the Committee.

12.23 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**STRIKE BY CREW UNDER BOMBAY PORT
TRUST AUTHORITIES.**

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Shipping to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

"The reported calling in of the Indian Navy to maintain ship movements in Bombay Port in view of the strike of the crew under the Bombay Port Trust authorities."

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): Mr Speaker, I hope you will forgive me. It is a little long statement running to 6 to 7 pages

Mr. Speaker: Then it can be laid on the Table. Questions can be asked later

Shri Hem Barua: I can ask my question just now

Mr Speaker: Either, it will be laid on the Table in which case the questions can be asked later, or he will have to read the statement now.

Shri Hem Barua: Let him read it.

Mr. Speaker: It will take 10 or 15 minutes.

Shri A. B. Bajpayee (Balrampur): Let him lay it on the Table. You can allow members to ask questions at 2 O'Clock

Mr. Speaker: All right. It may be laid on the Table.

9973 Re. Question of ASADHA 15, 1889 (SAKA) Re. A.M. & C.A. 9974
Privilege

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I beg to lay a copy of the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-928/67].

Shri Hem Barua: The questions can be asked tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right. We will have it tomorrow.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): It should be taken up today. Tomorrow we can have another Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: Then we can take it up today evening at 6 O'clock.

Shri Hem Barua: That would be too late. I do not sit up to that time.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Why not take it up at 5.30 p.m.?

Mr. Speaker: There are only five names. It will not take much time. So, why take it so early as 5.30 p.m.? We will take it up at 6 O'Clock. It will take only 5 minutes or so.

12.24 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MISREPORTING OF LOK SABHA PROCEEDINGS BY CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, I want to raise a matter of privilege in regard to the misreporting of my speech on the 4th July, 1967 by UNI and the *Indian Express*. While I did not refer to gherao at all, this report states I had supported gherao.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): You can now support it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is a news agency report and it might have been circulated to different places. Already I have received several complaints from different places as to why I have supported gherao in the way I have been reported to have done in that particular report. I have submitted the paper to you and when you would go through that you would find that

words have been put into my mouth which I could not utter and which I could not think of uttering.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Unconsciously it might have come in.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I feel that it is a serious matter and I want to bring it to your notice by raising it in this House. I request that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee for further investigation into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: If it is wrong reporting, it may be by mistake or something like that; therefore, we should write to the editor. He may correct it or do something.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It can be corrected

अ घट, जिहारी वा; पर्यं (बलर म्पुर) में बर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह वो मैं उप आदेश और खण्डन हो जायगा।

Mr. Speaker: It is better that we write to them. We have written in the past also.

12.26 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion and also calling-attention and I am looking into the matter. Therefore it need not be raised now. It is being looked into by me and, therefore, there is no point in raising it now.

बी चू लिमये (मुंगेर) : विषय तो बहुत दूर है।

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary; I have not disallowed it. Any notice that has come is still pending with me. Both are there and I do not know which I will admit; they are pending with me.

जी मरु लिखें : प्रियो पर्स के बारे
मे है ।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 938 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No LT-926/67].

REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF
COCHIN REFINERIES AND REVIEW BY
GOVERNMENT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st August, 1966, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company [Placed in Library. See No LT-927/67].

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants relating to

the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have almost finished the whole time allotted for the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but it seems that it has been announced that the hon. Minister will reply at 3 p.m. That means, we have still 1½ hours for some more Members to speak.

The complaint of the Congress Members is that they have not got the full quota of their time. Therefore, a few of them also can speak; I do not know who. The list from the Congress Benches will come and then they will begin speaking. By the time I see the list, I would request Shri Sequeira to speak for five minutes, exactly five minutes.

Shri Sethiyan (Kumbakonam): Out of 1½ hours you can give him ten minutes

Mr. Speaker: He wants five minutes only

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu) Mr Speaker, Sir, in Goa this Government accepted the right of the people to decide their political future, by sponsoring the Opinion Poll and by accepting the clear verdict as binding, yet, the same Government has stepped in, deliberately, in the same place to upset the political balance decreed by the same people by appointing two members to the Goa Assembly

During the debate on the Union Territories Act, the Government assured Parliament that the power to nominate would be used only to give representation to the weaker sections. In the recent election the people returned the Government with a razor thin majority of one. There are 15 members in the ruling party, plus the Speaker and 14 in the Opposition—12 of the Opposition party and two independents. Yet, I have this on authority from a leading member of the Maharashtra Gomantak Party, when the Chief Minister approached the Home Minister, and mentioned to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

him that he was not sure of his 15 people, and that he would have to keep some of them happy, in order to be able to stay in power, the Union Home Minister obliged him and helped him to stay in power, by nominating two members to the Goa Assembly. When he made the appointments, he appointed two of his known supporters. There is a Harijan Sangh in Goa and it was not consulted. There is a Gawda Parishad in Goa, and that was not consulted. But two known supporters of the ruling Party were appointed. I submit to you that this Government has used executive power to upset the political balance.

The other reason is a very serious one. As a result of these nominations, the Congress Party has today with it a request from the Maharashtra Party in Goa to join the Congress Party *en bloc*. This, I submit, is a case of executive power used for political ends, by the Congress Party.

I wish to remind the Government of the assurance they have given during the debate on the Union Territories Bill. I wish to remind the Government of the assurance given by this very hon. Minister in the case of Pondicherry, while he was answering a Question during the last session. I wish to demand the rescission of these two nominations. The two persons concerned have not yet taken their oath. Only the reversal of the nomination order will, therefore, be required. This will be timely, and in keeping with the assurances given to the House and in a democracy, nobody, specially the Central Government, should interfere with the Government, and the political balance, the people have chosen, on the basis of adult franchise, in a democratic way.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Opposition Party in Goa has publicly stated that unless the political balance decreed by the people of Goa is restored by the rescission of these nominations, the en-

tire Opposition Party will not participate in any of the deliberations of the Goa Assembly. I would again request the Government to have a very close look at it, and to order the rescission of these nominations, before the 17th, the date on which, I understand, the Goa Assembly is going to meet.

श्री शिवनारायण (बरती) : आदरणीय महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा भन्नाहीन हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस होम-विभाग पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया । मान्यवर, मैं आज इस हाउस को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ यह मझे भक्तिसोस है कि होम मिनिस्टर यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को जाग्रत करना चाहता हूँ, तेरे खून में मग्नाता खून वाकी है, जो पंचमांगी उधर बैठे हुए हैं मैं उन वाम-पंथियों से पूछता हूँ । (अवक्षान) ... हैं वामपंथी, पूजता है दुर्गा,

देश में बढ़ता है कम्यूनिस्टों का गुर्गा ।

एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब जरा होम में आयें, जो नक्सलवाड़ी में हो रहा है, ...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Sheo Narain: No point of order, please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have no objection to his speaking irrelevant things. What he said in Hindi was पंचमांगी That means, the fifth columnists.

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं सब का देता हूँ, चबराते क्यों हो, क्यों परेशान हो ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Such an expression should not be allowed. If he can name an individual Member, I do not mind it. But to generalise the whole thing is very bad. I would request you not to allow such an expression which may create a furore in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the House. We never take him seriously; today also, we don't take him seriously.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether he meant any Members of this House.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं बनर्जी साहब का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ। मैं उन से 'प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर वह थीक एक एक्ट करेंगे तो उन से पांच सीएना थीक एक्ट करेंगे। भले को भला हूँ और जैसे को तैसा हूँ।

मैं इन वामपंथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शाज बगाल में जो नंगा नाच ही रहा है, हमारी मां-बहूनों की आवाहन नूटी जा रही है—यह वामपंथियों का नमून है। कल मेरे बिल प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो चिट्ठी पढ़ी वह बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है मैं हर हिन्दुस्तानी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शापकी मां-बहूनों की आरक्ष नूटी जाय फिर भी इन का साथ देने को तैयार है। कहां है, अटल विहारी वामपंथी जी, मैं उन से भी पूछना चाहता हूँ, कल उन्होंने बड़ा उपरोक्त दिवा—दिल्ली के अन्दर सन 1948 में जो नंगा नाच हुआ, उस उन को जुलाया जा सकता है, वे खून के छोटे दरों द्वारा पर भी जाकी हैं। मैं होम विनियोग से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन को यही लीनिस्टी दी हूँ। मैंने आपको एमरजेंसी पावर दी है, उसका इस्तेमाल करों नहीं करते हैं। मैं इन लोगों से सहमत हूँ कि उसे वापस मैं देना आवृद्धि वर्तीक बदल आप उस उस का हस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हो उसके रखने से क्या आवश्या है। इन्हीं वही तात्पर्याकार आपके पास है, फिर भी उन का हस्तेमाल न करें, हमारी मां-बहूनों की हजार बड़ी आब, नवजनवाही में गरीब जीरों के लिए काट लिये गये हैं, उन के हाथ-पैर धाँध कर उन को छोड़ा जा रहा

है, किर भी आप चुप बैठे हुए हैं। अब नवजनवाही के बारे में जो बयान अल्पवाहों में छापा है वह उस का नमूना है।

श्राव 71 बेंगलोरों ने दस्तखत कर कि जो चिट्ठी दी है ऐसा प्रबुल्ल के लिये— हीय हाय हिन्दुस्तान के सपूत्रों जीयो, आनंदसंह के भीलादों की कली अभी भी इस देश में नहीं है। युसे नाफ करेंगे थी एस० एम० बनर्जी जै इतिहास का विद्यार्थी हूँ मैं इतिहास में से कौट करता चाहता हूँ। हमारी लीनियेन्स, हमारी नान-दायलेस का इस तरह से फ़ायदा उठाना चाहते हो। नेहरू रिजीम में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने प्रबुल्ला को छोड़ा था और वही प्रबुल्ला महात्मा ने पाकिस्तान से रात में प० नेहरू को टेलीफन किया और दूसरे दिन सबेरे प० नेहरू की बरस्य हो गई, न मालम उन से क्या कहा? वे कितने देश-विदेशों में गये थीर कितना प्रोग्रेस्ड उन्होंने इस देश के खिलाफ किया, इस देश के साथ कितना बड़ा विश्वास्त्रात उन्होंने किया। मैं बरबादी गुलाम नौहम्मद की तारीफ किये दिना नहीं रह सकता उन्होंने कल भी कहा है कि उस को मत छोड़ो। रक्षी जहमद फ़िरवर्हे ने ज़रूर उन को बदल किया था, उस के बाद जब उन को छोड़ा गया तब भी उन की आत्मा को बड़ा कष्ट पहुँचा था।.....बदलबाल..... नाहीं बनर्जी तुम्हारी डावरी है अब आनंद है और हमारी डरी तुम आनंद हो, उत्तर प्रदेश से तुम भी आते हो और उत्तर प्रदेश से हम भी आते हो, न तू कह मेरी मीर न मैं कहूँ देरी।

श्राव 72 नहोदय, चर का देविया लंका आये, यह मत कहताइये। साहू जैन को मैं भी आनंद हूँ, किस को नहीं आनंद हूँ—युसे से भल पूछिये, वे ह लाज में तीन लोक की रक्तौद लिकी है, उपने कलही पर हाथ रख कर दीलो। मैं होम विनियोग से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी का

इस्तेमाल करो—यह विसान या जामीदार का सवाल नहीं है—हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाते का विगुन बताने वाला है इस लिये गवर्नमेन्ट सचेत रहे और भगर सचेत हों कर इसला इस्तेमाल 'नहीं' करेंगे तो आप जानो आपका काम जाने। हमारी हाईटी क्या है? इस गवर्नमेन्ट को सचेत करना। इस ग्रोजीशन से हम उदादा किटिसाइज कर सकते हैं, गवर्नमेन्ट को जो पावर नहीं दी है उस का सही इस्तेमाल करे।

मैं गवर्नमेन्ट से दरखास्त करगा कि गण्डू भाषा हिन्दी के मवाल को कलेज/मजरबन कर के हन करो। अगर देश में एकता लाना चाहते हो देश की एकता को कायम रखना है तो हिन्दी को पनपाइये। हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का किसने सम्मान किया था? इस के प्रधान मंत्री कोसिगिन ने किया था, जिस समय वह लाल हादुर शास्त्री की लाज को लेकर आये थे इसी राम नीला भैदान में उन्होंने इन वामपथी कम्पनिस्टों को वह करारी चट भारी—ये लोग तो सब अपेक्षी में बोले लेकिन वह रशियन में बोले और किर हिन्दी भाषा में उस का अनुवाद किया गया। हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का किसना सम्मान उन्होंने किया, मैं उन को बेलकम करता हूँ, आदर नहीं है। मैं उन का आदर व सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन यह अपेक्षों के टुकड़ों पर फलते आने वाले लोगों के लिए जोकि अपेक्षों के जाने के बाद भी अपेक्षों से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं उन के लिए मेरे दिल में कोई सम्मान का भाव नहीं है। उन लोगों में राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान नहीं है। इस में वह लोग जो इस तरह ने अपेक्षोंशाही को अब भी कायम रखना चाहते हैं और देश की करोड़ों ताता पर स्वार्वपत्र अपना आविष्यक बनारे रखना चाहते हैं उन के लिए मेरे मन में जरा भी सम्मान नहीं है।

अव्यक्त महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं शीघ्र चरण किये देता हूँ। "गरीबों का मिले रोटी तो भैरी जान सस्ती है"। यह नारा शहीदभाजप भगतसिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव ने लगाया था। सरदार भगतसिंह ने इसी हाउस में अप्रेज साम्राजशाही को बम फेंक कर चुनौती दी थी। मैं बनर्जी साहब से कहा कि खाली काश्रेस वालों को याती देने भीर कोसने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अगर वाल से कोई श्रीयुत मुमार चढ़ जाए तो हम सब उस के पीछे चलने के बास्ते तैयार हैं।

अव्यक्त महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए अब वह बैठ जाय।

श्री शिव नारायण : कृपया दो मिनट मुसे और दिये जायें। उद्धर से करप्पन की बात कही गई है कि हम 20 वर्ष ने बड़े करप्प हुए, बड़े बदलाम हुए लेकिन मैं उन्हे बदलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम तो मैंव रैबोलशन से बच गये। कौन करप्प है आप या हम? श्री सुन्ना राव चोक जस्टिस आफ इडिया लैन ही वाज भड़र दी सर्विस श्रीक दी गवर्नमेन्ट, उस बड़े ग्रामीणों को इस अपेक्षीशन ने करप्प किया, मिसाइड किया . . . (व्यवधान) इसलिए यह करप्पान का जारी उन के ऊपर है। अप्पल महोदय, इस से बड़ा करप्पान और सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should try to conclude Let some other Member from the Congress Party also get a chance

श्री शिव न र यथा : मैं उस बीच और पिछे हुए तबके का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और हमारी यह सरकार इस देश की तमाम

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जनता की, गरीब जनता की, प्रतिनिधि सरकार है। मेरी अपनी सरकार से यह मान है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है वहा बास्तव में हमें उस अनुपात में स्थान नहीं मिले हुए हैं इसलिए सर्विसेज में हमें अधिक स्थान दिये जाय। हालत यह है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन प्राप्त है वहा ऐक्यन्तरी 2 परसेंट भी फिल अप नहीं हुआ है और 1 44 ही स्थान हमें सर्विसेज में मिले हुए हैं। हमारे भाइयों की बड़ी शोबनीय अवस्था है और सरकार को समय रहते उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था को बेहतर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes already I think that should be more than enough He should now conclude

श्री शिव नारायण आज हरिजनों का जो पिछा वर्ग है वह बहुत मूर्खता में है और मैं ही अकेला हरिजन मेम्बर हूँ जोकि इस समय उन के बारे में हाउस में आवाज उठा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो रिजर्वेशन 12 परसेंट का रखा है उसे प्रैविट्कल शेष दे और यह देवे कि वार्कइंस्ट्रुक्शन में लिये जाते हैं।

मैं बौर्डर एरिया से आता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वहा की सदकों आदि का समूचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय। बौर्डर पर बसने वाले लोगों को आन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करें। अपने बौर्डर को हर तरह से मजबूत बनायें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी हमले का वहा के लोग सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सकें। बस में एक शेर सुना कर अपना आपण खत्म करूँगा। “कुलजर्म हस्ती से तू उभरा है मानिन्दे हुवाब इस जमाजाने मैं तेरा इम्तिहा है जिदी ।”। मैं होम बिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूँगा कि वह देश की बागबोर को मजबूती से पकड़ कर प्रगति के पथ पर आगे मुँह को खो जायें।

Shri N C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): On a point of order Is it proper on the part of the hon Member to make a reflection on the Chief Justice?

श्री शिव नारायण अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री सुन्दराराव को करप्ट नहीं कहा है मैंने तो इन अपोजीशन वालों को कहा है . .

Shri N C. Chatterjee: To charge the Chief Justice with corruption is thoroughly improper

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) He ought not to be allowed to go on with these remarks

श्री शिव नारायण मैंने तो अपोजीशन पार्टीज वालों को कहा है कि उन्हें उनको मिसगाइड किया

Mr Speaker: He has only said that he Opposition Parties had gone to him

Shri Ranga You can examine the records and later on if you find that there is anything objectionable, you may expunge it. He cannot go on like this

Mr. Speaker. I do not think that there is anything wrong in what he has said

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order During the course of the debate Shri Sheo Narain had used certain expressions I would not mind them if he had used them against me or against any of us. But he has used a very bad expression regarding one of the very respected citizens of this country, namely the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so

Shri S M Banerjee: What he had said in Hindi was this.

“दीपें जीशन के इन लोगों ने सुनीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को करप्ट किया”

Mr. Speaker: I think he was talking of corruption by others. I shall see the proceedings later on, and verify

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) He only meant political corruption

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He contested the election, no doubt, as the Opposition candidate and he lost. It does not matter. Election is a game. He played good cricket and he lost. But I ask whether against such a respectable person who is not present here such expression can be used

Mr Speaker: I am giving my reading of it. I have followed his speech. I will verify again. My understanding of what he said was this: these peoples who talk of corruption everywhere and say that everybody is corrupt, it is they who went to the Chief Justice while he was still in office

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahrain) He said 'they corrup'ed him'

Mr Speaker: I am giving my understanding of it. He said that it is these people who talk of corruption who went to the Chief Justice while still in office. So it was against the members who went there and not against the Chief Justice. If that is so, what is wrong in that? Anyway, I will verify again. **Shri Sheo Pujan Shastri:**

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I want to raise a matter connected with another point. Yesterday you were not present here when **Shri A. N. Mulla** spoke. The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. When **Shri Mulla** was making his speech, he said, referring to the Congress Party, 'if a man goes into a brothel and pleads innocence can you accept it?' He used the word 'brothel' with reference to the Congress Party. I would request you to go through that portion of the proceedings and expunge that portion of his speech which is unparliamentary

Mr. Speaker: Was any objection raised then?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I draw your attention to it now

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into it the next day or some days afterwards

Shri Sheopujan Shastri: His party has 11 minutes. No other party, except the Congress, has got time

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur) We have got 5 minutes

Mr Speaker: No. DMK has got 5 minutes, Swatantra 3 minutes, Jan Sangh nil, and SSP 11 minutes

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat) The Progressive Group must be given some time

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda) Some others are also on the waiting list

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath (Gorakhpur) We should also be given a chance to speak

Mr Speaker: Already four or five Unattached Members have spoken

Shri Badrudduza (Murshidabad): I also represent a constituency. We are not allowed to speak. In three months, I have not got a chance.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our Group has 26 minutes out of which **Shri Mulla** has spoken for 8-9 minutes

Mr. Speaker: No. He is making a mistake. The Progressive Group had 24 minutes. The office has noted it. It is on record.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: **Shri Khadilkar** was in the Chair. He spoke for 10 minutes and the Deputy-Speaker gave him another two minutes, in all 12 minutes

Mr. Speaker: Mr Chatterjee has also spoken from your group

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr Chatterjee made it very clear that he had been given some extra time. He is here

Mr Speaker: I was made to believe that only one had spoken, but now I find from the list that Mr. Chatterjee has also spoken. Facts must be facts.

श्री विप्रदूत शास्त्री (विक्रम गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, युनूस बोलना तो बहुत है, लेकिन समाजवाद के कारण गांगर में सागर भरने का असफल प्रयत्न करना होता है।

स्वतन्त्रता का भूम्य सतत सतर्कता है और यह मत्रालय इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। मैंने 1948 से आज तक इस मत्रालय के कार्यों को जानने की कोशिश की है, और मैंने देखा है कि यह मत्रालय की लापरवाही की बजह से हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े आदानपियों को छोड़ा है। इस देश ने यह मत्रालय की लापरवाही की बजह से युग के महान पुरुष महात्मा गांधी को छोड़ा है। यह बात अब मानी जा रही है कि यह मत्रालय की लापरवाही की बजह से यह दृष्टा अगर हमारे यह मत्रालय की लापरवाही न होती और हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता तो हम गांधी जी की हत्या न होने देते। हम ने दूसरा महापुरुष इस मूलक का छोड़ा है भीमती एन० एन० राय, यह मत्रालय की लापरवाही से। देहरादून ने जिस रोज उनकी हत्या हुई, उस रोज अगर पुलिस सतक होती तो ऐसा न होता। एक बर्षन आया हुआ था और तीन रोज से नकली नैहमान बनने की कोशिश कर रहा था। उसकी जालसाजी की बजह से उनकी हत्या हुई। अगर यह मत्रालय का गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता, कारगर होता, तो उनकी हत्या न होती।

श्री यशवाल लिहू (देहरादून) में माननीय श्री शास्त्री से अर्ज करना कि वह इसके सुधार से किसे कहता है कि वह मत्रालय का गुप्तचर होना नहीं है, महामहिला है।

श्री विप्रदूत शास्त्री : इसी तरह से अभी हाल में हमारे दिल्ली के जैल में एक ऐसा वीभत्स काढ हुआ जिस के कारण हमारा सिर न तरस्तक हो चका है। अगर

गुप्तचर विभाग होमिनर होता तो उसे पता होना चाहिये या कि जैल में किस तरह की कार्रवाई होने वाली है। यह मत्रालय को इसकी बदर होनी चाहिये जी और पहले से ही कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये जी। लेकिन अगर हम बीत वर्षों के मामलों की छान बीन करे तो जो लोग ऐसी बटनामों के लिकार द्वारा हैं उनके बारे में यह मत्रालय पहले से नहीं जान सका, पहले से पता नहीं लगा सका और पहले से बचाने की तयारी नहीं कर सका।

जहाँ तक अप्टाचार का सवाल है नै इस सम्मानित सदन को बतलाना चाहता है कि नेहरू जी भपनी मृत्यु के एक रोज पहले जब देहरादून गये थे तब श्री प्रकाश जी ने उन से बेटे की जी थी। श्री श्री प्रकाश जी ने एक सेखाला में एक लेख लिखा है जो कि "आज" में प्रकाशित हुआ है। उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि उस दिन नेहरू जी चुप थे। हर बार जब वह भिलते थे तब वह बोलते थे और श्री प्रकाश जी सुनते थे। उस दिन नेहरू जी भी थे और जो कुछ बोलना था वह श्री प्रकाश जी बोलते थे। उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैंने उस दिन नेहरू जी से कहा कि मूले अपने घर के बटवारे के समय गवर्नर होते हुए भी लाचार हो कर घूस देनी पड़ी है। आगे बताइये, एक गवर्नर को भी घूस देनी पड़ती है तब किर मामूली नागरिकों का क्या हाल होगा इस मूलक में? यह अप्टाचार की मिसाल है और यह मत्रालय की इस प्रकीर्णी जी विमेदारी है। जनता की सुरक्षा के लिये उनको जन सेवायों को ठोक करना चाहिये या ताकि कर्मचारियों में ईमानदारी पैदा हो जाये, उन न बकाता पैदा हो। उनकी मनोवृत्ति ठीक हो। लेकिन आज तक यह दृष्टा नहीं।

हमारा देश बदला, हम स्वतन्त्र बनकर हुए, हम ने समाजवाद का नारा भी लगाया, लेकिन जी राज्य बदलने वाले हैं, जो राज्य बदलने वाले कर्मचारी हैं क्या वे भी समाजवादी मनोवृत्ति के बन सके? क्या उन एक जी

अफसर है जो समाजवाद को प्रसन्न करता हो, जो सचमूच मानता हो कि भगर इस जीवन को सुखी बनाना है तो इन्सान को बड़ा बनाना होगा, जन को नीचा करना होगा । जन इन्सान के सामने कुछ भी नहीं है क्योंकि इन्सान जन की पैदा करता है, जन इन्सान को पैदा नहीं करता है । भगर इन्सान को सुखी बनाने के लिये हम को जन का बटवारा करना हो, हम को अपने आनन्द को थोड़ा कम करना हो, तो हम को कम करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । क्या यह मनोवृत्त आकिसस में पैदा हुई है ? क्या हम ने इसे पैदा किया है ? हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया, ऐसे अफसर हमने तैयार नहीं किये ।

आज जो भ्रष्टाचार फैलता जा रहा है उसको दूर करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह अशानित पैदा हो रही है । उसमें नक्सलबाड़ी भी है । लेकिन उसकी यह दवा नहीं है कि हम उनको गोली मारे, हम उन लोगों को जैल में बन्द कर दें, उनको मार डालें । उसकी दवा यह है कि जिन कारणों से अशानित पैदा हो रही है उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें । कारण है गरीबी, कारण है देकारी, कारण है गुलामी, जिसकी तरफ मानवीय ढाँचे हिंसा ने इस सदन का ध्यान बहुत पहले दिलाया था ।

हमारी योजना के बाबूजूद इस मुल्क में 27 फारोड आवासी, बानी कुनै आवासी का 60 सैकड़ा व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनकी दोज की आमदानी सिक्के 3 आगा हैं । मैं बिहार से आता हूँ । बिहार सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि बहुत प्रति व्यक्ति वर्षे आव 200 हैं । साल में 360 रोज़ होते हैं । इस का मतलब है कि 11 लाख रोज़ से भी कम होती है । इस तरह से कैसे कोई इन्सान सुखी होगा ? इसलिये इन कारणों को दूर करने की कोशिश तब से चलते रहती है । इन भौतिक प्रस्तौ की दृष्टि हमारा आग आगा चाहिये ।

Shri Tulsidas Dassappa (Mysore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising here to speak a few words in support of the demands that have been placed before the House by the Home Minister. To start with I would like to say a few words about the way in which it had been treated at the hands of the Opposition. Generally it has been said that the report presented was a matter of fact report, devoid of elaboration and unrevealing in all its aspects. It was perhaps Mr. Dwivedy who said that it was not quite revealing and not explanatory. I would say that a report from the Home Ministry especially should not be and ought not to be all revealing. It should be a modest report permitting a sense of confidence among the people; it should not open itself in all its bareness.

One very welcoming step taken by the Home Ministry is in regard to the integration and reorganisation of the Border security forces. There has been a lot of criticism about the Home Ministry on various accounts. Most of the time Members spoke about some disturbances, especially with regard to Naxalbari and other places. But we have not been able to get into the crux of the point. It is a question of security of the nation, and it is a law and order question. How far the Government has been successful in this matter has to be assessed. Generally when we make a survey of the events, we find that last year we had faced quite a few big issues. Whether it was the elections, or whether it was the re-organisational work with regard to some of the States, whether it was a question of language or agitation with regard to cow protection, etc., we have seen that there has been an exceptional, extraordinary restraint on the part of the Home Ministry. It has certainly been able to create confidence among the people of this country. It has been very fair in its actions and at the same time been very firm. The Government has to be congratulated for that.

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

Now, I would like to go into a point raised by the hon Member Shri Dange. I partly agree with him. The way in which we have to tackle the problem of law and order in this country should be such that it should not be treated in a superficial way. We should not give it just a surface treatment. We should go to the roots of the cause. What is it that makes the people agitated? What is it that brings unrest in this country?

Mr Speaker: He can continue his speech after lunch

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dasappa may continue

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa: Sir, I was speaking earlier about the need for a little new approach with regard to the question of law and order, of course, not absolutely new—there has been quite a substantial effort made in this direction by the Home Ministry. However, it is necessary that we will have to go into the root causes of these agitations or unrest in the country. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi here:

"The present inequalities are surely due to people's ignorance. With a growing knowledge of their natural strength, the inequalities must disappear."

This is what the Father of the Nation has spoken.

Again, in an effort to lessen the inequalities, let us examine what exactly are the forces that take place

prior to these agitations. First comes, according to Pandit Nehru, and I quote, "A democratic public pressure; secondly, a friendly approach to win over people, rather than to eliminate or to liquidate them. Now, that is a basic difference from, let us say, the communist viewpoint. It is also different from, let us say, the American viewpoint. I do not see why these opposites should be placed before us to accept this or that ideology. Well we think differently from either of them."

"My point is, these difficult questions involving class conflicts can be approached peacefully and in a cooperative spirit. We do not deny the class conflicts, but we think that class conflicts need not be solved by aggravating class conflicts and by fighting over them."

We have in this country all the potentialities, all the seeds of a revolution, of unrest, and for this it is very necessary that we should adopt a socialist measure which is the only possible solution to see that this unrest is checked. I would take the example of President Franklin Roosevelt of America who, when he tried to implement certain measures, was mistaken for a socialist revolutionary. Actually he was a liberal but he took such drastic steps to see that the country would rise from its depression that the vested interests, the business people, almost thought him to be a radical and a socialist.

It is unfortunate that some people think that the economic policy of our party is going to be ultra-socialistic or almost verging on communistic philosophy. That is what some hon. Members of the Swatantra Party said. But I would like to say that these steps are taken with a broad-minded approach. It is mutual understanding, persuasion and conversion that should be the mode of action.

There is another thing which has been uppermost in the minds of hon Members of this House, and that is with regard to Centre-State relationship which is assuming new feature especially after the elections. There have been quite a few cut motions pertaining to this and I would like to make one or two observations. I have a fear that because of the existence of non-Congress ministries and because of the rather generous outlook on the part of the Congress Party there may be an extra-partial consideration and the Central Government, may try to be more helpful to the non-Congress governments. That fear is there. The mother may feed those children most who cry most, and as we have been observing here in this House it is those Members belonging to the parties of the non-Congress Governments who are making most of the demands. My fear is that our Government may try to be generous and in order to show their impartiality, they may become partial towards them and it may not be very fair for the Congress government. I say this because I come from a State which is still having a Congress government.

There is the expectation of one more development. The State Governments may enact laws which may be contradictory to the laws of the Central Government. This feature may take place hereafter. We have not faced it so far but this is a possibility. I would not be surprised if in future laws are enacted in States which may be absolutely contradictory. Article 254 of the Constitution is there to protect the Central laws and in all such cases the central laws prevail over the State laws. But the conflict will come. Therefore, there must be some sort of a solution which must be taken up for meeting this particular problem. I would suggest that frequent or at least one or two important round-table conferences between State leaders of non-Congress States, and even Congress States, along with leaders at the Centre must be held.

Lastly, I will say a few words about prohibition. I agree with Dr Sushila Nayar when she says that we must be bold in this measure. Apart from what she has said, there two aspects that we have to consider with regard to prohibition. One is whether prohibition is a success "It is a failure therefore, scrap it". The second question is whether by scrapping prohibition we will not be having a better financial position" in the States. These are the two aspects which I would like to deal with now.

First of all, I will take up the question of scrapping of prohibition. By scrapping prohibition we are not going to do away with illicit distillation. We have got an authoritative letter from Dr Small of the United States who happened to be there during the period prohibition was in operation in the United States. I will not go into the details of it. I would only say that illicit distillation will in no way be lessened by the scrapping of prohibition. Further spurious intoxicant drugs would be sold in the licensed bars.

Then I come to the financial aspect. I have feeling that this money which we get from the poor from a thing which is in no way noble is Dirty Money which should not be touched by the Government. Sir, I would even go to the extent of saying that this money may even intoxicate our governments, because it will have been contaminated by liquor! A word about the national language. Though I come from a non-Hindi-speaking area, I want to say that we must somehow see that Hindi becomes the national language of this country. There can be no second thought on this question. It may take some time but we have to take it up. We have to accept it. In the United States, in the beginning, when colonisation took place there were different linguistic groups. Yet, they accepted English as their national language. During the transitional period they had to meet some difficulties but, all the same, they went through it and solved the question of

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

national language once for all. In fact, I am ashamed to speak in a language which is not the national language; not that I have any hatred for English but it affects our selfdignity. We have to take one or the other language of our country as the national language and for that perhaps Hindi is the best. So, we must accept it and there should be no controversy, or undue delay in its implementation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. There is great pressure on the chair. I have to accommodate some more Members.

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa: I am concluding, Sir.

I am making an appeal to the members of the opposition that our nation is passing through a crisis. There is every justification for the continuation of emergency in this country. We must understand and appreciate it. If half the members of this House go on saying that there is no justification for emergency the psychological effect of this on the country will be that we are trying to call wolf when there is no wolf. That will not be helpful for the administration. We have to arm the Government with sufficient powers to meet the dangers that are faced by this country. We must cooperate with the Government and thereby energise the limbs of Government so that it can see that law and order is maintained in this country and no subversive foreign interventions take place. Therefore, I make this appeal to the members of this House to try to support the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. He has already taken more than the allotted time. If hon. Members extend to me their co-operation, I would like to accommodate a few more, because it is an important subject and everybody wants to say something. But if every member tries to cover the same ground over

and over again, it would be difficult. I will have to accommodate one or two members from the opposition also. So, I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. It is just for this purpose that yesterday I extended the time and said that the Home Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. I cannot extend it any more now.

श्री चन्द्रजीत धादल (आजमगढ़) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता कि गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदान पर बोलते हुए इस विभाग के लिये आजादी के बाद का समय सब से कठिन समय रहा है, जिसको इस विभाग का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है। गृह विभाग की अनुदान पर विचार करते समय हमें इस बात को नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि इस विभाग को हम अलग से नहीं देख सकते। देश के अन्दर आर्थिक क्षे में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उसका असर हमारे गृह विभाग पर पड़ता है, उन समस्याओं से आइसोलेट कर के हम इस तरफ नहीं देख सकते। अगर देश में बेकारी की समस्या बढ़ती है, देश में भुखमरी बढ़ती है, कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने ढंग से आन्दोलन चलाती हैं तो इसका प्रभाव समाज पर पड़ता है और फिर उसका सम्बन्ध गृह विभाग से होता है।

इन चुनावों के बाद जो मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों की सरकारें राज्यों के अन्दर बनी हैं, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में नये सम्बन्धों को, नये सूत्रों को हम ने प्रारम्भ किया है, एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट हमारी डेमोक्रेसी का हो रहा है। इसका मुकाबला भी हमारे गृह विभाग को करना है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं उनका बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ, बड़े सब्र के साथ हम को मुकाबला करना है और एक हमदर्दी का,

दूसरों के साथ सहयोग का, दूसरे के विवारों को समझ कर, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझ कर हम को इन समस्याओं का आज भुकाबला करना है। अगर हमारे बिरोकी देश के लोग केवल आरोप वा प्रत्यारोप से अपने को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहते हैं, तब वात दूसरी है, अन्यथा हमारा देश काकी संकट के जमाने से दौड़ रहा है और हम सब को बैठ कर, एक दूसरे को समझ कर उन तमाम कमज़ोरियों को हल करने के लिये प्रयास करना है, जिसका भुकाबला आज हमारा राष्ट्र कर रहा है।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी हम अपने बर्तमान गृह मंत्री से अपेक्षा करते हैं, उनसे हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उनका निराकरण होगा। देश के अन्दर भाषा को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, देश के अन्दर हमारे दूसरे राजनीतिक प्रस्तोतों को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, देश के अन्दर हमारी राज्य सीमाओं को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है। कभी कभी ऐसी धारणायें पैदा हुई हैं—प्रान्ध को बनाने के लिये किसी रानुलु को अपनी भारतवृति करनी पड़ी, भग्नाराष्ट्र का निर्माण करने के लिये सैकड़ों लोगों को बलिदान करना पड़ेगा, पंजाब के निर्माण के लिये किसी संत फ़तह सिंह को अपने आत्मबलिदान की घमकी देनी पड़ेगी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपना महानाई भत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिये हड्डताल करनी पड़ेगी। सरकार कुछ नीतियों में विवाद करती है, सरकार उन समस्याओं का हल भी दूंडना चाहती है, लेकिन अगर जनता पर इस बात का इम्प्रेशन पड़े कि जब तक बैजा तरीके से दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा, ये समस्यायें हल नहीं होंगी, जब तक दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा—गलत या सही, तब ही सरकार मानेगी तो यह एक दुर्लभियपूर्ण घारणा है। हमारे बर्तमान गृह मंत्री जिन पर आज देश को भरोसा है, विवाद है हमें चुनी है कि हमारे देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और हमारे देश की जगत उनके

कामों को देख कर उनके अन्दर यह विवाद रखती है कि इस राष्ट्रीय संकट के दौर में वे हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ देश को अपने साथ लेते हुए इन समस्याओं पर कुछ निश्चित नीति अपनायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, आज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ ऐसी विकट समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। कल हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह बड़ा सेन्सेटिव प्रश्न है। यह बात सही है लेकिन इस पर हमारी निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है इस प्रश्न को फिर से भोजपुरी नहीं किया जा सकता, हिन्दी को सारे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना है। जो दूसरे राज्य हैं, जहां दूसरी भाषाय बोली जाती हैं—उच्चतम शिक्षा उनकी रिजनल भाषा के माध्यम से करनी चाहिये। हम को उन भाषाओं का भी विकास करना है। हम को अपेक्षी भाषा को एक वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिये। इस पर सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये।

दूसरा बतारा, जिसको कि मैं देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—आज बड़ी हुई साम्बद्धायिक ताकते हमारे देश के सामने एक दूसरा बड़ा बतारा है जो जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर आज राजनीति में काम कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ जाना चाहिये। हम को अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा करनी है, अपने देश की एकता को बनाये रखना है तो इस तरफ गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। सन् 1961 के बाद हम ने जो नीलगंग इन्टीप्रेशन कानूनश दिल्ली में बुलाई थी, उसके बाद भी ये साम्बद्धायिक ताकते देश से बढ़ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, यह सबस्ता एक कठिन कानूनश है।

[श्री न्हूरी, भाद्र]

दूसरी समस्याएँ जो हैं नक्सलबादी की समस्या है या मजो की समस्या है या नागांश्री की समस्या है। इसके पोछे प्रार्थिक समस्याएँ हैं, सामाजिक समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ राजनीतिक पहलू भी है। जिस प्रार्थिक और सामाजिक सकट को राजनीतिक रूप से कुछ जिकिया इसेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रही है उनका हल भी गृह मन्त्रालय को मुस्तैदी के साथ निकालना चाहिए।

आखिर मेरी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिवी पर्सेंज के ऊपर देरी तो निश्चित धारणा है कि किसी भी प्रजातन्त्रबादी जनवादी धरारस्वा के अन्दर इस प्रकार के विशेषविधिकार इस प्रांत की सुविधाएँ किसी राजा, गणी या महाराज के नाम पर देना वह प्रजातन्त्र के साथ जोशा नहीं देता। उसके लिए भी गृह मन्त्रालय को मुस्तैदी के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सकट देश के लाभने है उसके लिए इन सारी बानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस रोति से कदम उठायेंगे जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता हमारे इस देश के अन्दर मजबूत हो, देश मुद्रा हो ताकि वह किसी भी बाहरी हमले का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सके और साथ ही देश के अन्दर भी जो अनेकों आतंरिक समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं उनका भी एक मुग्धित राष्ट्र के रूप में युक्ताला कर सके।

Shri C. C. Desai: (Sabarkantha)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the stewardship of the Home Ministry in relation to States with which subject I am particularly familiar. All this talk about the enunciation and application of the doctrine of lapse and the abolition of the *privy purses* can be traced to the blood-thirsty bureaucracy which resides in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Central Secretariat which is known as the Home Ministry. They are advising that the States must lapse on the rulers dying without a male heir regardless of past history.

I want the Home Minister to remember the history behind this when the States were the Indian States and there was the British Crown. Before 1947, the relationship was between the Indian States and the British Crown, the relationship was not between the Indian States and the then Government of India. On 15th August, 1947, the paramountcy lapsed and that was not transferred to the Government of India. That position was accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, by Sardar Patel and by all the Congress leaders. That is how the Instrument of Accession subsequently followed by Merger Agreement was the basis of relationship between the rulers and the Government of India. That relationship is a relationship between two equal partners. Today we are trying to get rid of that. My hon. friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav said that the privy purses should be abolished. The princes have put their neck into the noose, they have signed the Instrument of Accession, they transferred their kingdoms peacefully to the Indian Union, they have signed the Merger Agreement, they have thus put themselves at the tender mercy of the Government. It is completely immoral and improper to take advantage of that situation. If you only read what Sardar Patel had said, you would realise what great patriotism they have shown. I am sure none of the Congress Members, none of the white-capped *chelas* of Gandhi, will differ from this proposition that the rulers had made a great sacrifice.

The other day, somebody in the Congress Party, I think, Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha, asked as to what is the international implication about abolition of privy purses. The Prime Minister apparently did not spell out the meaning. I would like to spell it out. We have the international forum where we have taken two cases, one is Kutch and the other is Kashmir. In both these cases our contention is

based upon the Instrument of Accession and Merger Agreement. If the Instruments of Accession and Merger Agreement are treated as scraps of paper, you will have no leg to stand upon. The Kutch case was taken to the international forum through the folly of the then Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh. You are not likely to succeed very much there. Even in regard to Kashmir the status is derived from the fact that there is the Instrument of Accession and Merger Agreement between the ruler and the Government of India. If you do away with this basic relationship, then you remove the very foundation on which the whole case of India, both in Kutch and in Kashmir, rests.

I would appeal, if I may be permitted to say so, to the young and impatient hot-heads of the Congress Party, for whose zeal and patriotism I have great admiration, to divert their energies to much better purposes, that is, eradication of corruption, maintenance of law and order, integration of the country as a whole, instead of looking at Rs 3 crores of privy purses. I feel that this demand is made by them in order to embarrass some of the top Members of the Congress Party.

Some hon. Members: No, no

Shri C. C. Desai: Let them fight their quarrels internally, let them have their internal squabbles. Let them not project these jealousies to the national stage. It will injure and damage the image of India in the international sphere, not only in the international market politically but also commercially and economically.

What effect it would have on the World Bank? Today you are repudiating Merger Agreements and tomorrow you may repudiate international debts and agreements. For what are you doing it? You are doing it to save Rs 3 crores only. You can save that amount in other ways. This is what Sardar Patel himself said. I am sure, the members Opposite have much

greater regard for Sardar Patel than for any of the other Congress leaders that we have seen in this country. What did Sardar Patel say? This is what he said:

"The main part of our obligation under these Agreements is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of Privy Purse are fully implemented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and would seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

What are these Rs 3 crores of Privy Purse for?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now

Shri C. C. Desai: One thing more. My hon. friend, Mr. Dange, referred to the princes as parasites and as traitors. Who are these people to talk about princes as traitors? These people who are friends of China, which committed aggression on this country and which is still committing aggression on this country, are talking about princes as traitors, whereas Sardar Patel has said in this document that the princes had shown a great amount of integrity and patriotism in agreeing to the transfer of power. That is why I am saying that it is completely wrong to say that these princes are traitors or parasites. They have honourably and in accordance with their honesty and patriotism, transferred their States and now it is upto you to see that those obligations which were undertaken at that time are fully honoured.

One thing more and this is about Sheikh Abdullah. It is not a question of release or no release of Sheikh Abdullah. What is really required, what is important is the quality of the presence of India in Kashmir. You can rule Kashmir only by the willing consent of the people and by good government. You cannot rule by force or by repression. The rule must

[Shri C C Desai]

be such as to have free and fair general elections and to give complete satisfaction to the people of Kashmir. I am not saying anything more

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहः (बाढ़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रभी श्री सी० सी० देसाई की जो स्पीच हुई उसे मुन कर मुझे उनके बारे में एक बाँध याद आ गया जो कि इस तरह है :

"जाना कि बातें हैं उनकी जूँठी

कुछ अजब लुटक हैं उनके हक हक के कसम खाने में ।"

मैं प्रियों पर्सेंज के बारे में प्रभी कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती थी क्योंकि यह भाषण अभी सरकार के जेराहीर है और सरकार उम पर सोच बिचार कर रही है। अभी इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना नहीं जा सकता है। पर मैं सिफ़ इनना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह मुझे अजीब सी बान मालूम होती है कि इस के बारे में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इसके बारे में क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था हो सकती है? भारत एक स्वतन्त्र और मानव-भ्राता दण है। मानवीयिक मता भारत की है। इस मानवीयिक मता एवं खड़न किसी बात का विषी तरह से नहीं हो सकता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह मानवीय मदद्यर्थिस तरह की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पृष्ठियों की बात करते हैं? सी० सी० देसाई भावह बहुत दिनों तक सरकारी प्रधिकारी रहे हैं सरकारी अक्षर रहे हैं और अब जाकर वह इस जगत में आ गये हैं। कई लोगों को तीनों लोक यहीं नसीब हो जाते हैं। अब इस जगत में आकर भी प्रभी तक वह उसी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। वह क्या कारण बतायेंगे? उनकी तो पूछ कर काम करने की पुरानी प्रादत पड़ी हुई है। सरकारी दफ्तर में रह कर ही वह सरकार को प्राच तक गलत राय ही देते थाए। पहले उनकी राय की सरकार कायद ज्यादा काह

करती थी लेकिन अब समूल गई है। हमपरे श्री चब्बाण साहब को इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पचड़े में नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषण नहीं है। यह भारत का अपना भाषण और जो भी यहा फैसला होगा उसे भारत की सांवधीय सत्ता करेगी।

अब मैं कुछ बातें गृह मती महोदय ने पूछना चाही हूँ। अखबारों में जास करके और 21 जून का जो अखबार है उस में एक खबर छोटी है जाइनीज इम्बेसी के जो तीसरे सेकटरी हैं उन के बारे में। मरकार की तरफ से कोई वक्तव्य इस बारे के में नहीं निकला। मैं नहीं जानती कि इस में कहा नक सच्चाई है पर मैं गृह मती महोदय से जानना चाही च्योंकि यह बातें बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं और वह उनका जवाब दे। मैं इस बात को कहने की आज इम्बेसी जहरत समझती हूँ कि यहा नैपट कम्युनिस्ट संघ के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन्होंने बहुत जोराऊर से इस बात को कहा है कि नक्सलबाड़ी में जो कुछ हो रहा है या 24 परगने में जो कुछ हुआ या हो रहा है उस का चीन में कोई गम्भीर नहीं है। अगर यह सबध नहीं होता तो किर धन सब क्या होता? यह नक्सलबाड़ी में भी क्या हो रहा है? आज 20 साल हमे आजाद हुए हो गये। क्या जो अधिकार गरीब लोगों ने हि उसे क्या हम उन्हें नहीं दें सकते थे। लेकिन हम ने पुराना कायदा भी रखा और आगे के लिए भी हम कायदा देखते हैं तो वह तो नहीं हो सकता। इस खबर के मुताबिक मैं गृह मती महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जो जाइनीज इम्बेसी के तीसरे सचिव हैं जिन को प्रधानी में घंट सचिव कहते हैं वह कलकत्ते में 20 से 25 मई तक थे? अगर वह ये तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो बामपन्थी नेता हैं उन में से किन से उन की मुलाकात हुई और क्या गृह मती महोदय की जानकारी में है कि उन में क्या-क्या बातें थीं हुईं?

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ वह यह, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि मर्दी महोदय इस का उत्तर दें कि क्या यह सही है कि चाहनीज एवं दूसरी केवलीकरण सचिव चौंबीम परगना जो कि पश्चिमी गाल का एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है और जहाँ कुछ गडबड हो रही है गये थे उसी बक्त ? अबवार मे जो बहर उसी है उस के मुनाबिक वह बहा गये थे और लोक समा के एक बामपथी पार्टी के सदस्य— मैं नहीं जानती कि वह कौन से सदस्य है पर लिखा है कि बामपथी पार्टी के लोक समा के सदस्य—के साथ चाहनीज सचिव बहा गये थे। आज के अबवार मे भी वह उपा है।

तीव्री बात मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई लोफ्लेट्स या किताबें बहा दाटी थीं ?

चौंबी बात यह मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वह किसी मास्ट्रिकेशन का आयोजन कुछ था और वहा नोर्ड ड्रामा कुशा या जिस के नेतृत्व उत्पन्न दन है जिस का विषय या "भजय वियननाम" और उस ड्रामे मे कलकत्ते में वह भी निर्मित थे ? जब वह बहा पर गये तो उन्होंने मामों त्ये तुग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये और माथ साथ जो बैंस्ट बगान की सरकार है उस के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये तथा फैक्ट्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये ? यह सही बान है या नहीं ?

मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि मैं विलियन अस्पताल गई थी जहाँ जिन चाहनीज को चोट लगी थी वे भरती थे। उन्होंने बाहर मामों त्ये तुग को तस्वीर लगा रखी थी और वहा पर नारे लगाने थे। अस्पताल के डाक्टरों ने उन से कहा कि उन को हक नहीं है नारे लगाने का। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब मूँह भंडी महोदय की छड़-छाया के नीचे दिल्ली बाहर मैं और सरकारी अस्पताल मैं इस तरह की बातें हुई थीं वह कैसे प्रभावी

आखे बन्द किये हुए रहे ? डाक्टरों ने मुझ से कहा कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सके क्यों चौंबी लोग उन को गालिया देने लगे। आखिर हम कैसे यह जीवे बदायत कर सकते हैं ? अगर हम एक स्वतन्त्र देश हैं तो आज स्वतन्त्र देश की जिम्मेदारी निभाने के लिये हमें सब कुछ करना होगा। आज दिल्ली बाहर मैं यह बाब्या होता है कि यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

इन बच्चों के साथ मैं मर्दी महोदय से यही इलज़ा करती हूँ कि वह इन प्रब्लो का उत्तर दे।

Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran)
I wanted to speak in such a short time as only five minutes that you have good enough to give to me, only about the proposed talks about the bifurcation of the Punjab High Court

Recently, there has been a demand to break up the common links after the Punjab has been broken up into three parts. The common links were common Governors, common High Court, common Public Service Commission and common State Electricity Board, and the Control Board of Bhakra project. So far as the Electricity Board is concerned, that is already broken up. The Public Service Commission is already broken up. Now, we hear that there are going to be two Governors, one for each State and also two Control Boards of Bhakra Project.

I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to the proposed bifurcation or rather trifurcation of the High Court. The Punjab High Court had its jurisdiction over Punjab and the present Haryana and Delhi. Five judges sat in the Circuit Bench at Delhi and 12 in the united Punjab Bench. If this proposal is accepted then there would be 7 in Punjab and five in Haryana. The High Court Bar has already submitted a resolution to the Deputy Prime Minister and the

[Shri G. S Dhillon]

Home Minister, and so have the members of the Punjab branch of the High Court Bar Association or Council, as one might call it. Now, the proposal the Law Commission put forward was that whatever be the demarcation of the States, there should be a generally accepted tendency encouraging merging of two or three States for the purpose of constituting one single High Court so that there may be a greater number of Judges in that Court there would be a greater specialisation and number of cases coming therein, there would be greater attendance, and there would be greater and more authoritative interpretation of the provisions of law in that High Court. The only objection was that as the States had already merged, certain States had two High Courts and some others had only one, but in the case of Punjab there is already one High Court for three States. Now if we accept that there is no provision which prevents a common link so far as the High Court is concerned, art 231 does provide for it and art 217 covers the arrangements whereby appointments are made by two or more States in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, which will be more sound and healthier. So I would suggest that whatever be the future setup, the Punjab High Court should not be broken up.

The second point I wanted to make is about providing arms and also providing some sort of military training or some other training in the border villages. The other day I asked a question of the Defence Minister if he was prepared to provide certain facilities for this purpose. The last Indo-Pakistan war was fought almost in my constituency—the Lahore front, the Burki front and the Kem Karan front are all situated in my constituency. The Defence Minister said he would welcome the idea, but that the matter concerned the Home Ministry. So I would request the Home Minister to consider this proposal also that if at any time in future there is

any emergency and Pakistani snipers infiltrate or paratroopers come down armed with the latest weapons, we could confront them. Also when sometimes evacuation is asked for by the military authorities, we could not face undesirable elements without this sort of military training and preparedness on the part of the border villages. In view of all this, I would request the Home Minister to consider this proposal. This is specially necessary after the new moves to dig up a belt of fortifications on the other side which would leave the border areas completely undefended if this defence preparation is not undertaken from our side.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkothai): On a point of personal explanation. Just now I was given to understand that Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha quoted a news item from the *Times of India* and stated that someone from my Party here had accompanied the Chinese Third Secretary on his visit to Calcutta. As soon as we saw that report, my leader Shri A K Gopalan, sent a contradiction to the *Times of India* saying 'neither my Party nor any of our members were either aware of it or had anything to do with the Chinese Third Secretary's visit'. It was also stated in that letter that somebody inimical to the party had given such a story and the paper was requested to publish that contradiction.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): What is this about? Why is he making this explanation?

Shri Umanath: The contradiction was published in full.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Most of the hon members have seen that letter, and I have also seen. So, no further explanation is necessary.

Shri Umanath: I am completing. So, that contradiction has been published by the editor in full. I do not know why when Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha read the first thing, she

missed the second thing. She might not have missed, but she has deliberately withheld that information to slander our party.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: I only asked a question from the Home Minister. The Home Minister has to satisfy the House. I have not slandered the party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She was just seeking information whether it was correct or not. (Interruptions).

Shri Umanath: We are not in the lot of Americans, that at least I can say:

Shri Somavane: Personal explanation is only made when an hon. member is personally involved or attacked. He was not personally involved. When I wanted to raise a point of order, you were pleased to ask me to sit down. This was not proper. So, whatever he has stated is out of order and therefore it should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must say one thing very clearly. Please listen. In this House when particularly the Home Ministry is being debated, she wanted some information and she never made an allegation as such, but if a member belonging to a particular group, to keep the record straight, gives some explanation, he is free to do so, that is the general practice in this House.

बी अब्दुन धनी बार (गुडगाव) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, बच्चाज साहब के इनचार्ज होते हुए थी, जिन पर मुझे कल्प है, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की विमांड्ह को अपनी सपोर्ट नहीं दे सकता हूँ, जिस की नालायकी, नालायी और बदलीयती से वेज के सब से बड़े नेता, विद्युत बाहर लाने नेहरू, को बड़ा भारी बक्का सगा। अगर इस मिनिस्ट्री ने पंडित बच्चाहराम नेहरू को चाहिना की फ़र्ज़ और विकिटरी ल्लूटेजी के बारे में बदाया होता, तो वह कहीं यह न कहते।

कि मैं ने अपने जरनलों को यह हृष्ट दे दिया है कि जीनी फ़ौजें को भार कर इस मूलक से बाहर छोकें दिया जाये। अगर काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी होने वाले इनक्रिस्टेटर्स, मूलपैठियों, पर इस मिनिस्ट्री की पूरी नियाह होती, तो वी लाल बहादुर लाली को तालांब बां कर अपनी जाने-पर्वीज न देनी पड़ती। अगर इस महकमे ने जेल अब्दुल्ला के उड़ा तारीखी बत को मूलक के सामने लाया होता, जो उन्होंने 9 जुलाई, 1965 को वी लाल बहादुर लाली और राष्ट्रपति को निया था और जो देश-प्रेम से ढूँवा हुआ था, तो जायद मेरे पास, वी प्रकाशवीर लाली, को उस अर्जीय मोहरे-बहन, जेल अब्दुल्ला, के बारे में उतनी चिन्ता न होती, जितना उन्होंने कल जाहिर की।

जहाँ तक जेल मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला का तालुक है, अगर पिछले चौदह पद्धत बरसो में हमारी सरकार की यह हिम्मत न तुई कि उन को ट्रेटर साबित कर सके, तो कम से कम अब उस को चाहिए कि वह उन पर मुकदमा चलाए और अदालत से फ़नदा ले कर उन को फ़ासी पर लटका दे हमें—उम पर कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। जेल अब्दुल्ला आजाद काश्मीर के जन्म-दाता हैं। (Interruptions) पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जो “आजाद काश्मीर” है, वह जेल अब्दुल्ला या हम ने नहीं दिया बल्कि वह इस हृष्टपत की दुर्जिली, निकम्पेन और नामदंपन से हमारे हाथ से चला गया। (Interruptions) जब पाकिस्तानियों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया, तो राजा कर्बसिंह, जो आज इस हृष्टपत में बैठे हैं, और उन के पिता, जो उस बहत काश्मीर से राज करते थे, मुझ नहीं कर पाए, पाकिस्तानियों को नहीं रोक सके। उस बहत जेल अब्दुल्ला और उन के जायियों से ही काश्मीर बैंकी को बचाया, जिस की हिकायत की इतनी ज़िक्र की प्रकाश बीर लाली और दूसरे लोगों को हो एही है। मैं बदाया बाहुदाहूँ कि बहु-इस्तान्क का तकाबा है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री जेल अब्दुल्ला के उड़ा

[श्री अम्बुल गंगी दार]

बत को जाया करे, ताकि हमारे जनसंघ के उन भाइयों को असलियत मालूम हो, जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू को सच्चे दिल से प्रेम करते हैं भगव जो अपनी शतकहीनी में जेव अम्बुला के दुश्मन हो गए हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री जेव अम्बुला पर मुकदमा चलाए और यह मरित करे कि वह मुजरिम है।

भगव काऊंस्टेटर को रोकने के नाम पर सेकड़ों मुसलमान कर्त्ता हुए, तो मुझे कोई रजिस्ट्र नहीं है, क्योंकि वे शतरंगहीन में कर्त्ता हुए। हकीकत तो यह है कि मुसलमान तो यह जाहे थे कि काऊंस्टेटर पर बैन लगा दिया जाय, लेकिन यह यहकमा अपने निकम्पेन की बजह से उस पर बैन लगाने के बारे में फैसला नहीं कर पाया। इस मिनिस्ट्री ने संकुलरिज्म की मिट्टी पलीद की, जब उस ने काऊंस्टेटर को बन्द करने के इकानोमिक एसपेक्ट्स पर गौर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई। उस ने इस कमेटी में जगदगुरु शक्तिराज्य और गुरु गोलबलकर को रखा, लेकिन उन्ने किसी मुसलमान को उम में नहीं रखा, हालांकि मुसलमानों को भजहबन जीबह-गांधों का हक हासिल है और वे वालन्टरिस्ट उस हक को छोड़ना जाहे हैं। क्या यह मिनिस्ट्री इस कमेटी में श्री बद्रजू या किसी और मुसलमान को शामिल नहीं बर सकती थी? क्या यह संकुलर स्टेट है?

मैं जानता हूँ कि जो बुसर्पेंटिये प्राए, उन के साथ जो सुनूर किया गया, वह कम था, लेकिन उस के पदे में उस इसके भे बसे हुए हजारहा मुसलमानों को यहा से भार कर भगवाया गया और पाकिस्तान को जेव दिया गया। क्या ये संकुलर स्टेट के कारनामे हैं? आसाम से मुसलमानों को इस बिना पर भार भार कर निकाला जाए कि वे पाकिस्तान से भाए हैं, क्या यह ही संकुलरिज्म है?

कुछ दिन पहले डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने श्री इसहाक साम्बली के जवाब में वहे जोर से कहा कि गवर्नरेट की तरफ से ऐसा कोई सीकेट सर्कुलर नहीं निकाला गया है कि मुसलमानों को किसी पोस्ट्स्ट भे न लिया जाये। भगव आप टेलीफोन की डायरेक्टरी को देखे, तो आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि तिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं, बल्कि सिख, हरिजन और ईसाई बैरीह जितनी भी भाइनारिटीज हैं, अफसरों में उनकी तादाद उन की भावादी के हिसाब से दसवा हिस्सा भी नहीं है।

इलाकि दिन्दी नैशनल लंबेज है और उस की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है, लेकिन नौ स्टेट्स में उस का एक भी डेली पेपर नहीं निकलता है। इस के मुद्राबले में जिस उर्दू के साथ यह हुक्मत पिछले बीस साल से सौतेली भा का मुलूक कर रही है, उस के पेपर मद्रास और मेसूर से भी निवालते हैं, इन नौ स्टेट्स में से तीन स्टेट्स वे भालावा उम वे पेपर सब स्टेट्स से निवालते हैं। आज हिन्दी के बारे में तिर्फ जुबान से बाते की जाती है, लेकिन हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में घाघे हो कर साउथ को अपने से जूदा करना अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है। (Interruptions)

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने मुलूक की बाकी तमाम स्टेट्स के हिस्से बदरे किये, लेकिन इस ने यू० पी० के हाथ में खेल कर उस की री-आगानाइजेशन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यू० पी० एक बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। बजाये इस के कि दूसरी स्टेट्स को दोनों की जाल में उस के बराबर बनाया जाता, उस की सिपाइट (लीडरलिप) को बनाए रखने के लिए बाकी स्टेट्स के टूकड़े टूकड़े किये गए।

आज नमसलबाड़ी का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन भू जेताजनी देना जाहे-

— दूँ कि देश में सैकड़ों और नक्सलबाड़ियां बरेंगी। अगर फूड का मुनासिब इन्तजाम नहीं किया जायेगा, तो हमको कई जगह नक्सलबाड़ी जैसे हालात का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर फूड मिनिस्ट्री और फूड कार-पोरेशन के अफसरान यह इन्तजाम न करे, तो उनको कैद के दाल दिया जाये। अगर बताल में खाने के लिए पूरा अनाज नहीं बया, तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत इन हालात को समाल नहीं सकती है। मूल्क में इस बक्त बिल्कुल अफरा-तफरी है।

श्री रतो तारकेश्वरी सिंहा माननीय सदस्य हरियाणा से अनाज लाने की इजाजत दिलवा दे।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बाई : हरियाणा एक डेफिस्ट स्टेट है। हालांकि सब डेफिस्ट स्टेट्स को पैदा दिया गया, लेकिन हरियाणा को नहीं दिया गया। वित्त मंत्री कहने हैं कि कूकि फिनाम कमीशन ने इस की सिफारिश नहीं की, इसलिए उसको पैदा नहीं दिया गया। मैं अब उनका चाहता हूँ कि जब कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, उस बक्त हरियाणा पैदा ही नहीं हुआ था। जब बच्चा पैदा ही नहीं हुआ, जब श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा पैदा ही नहीं हुई, तो उनको कैमे कोई डिपुटी मिनिस्टर बना दे ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा . बच्चा पैदा हो या न हो, लेकिन गेहूँ पैदा हुआ है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बाई : मैं आपके चरिये अपने प्यारे भाई, चक्षण साहब, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस देश को सात छोन्ज में नहीं बाट सकते, तो कम सह चुवान के इलाकाएँ और जो दूसरे तास्सुब पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन को रोकने की कोशिश करें। वह मुसलमान के दिल को जीतने की कोशिश करें। वह हाथ चोकता है कि मैं चुम्हारा हूँ, लेकिन उस को छोड़ार कहा जाता

है। मूले एक बात बताई जाये कि अब तक सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर जितने बदारी के केसिंज बले हैं, उनमें से कितने मुसलमान थे और कितने गैर-मुस्लिम थे अगर इस पर यौर करेंगे वह लोग जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में अन्वेष्ये रहे हैं तो उन को मुसलमान की बफादारी की शिकायत करने की कोई गुजाइश न होगी।

[شروع مهدالغلى قارئ (کوڈکار) -

قہیقی مہیکر صاحب - چوہان صاحب کے اچھاچ ہونے ہوئے ہوئے - جن ۵ میں مسٹر مظفر ہے - میں ہم ملستروں کی قیمانڈز کو لہلی سوورت نہیں دے سکتا ہوں - جس کی نالٹی - ملٹی اور بدنیتی سے دبھ کے سب ہے بڑے نہیں - پلقت جواہر لال نہرو - کو بڑا بھاوی دھکا لتا - اگر اس ملستروں نے پلقت جواہر لال نہرو کو چانلا کی فووص اور ملستروں شریعتی کے بارے میں بدلایا ہوتا - تو وہ کہوں یہ نہ کہتے کہ میں نے اپنے جنپنلوں کو وہ حکم دے دھیا ہے کہ چیلی فوجوں کو صار کو اس ملک سے باہر سکھیل دیا جائے - اگر کھدید میں داخل ہونے والے انقلابیوں ترکوں - ہر اس ملستروں کی ہلاں نکال ہوتی - تو شروع لال بھادر شاستری کو تالقاند میں چاکر لہلی جان - ہر نے دبھ پوئیں - اگر اس مسکنے نے شیعہ مہداللہ نے اس تاریخی خط کو ملک کے سامنے لیا ہوتا - جو اپنے نے ۱۹۱۰ کو شروع لال بھادر

[شہری مہدیانگلی ڈار]

شہاستری اور رائٹریپیسی کو لکھا تھا اور
جو دیکھ بیوی میں توبہ ہوا تھا - تو
شاید صدرے بھائی - شہری پرکاش وہ
شہاستری کو اس مظہم مصائب وطن -
شہری مہدی اللہ - کے بارے میں اُنہیں
چلتا نہ ہوتا - چلتی اُنہوں نے کل
کام کی ہے -

جہاں تک شہری مہدی اللہ کا تعلق
ہے - اگر پچھلے چودہ پاندرہ برسوں
میں ہماری سوکار کی بے حدت نہ
ہوتی کہ ان کو تربیت کا بہت کو سکے تو
کم سے کم اُس کو چاہتے کہ وہ ان پر
مقدمہ چلاتے اور مددالت سے نکوئے لئے فر
ان کو پہنچانی پر لگتا دیتے۔ میں
اس ہر کوئی امدادیں نہیں ہوا۔
شہری مہدی اللہ آزاد کشمیر کے جنم داتا
ہیں - (Interruptions) پاکستان کے
تکمیل میں ہو دیا آزاد کشمیر ہے۔
و شہری مہدی اللہ یا ہم نے نہیں دیا۔
پہنچ کے وہ اُس حکومت کی بڑائی -
نکمیہن اور ناسوں میں سے ہمارے ہاتھ
سے چلا کھا۔ (Interruptions) جب
پاکستانیوں نے کشمیر پر ہٹکنے کیا -
تو راجہ ڈون سلکھے۔ جو اُج اُس
حکومت میں بیٹھے ہیں۔ اور ان
کو پہنا۔ جو اُس وقت کشمیر میں
لے جائے تھے۔ کچھ نہیں کر پائی۔
پاکستانیوں کو نہیں دوک سکے۔ اُس
وقت شہری مہدی اللہ اور ان کے اپنیوں
لے ہی کشمیر بیٹھ کو بھیا۔ جس
کی حادیت کی اُنکی قاتمی پرکاش

وہ شہاستری اور کئی دوسرے لوگوں کو
ہو رہی ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ یہ انصاف کا تقلیل ہے کہ ہم
مسٹری شہری مہدی اللہ کے اس خط کو
شائع کوئے۔ تاکہ ہمارے ہم سلکھے
کہ ان بھائیوں کو اعلیٰ معلوم ہو۔
جو ہٹھو اور ہندو کو سمجھے ہل سے
پوہم کوئے ہیں اور جو اپنی ملکا بھیں
میں شہری مہدی اللہ کے دشمن ہو کیمی
ہوں۔ ہم مسٹری شہری مہدی اللہ ہو
مقدمہ چلتے اور یہ ثابت کوئے کہ وہ
مجهوم ہوں۔

اگر کاؤ سلٹر کو دوکیم کے نام پر
سہنکوڑوں مسلمان قتل ہوتے۔ تو سمجھے
کوئی دنچھ نہیں ہے۔ کوئونکہ وہ
ملکا فہمی میں قاتل ہوتے۔ حلقہ
تو یہ ہے کہ مسلمان تو یہ چاہتے تو
کہ کاؤ سلٹر ہر بہن لٹا دیا جائے۔
لیکن یہ سمجھکے اپنے نکمیہن کی وجہ
سے اس پر اکن لٹا کے بارے میں
فوجھ نہیں کر پایا۔ اُس مسٹری
نے سہنکوڑام کی سیکھی پہنچ کی۔
جب اُس نے کاؤ سلٹر کو بند کر لے کے
اکنومک ایسٹیکٹس پر فور گولے کے
لئے نیک کھلتی بیٹھی۔ اُس
نے اُس کھلتی میں چمکت گوڑو
شکر آجاتا ہے اور گوڑو گولولکر کو دکھا۔
کلی السروں کو دکھا۔ لیکن اُس نے
کس مسلمان کو اُس میں نہیں
دکھا۔ حالانکہ مسلمانوں کو سدھا

ذبہ گو کا حق حاصل ہے اور وہ واللہ بولی

اُس حق کو چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں
کہا یہ ملستیں اس کیتھی میں
شروع پر انچا چلاب مصطفیٰ اس عمل
یا کسی اور مسلمان کو شامل نہیں
کر سکتی تھیں - کہا یہ ہی سیکولر
ستہت ہے -

میں مانتا ہوں کہ جو کہہ دے گئے
الیہ - انکے ماتھے جو سلوک کیا گیا -
وہ کم تھا - لیکن اسکے پردے میں
اس ملکے میں بے ہوشی مار لے
مسلمانوں کو وہاں سے مار کو بولکا
کیا اور پاکستان کو بھیج دیا کیا -
کہا یہ سیکولر ستہت کے کارنامے ہیں -
آسم میں مسلمانوں کو اس بڑا ہو مار
مار کو نکالا جائے کہ وہ پاکستان میں
انہیں ہوں - کہا یہ سیکولرزم ہے -

حساب سے دسوان حستہ ہوئی نہیں

حالانکہ ہندی نوہلی لہلکویج ہے
اور اس کی بہت چوچا کی جاتی
ہے - لیکن ستہتیں میں اس کا ایک
ہی قیلی ہوئی نہیں نکلتا ہے -
اس کے مقابلے میں جس اور دو کے
ماتھے پہ حکومت پچھلے بیس سال
سے سوچلی میں کا سلوک کو وہی
ہے - اسکے پہلے مدارج ہے ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹
ہی نکلتے ہیں - ان تو ستہتیں میں
سے نوں ستہتیں کے علاوہ اسکے پہلے
سب ستہتیں سے نکلتے ہیں - لیکن
ہندی کے بارے میں صرف زبان سے
باتیں کی جاتی ہیں - لیکن ہندی
اور ہندو کے بیوں میں انہیں ہو کر
ساختہ کو اپنے سے جدا کونا ملتیں
کی پہنچ نہیں ہے - (Interruption)

کچھ ہیں ہمیں قیامت پرائم ملستو
صاحب نے شری اسحاق سامیعی
کے جواب میں ہوئے ذریعہ میں کہ
گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے لہسا کوئی
سینکڑیت سوکھ نہیں نکالا گیا کہ
مسلمانوں کو کسی پوستیں میں نہ
لہا جائی - اگر آپ تعلیمیں کی قیمتیکری
کو فہیم ہیں - تو آپ کو معلوم ہو
جاتا کہ عرف مسلمانی ہی نہیں -
بلکہ سکھ ہیں - ہر چیز اور صورتی وہی
جتنی ہیں مثلاً بیویوں ہیں - المصور
میں ان کی تعداد ان کی ایسا کے

اس ملستی کے ملک کی باتی
تم ستہتیں کے حصے بھرے گیں -
لیکن اس نے ہو - ہی کے ہاتھ میں
کھیل کر اسکی دو آنکھیں ہیں کی
طرف کوئی دعیان نہیں دیا - ہو - ہی
ایک بہت بڑی ستہت ہے - بہت
اس کے کے دوسری ستہتیں کو ذریعوں
کی شکل میں اس کے دوسرے بھائی
جاتا - اس کی سعادت (لودھرہب)
کو بدلنے کو کہہ کے لئے بالی ستہتیں
کے لئے تکوئے تکوئے کے لئے اگئے -

[شروع مهدالغلقی قار]

اُج نکسلیاڑی کا بھی ذکر کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن میں جھاتا ہیں دیبا جھاتا ہوں کہ دیہیں میں سہلکروں اور نکسلیاڑیاں بھیکیں۔ اگر،

ملاسپ انتظام نہیں کیا جائیا تو ہم کو کئی جگہ نکسلیاڑی جیسے حالت کا ساملا کرنا پڑتا۔ اگر فوجہ ملستروں اور فوجہ کارپوریٹوں کے افسران یہ انتظام نہ کریں۔ تو ان کو قید میں قاں دیا جائے۔ اگر بدلائیں کہاں نے لئے یوورا اباج نہیں کیا تو دنہا کی کوئی طاقت ان حالات کو سلیمان نہیں سکتی ہے۔ ملک میں اس وقت بالکل افسوس تدھی ہے۔

بیویتی تارکوں کی سیکھی: ماننیय سادسپ ہریشانہ سے اپنا ج نامے کی ایجاد ن دیکھ دے۔

شروع مهدالغلقی دار: ہریانہ لیک تدبیسٹ ستوت ہے۔ حالانکہ سب تدبیسٹ متبیسٹ کو ہوئے دیا گیا لیکن ہریانہ کو نہیں دیا گیا۔ وہ ملکیوں نہیں ہوں کہ چونکہ فلائیں کمیں نہ اس کی ساری نہیں کیں۔ اس لئے اس کو ہوئے نہیں دیا گیا۔ میں مرض کرنا چاہتا ہیں کہ جب کمیں نہ ہوں تو اس وقت ہو۔ وہ وقت ہریانہ پیدا ہی نہیں ہوا تھا۔ جب بھی پیدا ہی نہیں ہوا۔

شروع مہدالغلقی سلیمان پیدا ہے۔ نہیں ہوئے۔ تو ان کو کہیں کوئی خپٹی ملستر پیدا ہے۔

بیویتی تارکوں کی سیکھی: بچا پیدا ہو یا نہ ہو، لے کین گہر تے پیدا ہوئا ہے۔

شروع مهدالغلقی قار: میں آپ کے خریدہ اپنے بھائیوں بھائی۔ چوہاں صاحب سے کہا چاہدا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس دیہیں کو سانک زونز میں نہیں باتھے سکتے۔ تو کم سے کم وہ زبان کے ملائیں اور جو دوسروں تھاں پیدا ہو دیں۔ ان کو دوکھ کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ مسلمان کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ ہریانہ جوڑتا ہے کہ میں تمہارا ہوں۔ لیکن اس کو فدار کہا جاتا ہے۔ مجھے ایک بات بتائی جائے اب تک جتنے سو گاہی ملائیں ہوں ملادی کے کہیں جلے ہوں۔ ان میں سے کلکھ مسلمان ہوں اور کلکھ میں مسلم تھے اگر اس پر مدد کریں گے تو یہ کوئی جو ہلکی اور ہلدوں کے پریم میں انتہے ہو دے ہوں تو ان کو مسلمان کی وفاکوں کی شہباد کیلے کریں۔ کلکھ ملکیاں

ओ नहन्त विविध नाम हमे जवाब देने के लिए मीका दीजिए। हम बड़ी देर से कह रहे हैं कि हमे मीका दीजिए, लेकिन आप हम मीका नहीं दे रहे हैं।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bihaur)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of the very brilliant speech and a very brilliant justification and strong advocacy by Prof Dange, I still refuse to believe that Naxalbari is a very innocent affair. I am afraid I would take it as an important affair in the international context, because when we see the strategic position of Naxalbari today and the complications there, and realise its vulnerability, its proximity to East Bengal and to Nepal, and to the other border areas, and the complications arising there because of the Chinese intervention, I think it is a matter of vital importance, and I do not consider that this is an internal affair of the State.

I would request the hon Home Minister not to consider this matter as one which concerns the Home Ministry alone but also consult the External Affairs Ministry and Defence Ministry and to take it in the international context, because I personally feel that this is a premeditated, cool, calculated, international complication, where the Chinese may be thinking of some aggression in the post-monsoon period and Naxalbari may be a step, a preparatory step, where disruption may be created by the insurgents and where they might think of establishing some foreign forces and Chinese forces to take over. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to post himself thoroughly with all these affairs and to give a certain limited time—may be 10 to 15 days—and if within that limited time, order is not restored, it should be the duty of the Central Government to intervene there and to see that law and order is restored there. At the same time—(Interruption)—I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the matter which was

brought out by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. I had also a chance of seeing it in the papers and I have not come across a contradiction so far. This question was sent in the form of a Short Notice question or Calling Attention Notice, and probably I will be getting an answer tomorrow, it is dated 7th or 8th. I would also like to know from the Home Minister one thing. If there is any possibility, if there is any authenticity, veracity, that the Chinese and the Left Communist party have a hand in it, I would even go to the extent of saying that the Home Ministry, in the interests of law and order in the country should even go to the extent of banning the Left Communist party. (Interruption)

Secondly, I would appeal to the saner sections of the Opposition. I am sure that among the Opposition party there, there are many people who believe in democracy, and I am sure they would rally round with us, though they are united together in their vendetta against the Congress, when it comes to the question of safeguarding the motherland, when it comes to the question of loyalty, the essence of loyalty—they too have fought for freedom of the country along with many of us in the Congress—they would, I am sure, rally round with us, and I would, therefore, request the saner elements of the Opposition to look at the problem in that light on this matter and isolated the Left Communist Party.

About gheraos, I would say that gherao is a psychological thing, it is not a non-violent thing. I decry it, and condemn it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: About prohibition, I wish to submit that if article 47 and article 12 of the Constitu-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

tion are taken together—(Interruption)—what I am saying will make them a little more sober—then, probation ceases to be a State subject, because, under article 12 of the Constitution, "State" includes Parliament of India and the Central Government. Therefore, it becomes incumbent and mandatory and it becomes the primary duty of the Central Government to enforce it as a directive principle.

About civil defence, I should like to suggest one thing. I have been reading about civil defence. I request that this should be made perpetual, the rifle training and fire fighting which the Delhi Administration is introducing in schools should be introduced in the other States also.

My last point is about the Arms Act. I request the Home Minister to make the clauses of the Arms Act applicable to the industrial cities in other States also. For instance in Kanpur (U.P.), it is not applicable. I would request him to see that licensing is necessary, and the carrying of arms and sharp weapons of three inches and more should be prohibited.

With these words, I thank you.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central) Sir you are aware that I am a student of men and matters. I, therefore, say, it to the credit of the Home Minister that in spite of the provocative situation sought to be created both inside the House and outside, he has been managing the Home Affairs and law and order affairs in the country very well. Generally I do not congratulate persons, but considering the way he has been managing the Home Affairs in spite of the provocation, I feel it my duty to congratulate him.

I have heard the speeches of Comrade Dange, Shri S N Dwivedy, Shri Vajpayee and others. They speak with two voices. With one voice, they

speak against themselves. With the other voice, they criticise the Government. They call upon us to take a whole view of the situation. But at the same time, they work in the United Front. Let me refer to the speech of Mr Dange. He said, in Naxalbari there is an agrarian revolt. It is an agrarian problem. What is the solution he has given? He has given the solution of gheraos and strikes. He is not satisfied with gheraos. He says that the miners will exercise their right to resist with the same weapons everywhere, whatever the cost. These are the methods he has suggested. Yet, my friends who are working with them in the United Front say that this Government has failed in maintaining law and order. Mr Dange and Mr Joshi know very well that in Maharashtra there were a number of occasions when there was an explosive situation. We are all aware how our Home Minister, who was then the Chief Minister there, handled the situation. He is following the same method in handling the Naxalbari situation. In spite of the fact that the constituents of the United Front are preaching the philosophy of revolt yet they are working together. Let me tell them very frankly, clearly and emphatically that revolt is not the method by which all the ills of the country can be solved. If they can define and determine as to what will be the picture after the revolution, certainly I will fall in their line. But has any person for that matter defined as to what will be the picture after the revolution? Will it be bright or bleak, rosy or dark? Has any philosopher so far defined as to what will be the new society that will emerge after the revolution? We have the Constitution and a democratic form of Government. We have chalked out the way, defined and determined the way in which we would like to reconstruct and retransform the Indian society. Here are the friends who, in the name of discussing the Home Ministry's demands, preach the philo-

sophy of revolution. Let me warn them. It is not a question of economic determinism. Here are the problems which baffle all solution. But the poor and down trodden people have decided once for all that it is not by a revolution, it is not by the method of revolution, but by democratic means they are determined to transform and change the Indian society.

15 hrs.

श्री सभी सभी सभी (रादरा नवा नागर हवेली) उपायकर महादय में गृह मवालय की माग पर बोलना चाहता है। दादरा नागर हवेली का सम्बन्ध गृह मवालय से है। वहां पर 90 प्रतिशत जनसङ्गता आदिवासियों की है तथा ये 10 प्रतिशत से अध्य लोग हैं। अभी कल मेरे एक गोराके भाई ने कहा कि वहां पर 72 गांव हैं जिनमें से 40 गांव ऐसे हैं जो मराठी भाषा का सम्बन्ध वाले हैं और 32 गांव ऐसे हैं जो गुजराती को सम्बन्ध वाले हैं। ने कहना चाहता है कि यह बात नलत है। वहां पर दो तीन प्रकार की भाषाएँ शौली जाती हैं—जैसे शांडी, वारली कुन्डी, जो मराठी या गुजराती से अलग है—ये भाषाएँ न मगाठी हैं और न गुजराती हैं।

मैं अपने गृह मवालय से विनाशी करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर अभी नक विकास का कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहा जो प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले हैं, उनमें जाने वाले आदिवासी बच्चों ने भारत पर वस्तु तक नहीं हैं, उन के कपड़े फटे हुए होते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के लिये सरकार की ओर से कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बार ने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर नोन बब हुए नैंड रिकाम कमोशन गया था, वहां पर काई लैन्ड-रेवन्यु-ना लागू नहीं है, जिसके लिये हमारे सोलो ने अपनको लिखा था, परन्तु अभी तक वहां पर लैन्ड-रेवन्यु-ना लागू नहीं हुआ है। इस से आदिवासियों को बहुत नुकसान होती है उन बेचारों को अपनी वैदावार का भाग जमी-

दारों को देना पड़ता है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि लैन्ड-रेवन्यु-ना कोरन लागू करना चाहिये।

पिछले दो बर्षों से उस लेन्ड पर बहुत आरंभ हुई, जिसकी वजह से वहां पर आदा वैदावार नहीं हुई है, अनाज की परिवर्तित बहुत बढ़ाव है। पिछले बर्ष आपने वहां के लोगों के लिये माल दिया था, मैं यह माल करता हूँ कि इस बर्ष भी उन का जीध्र से जीध्र मीला दिया जाए।

वहां पर गांवों और मड़कों की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, जिससे वहां का विकास नहीं हो पाता है। मैं बहुत दिनों से माग कर रहा हूँ कि वहां पर गांव बनाये जायें, लेकिन अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहां का विकास करने के लिये जीध्र से जीध्र रास्ते बनाये जायें।

चार बर्ष हुए, हम ने वहां पर दो पुल बनाने की माग की थी, लेकिन अभी तक हमारी माग का कुछ भी परिणाम नहीं निकला है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन पुलों के बनाने का जीध्र प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

हमारे यहां इण्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट बनी है लेकिन कल्पा भाल नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उम्मीदें को कल्पे भाल का कोटा मिलना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के माध्यम से इस माग का समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री एस०एन० जोशी (पुता) उपायकर महादय में गृह मवालय की माग पर बोलता तो नहीं चहता था लेकिन हमारे गृह मवी जो हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं और हमारे मित्र भण्डारे साहब ने अभी उस का डिक भी किया। मैं जब देखता हूँ—जब से भारत सब राज्य बना है उस का जो केन्द्रीय जमी-

[बी एस० एम० जोशी]

मठल है इस में अगर कोई महत्वपूर्ण महकमा है, भवालय है तो वह गृह मंडालय है। जितना यह भवालय महत्वपूर्ण है उतना ही यह विकट जिम्मेदारी का महकमा है। क्योंकि पूरे देश में जो कुछ होता है उसकी अगर कानूनी नहीं, तो नीतिक दृष्टि से जिम्मेदारी गृह भवालय पर रहेगी। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुशाव गृह मर्ती को देने के लिये छड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हमारे लोगों की जाहे वे उस तरफ के हो या इस तरफ के हो इत्ताकी गिरावट हो रही है, उन का, नीतिक अधीनन हो रहा है, इस से देश में बहुन गन्दगी फैल रही है। इस को अगर साफ़ करना है तो कहा से प्रारम्भ होना चाहिये? मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह भवालय का यह काम है। हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मर्ती ने एक सदाचार समिति का निर्माण किया था। लेकिन मैं गृह मर्ती महोदय से प्रारम्भ करना कि अगर हम का इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना है तो इन का प्रारम्भ तो उपर से होना चाहिये और जा भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी कानून है वे कानून यदि वर्षों पहले जाने हैं—चहराण भाहव से यह प्रारंभना कर रहा हूँ—भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जो बानन है वे अगर कम्बार पहन जान है, उन में अगर खामिया है, तो गृह मर्ती जो को चाहिये कि उन से सबोधन लावे। आज भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जो कानून हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं, जैसे कि 1947 का कानून है उस में काफी खामिया है, गृह मर्ती जो खुद इस बान को जानते हैं। अगर आप इस में सबोधन नहीं लायेंगे तो यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये मैं गृह मर्ती जो से प्रारंभना करना कि जल्द से जल्द वह कोई ऐसा कानून लावे कि जिसके चरिये हम भ्रष्टाचार को रोक सके।

क बात में यह सुनता हूँ—जो शिवी असेंज के बारे में हो रही है—कि हमारे उन

के साथ एडीमेन्ट्स हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि एडी-मेन्ट्स होंगे, लेकिन जब हम नई दुनिया बनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या पुराने एडीमेन्ट्स रख कर नई दुनिया बना सकते हैं, यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये जो हमारे राज-महाराजे हैं, मैं उन को भी कहूँगा कि उन को चुद-चुद आगे आ कर वह कहना चाहिये कि अब जो नई दुनिया बनाई जा रही है उस में आप जो सुशाव देंगे हम उस को कुबल करेंगे।

एक बात में और प्राखिर में निवेदन करना और वह है चौथे दर्जे के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में। इनके भवालय में एक नियम ऐसा कि 25 साल के पहले कोई भी आदमी आ सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह बाद में भ्राता है और उस की 24 माल की उम्र है। और वह राएस० एस० सी० पास बरलेता है तो उसे कह दिया जाता है कि अब तो तुम्हें बल्कि नहीं बनायें। तुम्हें तो यह एस० एस० सी० का इस्तीहान 21 माल की उम्र के पहले पास बरना चाहिए था। ऐसा एक बेस में आग जो बनलाया है जहा उस को यह नौकरी मिली नेकिन उस के बाद उस को इस बिना पर निवाल दिया गया। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि भवालय अपने इम नियम में सुधार करे। क्योंकि गरीब आदमी जो कि चौथी श्रेणी के कम्बारी हैं वह भी प्राखिर अपना कुछ प्रार्थिक विकास चाहते हैं, उन्नति के अवसर चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस दक्षिणांती कानून को गृह भवालय को हटा देना चाहिए ताकि जो छ टे फोर्यूं क्लास के कम्बारी हैं वह भी आगे बढ़ सके और कुछ प्रार्थिक उन्नति कर सके। उन्हें भी उन्नति करने का अवसर व सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए यही मेरी आप से प्रारंभना है।

श्री बहन्द दिविकरन नाथ (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप ने चाहा है

मैं तीन मिनट के अन्दर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करने की चेष्टा करगा । मैं समझता मुझे अधिक समय लेने के लिए किसी अन्य पार्टी में सम्मिलित होना पड़ेगा ।

मैंने यहा नक्सलबाड़ी की काफी चर्चा सुनी । नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में चर्चा करने हुए कामरेड डागे ने एक युक्ति दी कि वहा भुजमरी की समस्या विवाह होने के कारण वहा पर बगावत हुई है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बगावत तिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिने से क्यों नहीं हुई? वहा पर पर भी तो भूज की समस्या थी । वहा पर भी तो लोग जाने की कमी से नहीं हुई । वहा पर हालत यह है कि जब तक वहा के नोग औस नहीं पहन लेते तब तक इमाई पादरियों द्वारा उनको धोजन नहीं दिया जाना है । लोगों की भूज और बेकारी का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर के उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उस का किसी ने जिक नहीं किया । Change of religion is change of nationality अर्थात् धर्मान्तरण से गण्डन्तरण होता है । डा देश में जिन नरोंके पे हिन्दुओं का धर्मान्तरण हो रहा है उनमें लगता है कि कालास्तर में बहुमत्यक सम्प्रदाय वाले अल्पसंख्यक हो जायेंगे । इय अवमर पर मैं अपने सरकार को नाचाना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय रहते मक्किय पग उठाये । गृह मन्त्री जी आप दब रहे हैं कि यह नागलैंड और मांगो की समस्या किस तरह से हमारे सामने समाधान के लिए मुह बाये जाड़ी हैं? उन के लिए यहा पर किनने जोरो से धर्मान्तरण हो रहे हैं । उस के लिए मिस्टर स्काट को बुला कर आप समझौता करना चाहते हैं । आप ऐसा करके पादरियों को अपनी आपत्तिजनक कार्यवाही के लिए और भी बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं । यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में अधिकाधिक सम्प्रदाय में विवेशी पादरी आ रहे हैं । इसे आप को रोकना चाहेगा । अभी हमारे एक लिख गनी साहब

बोले हैं । मुसलमानों के लिए बड़ी हमदर्दी उन के दिल में है और हमारे दिल में भी उतनी ही हमदर्दी है, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता कि वह जो एक धर्मावधी की भावना को बढ़ावा देना चाह रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि हम सब एक तौ भारतवासी हैं हमसे उन्हे भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि कि यहा जिनने भी मुसलमान भाई हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद हैं, व एक जमाने में हिन्दु ये जाकि कालास्तर में जबरदस्ती मुसलमान बना दिये गये थे । वह कोई अरब से आये हुए मुसलमान नहीं है ।

15.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Badrudduja: I most emphatically protest. I repudiate the baseless insinuation of the honourable member. He has no right to cast this serious reflection that Hindus have been converted to Islam by force. We are not going to tolerate this baseless insinuation.

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath: Sir, I am on my legs

Shri Badrudduja: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This hon. gentleman is casting serious reflections and insinuating that Hindus of India have been forcibly converted to Islam. I repudiate it and hurl back this despicable lie in the face of the slanderer.

Mr. Speaker: All right, you have repudiated it. It is on record.

जो अहम विविजय नाथ यह तो इतिहास की बात है । खैर मैं इस विवय को यही छोड़ कर आगे बढ़ता हूँ क्योंकि आप मुझे भावण समाप्त करने के लिए मंकेत कर रहे हैं ।

अभी यह कहा गया कि य० पी० के लोग देश में विवाहन करना चाहते हैं । मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि आन्धीचतु

[बी महात्मा विविध नाम]

की चाहना सब प्राप्तियों में है, लेकिन केवल य० पी० भेही नहीं है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि भगवान राम और हृष्ण यहा पैदा हुए और वह राम वह हृष्ण सब के भगवान हैं वह केवल य० पी० के नहीं हैं।

मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि य० पी० के मुमलमान भाइयों ने देश के विभाजन की मांग की। मैं उस समय प्राणीय हिन्दू सभा का प्रेसीडेंट था और मैंने उस समय इस का विरोध किया था और कहा था कि वह हमारे भाई है देश का विभाजन न किया जाय। आज जो यह समस्या, देश में घटित हो रही है, वह केवल विभाजन के स्वीकार करने की गलती के कारण ही है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मेरे पारीर के दुकड़े मले ही हो जाय लेकिन मैं इस देश के दुकड़े नहीं होने दूगा। लेकिन हमारे नेतायों ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कलत्वरूप भारत देश के दुकड़े हुए और भारत को तयाकियन स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई, जिसका कि नतीजा आज नक्सलबाड़ी बेशबाड़ी, असम और कश्मीर में हो गया है। यह हमारी गलतियों का फल है जो हमे आज भोजना पड़ रहा है। मैं इस प्रवतर पर कुछ रखनात्मक सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। देश चारों तरफ नक्सों से चिरा हुआ है, इटरनल डेजर अर्थात् अन्तर्रिक्ष बनरा हमारा भलग है, एकमटरनल डेजर अर्थात् बाहरी भय तो है ही। पद्धकार यहा प्राप्त है और प्रगर हम अलग अलग अलगाव की दुपट्ट बोनेगे तो वह यह नतीजा निकालेगे कि उनका यह सदन एकमत नहीं है इसलिए हमें इस समय अपने में एकता का परिचय देना है। हमें सोचना है कि देश को हम कैसे बचायें। इस के पहले मैं यह मतालय की बजट मालों का समर्वन नहीं करना चाहता था लेकिन इस सब देश की परिस्थितियों के कारण से करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप ने देश को अनियतात्मी नहीं बनाया तो यह नक्सों के

हाथ में चला जायेगा और वह लोग जो उनके एजेंट यहा काम कर रहे हैं, नक्सों की मदद करके देश को विभाजित कर देंगे। इन नक्सों के साथ मे मालों का समर्वन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the fourth day when we have been discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry. I must thank all the Members who participated in this debate. Many prominent Members from both the sides have participated in this debate. I can say without much exaggeration that I am greatly profited by the discussion.

I would like to deal with as many important problems that are raised in the course of the debate as possible. I would like to say at the outset that with regard to many specific suggestions of a local nature which were made I do not propose to reply to them in this speech. But I can assure that I will personally go into all those important suggestions made and communicate to those individual Members who have made them in the course of the next few months.

Coming back to the major problems that are raised I would like to deal with them one by one. In the discussion of the law and order situation, the main topic that was discussed was with particular reference to West Bengal.

An hon. Member Naxalbari

Shri Y. B. Chavan: and with special reference to Naxalbari. While doing so naturally, many concepts of law and order were enunciated. The Communists—when I say, 'Communists', I mean both the Communist Parties—tried to enunciate their own theory of law and order, the Jan Sangh has its own way of looking at the question of law and order. But certainly it is my responsibility to explain how we look at the law and

order problem. I am quite conscious of the terrific responsibility of holding this high office because it just does not merely throw a legal responsibility but there is something like a moral responsibility on one who holds the responsibility under the direction of the Prime Minister. Therefore, it is my duty to explain how we look at the problem of law and order, what exactly is the concept which guides us in this particular matter with particular reference to the conditions that prevail in our country today.

I would like to make a reference to what Mr Dange said about it. Of course, Mr Dange is not present here. He has written to me he has informed me that he could not be present here today (Interruptions). He has written to me in advance. I must say that he has observed that rule which is very good.

He said that the two important Ministries of this Government are the Finance Ministry which carries on the exploitation of the people and the Home Ministry which gives protection to this exploitation. In a sense, that is how he has tried to look at the whole functioning of the Government, that is the masses-way of looking at these things. I would certainly like to reply to this as to how best we can look at this problem of law and order.

I want to make it clear at the outset that the policy of this Government, the policy of the Party to which this Government have the privilege to belong, is not to give protection to any philosophy of status quo. Only those who want to stand by the status quo can be said to be giving some sort of protection to the present exploitation. We believe in social transformation based on social justice and equality and this belief is being translated into action, however imperfectly, that can certainly be a matter of debate, some persons can criticise it and criticise very vehemently, but there cannot be any doubt that this Government, in the last twenty years, have made

honest efforts to translate its policy of achieving social transformation based on social justice and equality. You can certainly criticise that, possibly the speed with which we are going may not be something of your liking (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee This is the result of metamorphosis.

Shri Y. B. Chavan. Therefore, there is no question of giving protection to any particular class here. The very efforts that are being made prove that. Really speaking, if we had not tried to achieve social transformation, probably there would not have been any necessity for the birth of the Party which is in this corner, namely, the Swatantra Party, the very birth of this Party, really speaking—I hope they would not take it amiss,—if I may say so,—stands for status quo.

Shri C. C. Desai: We stand on our own strength.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): We stand for prosperity.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Your philosophy is a philosophy of status quo. Anyway, that does not matter, if you do not like that thing.

Shri P. N. Solanki (Kaira): We also believe in social welfare.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad.

The function of this Government, of this Ministry is not to give any protection to any status quo. We want change in the society. We want change in the economic relationship. We want equality based on social justice. We want prosperity based on equality and social justice. Our efforts are in that direction. Certainly, there is one difference here. I know that they also use the same phrases.

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): General expropriation of phrases.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Where we differ is again in the method

Anyway, let me come back to the main point I am merely mentioning this Naxalbari because it has been mentioned here by many people, because it is a rather symbolic thing in the present context of India

Mr Dange tried to make a point and Mr Ramamurti also said the same thing, that this is an economic problem. I agree that it is an economic problem. Most of the problems in India are economic problems. Not only in Naxalbari, but most of the important problems have their origin in the economic base. It is not just an economic problem only. Certainly it was there I can very well understand the criticism that here is a problem, an agrarian problem, which was not solved by the previous Congress Government. That is an understandable criticism. I can answer that I do not want to enter into any agreement here but the important point is this. Now you are there as the Government, the people have voted you into power to work out a social transformation which you believe in. Now where is the justification? Certainly you can go and pass a legislation you can take any important any executive action. If you do not like the present landlord-tenant relationship, why have you wasted the last three months? On the very first day you could have very well passed an ordinance. It was your duty. But it is not the change of relationship between the tenant and the landlord that we are worried about. Certainly, we are not worried as long as they make use of the democratic method or power into which they have now been voted as a government. Now they form the government there. They are not just critics sitting on the opposite side or just people addressing a public meeting in an angry way. I am not talking of the West Bengal Government when I say this but I am talking about the parties here who are trying to advise them. Certainly, they could

have advised them to pass legislation. But, no, that is not happening. What is happening in Naxalbari is this. Again, the significance of Naxalbari is quite different, and I shall come to that part presently. Even when their people form the Government there and they have got the authority and the capacity to pass legislation and pass executive orders, they are exhorting people to violent mass action. Here, the whole thing changes. It is not merely an ordinary change but it is a qualitative change. Instead of making use of legislative or parliamentary authority when people want the masses to take to violent actions when the violent mass action becomes the fountainhead of power it becomes Maoism. I was rather wondering at one thing the basic contradiction that I saw in Shri S. A. Dange's speech was that he started justifying what was happening in Naxalbari but he ended by condemning senile Maoism.

Again why is this thing happening? There is violent mass action there, when they had their own Government to bring about a transformation, this is going on in an area which strategically from the Chinese point of view, from the point of view of the enemies of India is very very important and very very sensitive.

As for China I do not think I can find better words and more apt words than what Shri S. A. Dange himself had used. He said that it is a new prophet with a red book in one hand and a sword in the other. It is a terrific description but how apt it is!

Shri Bandhir Singh: Very apt indeed

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When a new philosopher with a red book in one hand and a sword in the other is dancing on the frontiers of India with a local Maoism raising its ugly head here, what are we to do? It is a question that we have to answer.

I am not bothered about the social changes. Certainly, they can bring about social changes, because we have bound ourselves for the social changes. We want economic changes. We want exploitation to be stopped. Of course, they may criticise us and say that we have failed. That may be their criticism that we have failed. But in some States, now, those people have been voted into power. Well, now, let there be a competition of performance. Certainly, we want to be judged by the people.

Shri Umanath: Allow them to rule so that there may be competition.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let there be a healthy competition.

Shri Pilloo Mody (Godhra): My hon friend has missed a milk bottle

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now, they have been put into power in certain States. They say that they believe in social transformation. We also claim that we believe in social transformation. We may have lost or we may not have performed what we should have done during the last twenty years. Let us have healthy competition now. But the competition is not showing much of results, if what I have read of Shri Madhu Limaye's statement is correct, I do not know about its correctness because I only read some press statement about it. But I know, because they will know the difficulties of running governments. The parties have ultimately their own limitations, certainly, certain difficulties do come up, certainly, we have to work ultimately with our own people, they may be there today in the Congress and tomorrow they may go into the SSP or the PSP or any other party. But the people are the same. Ultimately, we have to work with the people and take work out of those very people. You are expected to perform with the same people. Let us have this sort of thing.

So what I wanted to make clear was that we as Government here, and

my Ministry as the instrument of that Government, want to do one important thing, we want to create conditions of peace and order so that this social transformation based on equality and social justice takes place peacefully and in an orderly manner. That is the role that we have to play, that is, really speaking, the function we have to discharge. This is the one important consideration which guides this Ministry. I know that in order to achieve this peaceful and orderly condition one has to look to many other aspects of the problem. One has to look to the economic problem, religious sentiments, the language problem, border issues and what not. There is the problem of the younger generation which cropped up last year. I am in charge of this Ministry for really seven months now. As I said I entered this high office with great humility and with a terrific sense of burden on my mind because this was an office which was held by people like Rajaji, Sardar Patel and Shastriji.

An Hon. Member: And Panditji

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And Panditji, certainly another great man

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): What about Nandaji?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Nandaji too.

An Hon. Member: Not a great man?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This was a year preceding the elections. If we look at the last few months, we can see how terrible the problems were which we passed through. There was the problem of the cow movement, there was the problem of students. I think even now perhaps I can say, if I may be permitted to say so, that for the last six months I am facing angry young men outside this House and angry old men in this House.

The language problem and the problem of reorganisation are still there. We thought we had solved the prob-

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lem of Punjab There was a demand Nandaji went into the problem and certainly solved it, as far as conditions permitted But the problem still remains There is the problem of reorganisation in Assam facing us I am mentioning some of these I wish they were so simple that we could just sit here and say 'this should be done', as the Gods said let there be water and there was water, 'let there be light' and there was light I wish we could similarly say 'there should be no problem' and there was no problem' I wish we had that power I am meeting the representatives of Assam and I hope the hon Member, Shri Hem Barua, who is facing me here will put up the same smiling face there too

These are the types of problems, the language problem, the economic problems, the difficult economic situation and so on Last year there was famine That created its own difficulty—shortage of food Shortage of food is a very explosive situation We are, I know, still facing that situation That also gives birth to a new law and order problem

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peerwade) Who created these problems and who worsened them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not so doctrinaire That is the main difference between you and us You accept certain doctrines which give you explanation for anything and in a simple way In a difficult national, economic and social problem, you cannot just brush away the thing by a single sentence Drought was there not because of our fault I hope you would at least concede that position

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I was not referring specifically to drought

Mr. Speaker: Let him address the Chair

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I address the Chair

There are certainly some difficulties which are beyond us or anybody present here I am not going into those details because there are many aspects These were certainly not within the capacity of one group of people, whether Congress or non-Congress, this or that In such a difficult time, when we have to face such a situation, it is much better that we understand what are our basic responsibilities That is why I explained that our basic responsibility was to create conditions in this country so that the social transformation which is our aim could be attempted in conditions of orderliness and peace

There are other important matters, because, in that connection, some members did make mention of the State-Centre relationship This is a phrase now often used in the Indian press today and on the Indian political platforms today This has many phases and aspects I do not propose to deal with them all, but as far as I understand Centre State relations, it is not a new problem Even when all the States were Congress Governments, there was the State-Centre relationship You will concede, Sir, because you also headed a State once and I had the privilege of heading another State, that we cannot say there were no State-Centre problems There were the Krishna-Godavari and so many problems

In such a country like ours, where many linguistic groups have formed into one nation, and where we have got a common destiny, and when we are determined to live together, there are bound to be problems There are problems even in a house where a husband and wife live Where 50 crores of people live, naturally there are bound to be problems The point is what is the manner in which to solve the problems That, really speaking, is the main problem

I also claim to be a student of history, and the one important lesson that we have learnt from the history

of the last many thousand years is that India has lagged behind, India has deteriorated, India has come into difficulties, only because there was a weaker Centre here. Sometimes there was no Centre at all, or, if there was a Centre, it was a weak Centre. History has given this country an opportunity, has given us the greatest opportunity that India did not have in the last many thousand years, and thus Hon House and you as the Speaker of this House, the symbol of that Centre

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon)
Is your Centre strong now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan It is your and my responsibility to make this Centre stronger. There may be problems, there may be the Kerala problem, there may be the Madras or Tamil Nadu problem, there may be the Bengal problem. I cannot guarantee that there will not be any problems. As long as there are intelligent living people, there will be problems. These are the people who are progressive, people Kerala is going to progress, Tamil Nadu is going to progress, Bengal is going to progress, and progressive people will always have growing problems. The capacity to create problems is also a sign of growth.

But what is our attitude? This is also another function of this Ministry to see that co-ordination between the different States and the Centre takes place and to create the conditions to keep, maintain and increase and strengthen the unity of this country is another important duty of this Ministry. I would like to be judged by this criterion.

Somebody, was it Shri Dwivedy or somebody else, raised the question what are the criteria on which this Ministry should be judged? These are the criterion which the performance of this Ministry should be judged. We will certainly try to do that because I know there are certainly some tremendous problems which are facing this Ministry. It is no use merely as-

king us why you failed here, why you failed there. I said I was certainly profited, but I was also looking forward to some light on some of the new problems which are facing this country, not only this Ministry. When I say this Ministry is facing problems, it is not the Minister in charge of this Ministry, or the officers in this Ministry who face problems, in that connection, I can say it is the country which is facing those problems these difficult border problems, the reorganisation problems in Punjab and Assam, other difficult problems in Nagaland and Mizos, the tribal problems, the problems of the younger generation in this country.

Dr. P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) Nagas is with the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Better don't talk about it. Why do you want to bring it? We are discussing the Home Ministry. Nagas is not an external problem, it is an internal problem.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi)
Take it away from the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan Don't go merely by that. Then I said Mizos also. There are certain problems of Nagaland which are my responsibility also.

An Hon. Member: Say that

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a known thing, there are certain aspects of the problem which are my responsibility. It is more important to take a general view. It is not enough to go into the past we are also to look forward and see what are the problems and how are we going to face them and what should be the attitude and which are the forces which are going to help us to solve these problems. It is this constructive attitude which is going to help not only this ministry but also the country.

I began by saying that I would like to express certain views about the considerations and values that weighed with this ministry. These are the

[Shri Y B Chavan]

considerations and attitudes which influenced the decisions that this ministry took or the recommendations made to the Prime Minister

Some Members referred to the general corruption. This question has been considered in this hon. House for the last many years. I am not one of those who can say here is a solution or remedy with me which is like magic is going to destroy corruption completely. That is something very complex. It is rather deep-rooted and it requires certain attitudes. We should think what right remedies we should take and whether the steps we are taking are right or wrong. The Santhanam committee's report had been discussed on many occasions in this House. We have already said what recommendations we have accepted. One thing has been a matter of discussion what is it that we are doing to see that corruption at the top level is eliminated? How are we going to remove it and what is the remedy that is proposed?

I had explained in more than one occasion all these things in some detail. The interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukt. We had some discussions with the State Chief Ministers and they had asked for time to consider the suggestions. I hope they will send their recommendations soon. But apart from the fact whether the states accept it or not I think there is no hesitation as far as we are concerned, in saying that this is an institutional arrangement. If the States do not accept, the Centre will have to accept it because it is much better that we begin with this institutional arrangement. I do not want to be so brave as to say I will remove this or that. All I can do is to make a human effort to provide remedies to provide institutional arrangements whereby we can check this corruption, detect corruption and punish those who are corrupt. That is all

that I can say. This is the direction in which we are going. I thought I would make a reference to this subject because I did not want them to say you said about everything but you did not at all touch the problem of corruption. We are equally keen to remove corruption.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchurpalli) Nandaji promised to do it in two years. Can you do it in at least three years?

Shri Y B Chavan I am rather a 'humble person' I do not make promises of that kind.

Shri Umanath That means that Nandaji is not humble?

Shri Y B Chavan Some hon. Members particular Shri Krishnamoorthy referred to the question of language. This question unfortunately becomes immediately a very delicate issue whenever it is discussed. I was wondering if the last few minutes of the debate were likely to be spoiled by certain references to communities. When it comes to the question of language and religion I do not know what happens in this country we immediately lose our balance.

An Hon Member Fanaticism

Shri Y. B. Chavan I am talking generally not particularly. It is a fact and I also belong to one language group. Do not think that I am trying to criticise anybody else. I am only saying that this seems to be our national characteristic. But I think the time has come now when we should say let us try to get over this thing. Incidentally I must say that I liked Acharya Kripalani's speech—part of it at least—made yesterday. He was speaking—I think as an elderly person with a cane in hand, as we do—about general discipline in this country and how law and order can be achieved. He was referring to the general attitudes in the country. It is also one more thing that we have got to take care of.

Whenever the problems of language and religion come up, we immediately lose our balance, and we start talking. Certainly, I believe in the regional development, and if this country has to make economic progress, certainly one cannot forget regional progress. But I tell you my experience; this is my experience in the last five years. When you and I were heading certain States, we came here and represented the problems of our States. We always thought that we were not being given this or that. I sometimes wonder. After that I started going to every State as Defence Minister for sometime, and now as Home Minister I go to different States. I find that every State feels that it is cheated. I do not know—who is getting what. Everybody feels that Delhi is not giving them, then Delhi is giving to whom? Even Delhi feels the same way as Shri Vajpayee stated.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee Delhi, not New Delhi:

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a wrong feeling. I know there is hunger for development, hunger for growth. But these are attitudes which make us rather imbalanced. I would seek your co-operation. I seek co-operation from all of you. Do criticise, do criticise and condemn this Government wherever it is wrong. But while doing so, let us take care that we do not create this wrong attitude of language, region and religion.

I was very sad that at the end of this debate, the Hindu-Muslim question came in that way. I think in this country every religion is as safe as any other religion. It is not the Hindus who are masters of this country. It is equally Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs. All of them combined are masters of this country. We do not propose to say who are lesser Muslims and who are higher Muslims; who are lesser Hindus and who are higher Hindus; such things will only wreck this country and destroy this country. Let us now at least try to

get over these things.

I was talking about language. With this background I am approaching this problem of language. I hope the hon. Members will understand me when I say this. There is no doubt that we are committed to the development of all the languages in this country—Hindi and all other languages. We have made that clear. I would like to assure hon. Members that the Government's decision is to have the UPSC examination in all the languages. We have accepted that. In the process of implementation, our effort is this, I was discussing, a few weeks before, this question with the Chairman of the UPSC. I have made a request to him to see that he starts all the languages simultaneously. If there are some administrative difficulties, may be in the first term in the first stage, there will be some few languages. But I have no doubt that in the course of one year, we will start these examinations in all the languages which are scheduled in the Constitution. We are committed to this development of languages. But, at the same time, we have to see that the Constitution has accepted certain languages as the national languages, as the official language. But we are committed to this: what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister and what Shastriji as the next Prime Minister of this country had said, they had given certain assurances and we are committed to codify those assurances. A Bill has been drafted. I can say for the information of hon. Members that I discussed this Bill with the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Annadurai. He suggested to me that it is rather difficult to give an opinion like this, he said "certainly I welcome this Bill as the first step but please send this Bill for consultation." When they criticise the Government for not consulting the Chief Ministers, they say, we are not consulting the Chief Ministers because there are many non-Congress Governments. But when I am consulting all the Chief Ministers, they ask, why are you consulting all

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

the Chief Ministers? Is it a point for complaint that I am consulting Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, UP and Bengal, which have non-Congress Governments? When I decide to send it to one Chief Minister, how can I refuse to send it to others? It is only a question of a few weeks I will informally discuss it with the Chief Ministers when they are coming this week. My effort and intention is to introduce this Bill at least in this session, with the cooperation of all. This is one aspect I would like to tell the hon. member, we are not unmindful of the assurances that were given. But he need not feel that all these steps are taken because somebody is trying to oppose the expression of the feeling of his State. He is rather mistaken.

There were some speeches about the privy purses, etc. I can only make one observation about this. The AICC has given a lead by its historic resolution. Government has a duty to examine it. Government is examining all the aspects of it—constitutional, economic, political

थी मरु सिमये प्रधान मंत्री की बात आज मैंने पढ़ी कि इस का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र भी हा नहा । यह कम से कम हमारी नार्वेंसीमिकना वा नो न्याय किया जाय ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whether we want to keep the privy purses or abolish them is a question that will be decided by us, the right to decide this question rests with this Parliament and with the people of India. There is no question about it. I do not think we need try to interpret what the Prime Minister said. Even if the word 'international' was mentioned, it was not mentioned to compromise the sovereignty of this country. There is no doubt that it is an internal problem.

थी मरु सिमये जो आन्तरिक मामले होते हैं उन के क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामले होते हैं? प्रधान मंत्री की बात करिये। सी० सी० देसाई की बात छोड़िये लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री तो सरकार हैं।

Shri Randhir Singh: This is also first-hand official version.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Hon. Minister come to a decision about the privy purses in this session?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish I were able to say one way or the other about it. I am sure these examinations will take some time.

थी मरु सिमये शायद 20 साल भी लग जाय ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not as pessimistic as you are, Mr. Limaye.

Shri Piloo Mody: Address the Chair

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These were the general issues that were mentioned in the course of the debate. I would like to come to the points raised by some individual members.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Say something about the Kashmir issue also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the Kashmir issue, I can tell you, you are, as often misinformed. Our basic approach to Kashmir has not changed.

Shri Piloo Mody: He must address the Chair

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I address you, are you afraid of it?

Shri Piloo Mody: Yesterday Acharya Kripalani mentioned about people driving cycles without lights, has it a similar example?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I think I have mentioned about this question of Naxalbari etc., that I would reach

that question a little later and explain the Government's point of view. There are some views expressed based on a suspicion. When we take notice of certain unconstitutional aspects of any administration immediately it is suggested that we want to jump at it and take charge of it. When we do not take any such attitude then some hon. Members from that corner say that there is reluctance on the part of the Central Government to intervene and therefore there must be some motivation in that. Shri Patodia yesterday tried to say something like that. I can assure one thing. We are not concerned in this matter of going and taking over anything. At the same time, we cannot afford to ignore certain conditions that are created in certain areas. Particularly in the case Naxalbari I think, it is my responsibility to tell this hon. House that conditions there are not yet improved. Things are as serious as they were before. The West Bengal Cabinet has certainly issued certain orders yesterday. I have yet to study the implications of these orders etc., and I will avail myself of the opportunity of the presence of the Chief Minister of that State in the city and discuss the matter further. The type of trouble which is taking place in that sensitive area certainly makes it the responsibility of this House the responsibility of this Government, the responsibility or every citizen to look at it with anxiety with concern. But immediately it does not mean that we want just to take over the administration. I know what terrific responsibility it is to take over. One cannot at the same time be indifferent to what is happening there. What has happened in Naxalbari is something which one has to take very serious notice of.

I can give some of the details as to what is happening there. The number of incidents in which mobs of tribals were led by CP(M) workers are many. They include damage to crops and properties, arson, assault on persons and even murders. The first of

the incidents of lawlessness was reported on March 2, 1967. There are about 90 serious cases. As I said, they include criminal trespass, intimidation, rioting, unlawful assembly, dacony, arson etc. In April there were three instances in which one was forcible occupation of land. In May there were 17 cases, these include 5 cases of looting, 3 cases of forcible occupation of land, 8 cases of damage to crop and other property in which 5 persons were injured and one killed. In June there were 63 cases including 40 cases of looting, 7 cases of theft of arms and ammunitions, 2 cases of forcible occupation of land, 4 cases of damage to crops and other property, one person was killed by the mob and two among the mob were killed when resistance was offered, and six were injured. In the first three days of July, because I have information only up to 4th July, there were seven cases and all these were looting of property.

श्री भगु लिम्बे अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मवी महोदय ने अभी एक रपट से कुछ पढ़ा इसलिए नियमों के अन्वार में यह मार्ग कर सकता हूँ कि यह रपट नभा की मेज पर आये।

एक माननीय सदस्य क्यों नहीं आ सकता है?

श्री भगु लिम्बे अगर वह यहा रखने के नियंत्रित हो तो मुझ कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. You have made your point. The hon. Minister has got so much of notes and files before him. He refers to them when he wants to give some figures.

श्री भगु लिम्बे वह किसी रपट से पढ़ रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He has got all the notes and files. How can I ask him to lay all of them on the Table of the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I gave this information with a view to show the extent of the trouble, the depth of the trouble and the persistence of the trouble. Naturally, this gives the justification for the concern and anxiety that everyone of us feels about it. But, even then it should not be made out as if we have got some motives or something against the political party which is responsible for this because I certainly would like all non Congress Governments to succeed as I want Congress governments to succeed.

Shri Charanjit Rai (Dausa): You imposed President's Rule in Rajasthan for much less

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the Swantantra Party in Rajasthan could form a Government I would wish them well. What could I do if they could not do so? I sincerely assure them that I want non-Congress governments to succeed as I want Congress Government to succeed because I want the people to succeed. It is not a question of a government or a party, what we want here is that the people should succeed because the form of government in a democracy is a weapon for people to better their lives. So when I am wishing well, it is not wishing well of the team of Ministers I am wishing well of the people. But, at the same time, certainly there is some responsibility attached to us. When I am saying all these things it is only to express my concern anxiety from the national security point of view and also from the political and the constitutional point of view of the situation in Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is happening in the coal mines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now I come to some other speakers, because there are

some other speakers also who have contributed. So, I think I should make a mention of some of those points.

The hon Member, Shri Dwivedy, certainly made a reference to this point. But he has also made a reference to border security. So, I think I should make a mention of it. This is a subject where I must acknowledge the debt and congratulate my predecessor, the hon Shri Nanda, the then Home Minister, for his important contribution to India that he brought together all the border forces and gave the country a centrally co-ordinated well-developed border security force. It is certainly a contribution which must be recognised, because I knew from my own experience in my previous charge how difficult it is to co-ordinate information coming from the different State border police and keep this House informed and also keep the Army Headquarters informed and take proper action in time. This force is a very important contribution because as I said it is a co-ordinated force which facilitates common training which facilitates common equipment which facilitates the use of different types of weapons with better firing power. I must say that in the year and a half or the couple of years this force has been in existence it has certainly made very good progress which I must mention here.

One other point that the hon Member made is that instead of the Home Ministry dealing with this force, it should be handed over to Defence. It is not a question of a dispute between the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry because even as Defence Minister I had held the view that this should not be the responsibility of the Defence Minister. Their roles and functions are different. In case of war, in case of actual hostilities, in case of actual operations the Border Security Force automatically goes under the operational control of the Army, but in peace time the role of the Border Security Force is quite

different from that of the Army. Let us not forget this important aspect. If we keep the armed forces all the time along the border, it does not lead to peace but it leads to further tensions and perhaps, by accident, to wars. So, let us not forget the significance of the force that it is. It is a police force and during peace time the protection of the border is a police function, it is not an army function. Thus difference in the functional roles of the different forces has to be taken note of. Therefore though it was a well intended suggestion it is not a feasible suggestion or a necessary suggestion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken drapara) Do they keep any liaison with Defence?

Shri Y B Chavan Yes they do very much otherwise it loses the significance of its existence. There is well co-ordinated liaison at the local level at the medium level and at the Central level. The liaison functions very well.

Then Acharya Kripalani made a reference to a certain incident that took place. I have touched on the other aspects of the problem that he raised but he made a reference to a particular aspect. That was about some disturbance in some public meeting. He had sent some people to me. I discussed the matter with them. They gave me a certain memorandum which I sent to the Madhya Pradesh Government. A certain report was called for and the report I received showed that that action had to be taken because of certain disorderly situation that developed there. But I cannot go more into the facts because similar allegations were made against the District Magistrate of the place and my information is that the District Magistrate has gone to the court for defamation. As the matter is sub judice it is rather difficult for me to go into the factual position. Acharya Kripalani wanted to know about it but I cannot discuss the facts because it has become a sub judice matter.

Then, **Shri P M Sayeed** mentioned the problem of Laccadives. Here I must say that when we think about the Mizos and the Nagas, we as this Government and also this House have always to be careful to have knowledge of the problems of Laccadives and Andamans. This is also a very important responsibility of this Ministry. Laccadives in the west and Andamans in the east are the two sentinels of protection of national security from the sea side and the contentment and welfare of the people there and other facilities are our concern. I can assure him that we are all aware of their problems.

Naturally they have to go through a process of evolution. It is rather a far off area and there are certain local difficult conditions. But certainly we would like to pay as much attention as we can and if necessary special attention to the problems of this area. I am hoping—and I can say on behalf of the Prime Minister also that she was also thinking if an opportunity comes her way—to visit Laccadives some time and meet the people there and try to acquaint ourselves personally with the local problems there. So I thought I should take a note of this problem.

Shri Umanath You have forgotten about gheraos.

Shri Y. B. Chavan I am coming to that. I am glad he mentioned it. I was coming to it because some Member mentioned gheraos. We have discussed gheraos and very ably I got the support of Acharya Kripalani yesterday. He said that if you want to resort to violence then boldly say that you want to do so but do not say that it is a legitimate thing that it is picked up it is satyagraha it is a legitimate labour weapon. It is not

People ask me what is our attitude towards the role of the Police. I am prepared to say the police is not a repressive instrument of Government. We want police not to interfere in the legitimate trade union activity anywhere, but we certainly want the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

police to take note if there is any danger to the property and life of the employer. We just cannot allow that. If they resort to any obstructionist tactics, it cannot be allowed

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Only the employer, not the worker?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The worker, of course, cannot be killed. How can he be killed? ¶

श्री रमेश राय (पुरी) : मर्दी महोदय ने केवल एम्प्लायर के बारे में कहा है। उन्होंने वर्कर्ड की बात नहीं कही।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण मैंने कहा है।

I said first that we do not want police to interfere in any legitimate trade union activity because we want them also to give protection to the legitimate agitational activities of the labour.

Shri Umanath: The workers can be thrown out and starved to death. There is no protection for them.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is the protection; the Labour Minister provides protection to them. Wherever you are running the Government, you are supposed to give protection.

This country can claim to have the most progressive labour legislation.

Shri Umanath: You agree to amend the Constitution so that effective law can be provided. You don't agree to that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Why don't you do that?

Shri Umanath: If you agree to amend the Constitution, an effective law can be provided. (Interruption)

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You cannot force me to agree.

That is where you and I differ. You asked about 'gherao' and I say that gherao is not a legitimate labour activity, it is an obstructionist activity. I am afraid, possibly, he has not consulted the Chief Minister of Kerala. Probably, he also thinks the way I think

Shri Umanath: Mr. Ramamurti made our Party's position very clear (Interruption)

Shri Randhir Singh: The rule of law must prevail.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad that he reminded me about gherao because I wanted to say what is our concept of the police role in these matters. We know that police also is an instrument of a Government which believes in social transformation. It is not merely a repressive weapon; it has to be used so as to create conditions which are helpful in social transformation and not to restrict... (Interruption)

श्री रमेश राय : इसी लिए इस देश में सब से ज्यादा गोलिया चली।

Shri Umanath: The policemen are in jail now

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am touching now the smaller issues that were raised by the Members. Another issue that was raised was about the police verification. About police verification, some orders were issued 13 or 14 years back. We are reviewing those orders. Our thinking is that no political conduct should be brought into in this police verification, as far as personal conduct is concerned. So far as subversive and violent activities are concerned (Interruption) I am saying that policy is under review. I am mentioning the thinking of the Government which is guiding us while making this review. When we pass specific orders, we will let the States know and we will let you know also.

A question was raised about police verification and I thought it was my duty to indicate what is the present thinking of the Government in the matter

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When you were the Defence Minister, you know that some poor Muslims who were serving in the Defence ordnance factories were discharged for being pro-Pakistanis. They had spent 18 years in the ordnance factories. You know these cases

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the people who were risks to our national security I cannot take them. What can I do? Your idea of national security and my idea of national security differ. I cannot help it

I know there were some important contributions made from this side also. The hon. Members, Shri Chinatamani Panigrahi, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and others made a good contribution. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha asked me an important question and she asked me a very specific and a very pointed question about the visit of the Chinese Third Secretary to Calcutta. She raised four points and I would like to reply to them. Firstly, she asked whether the Chinese Third Secretary visited Calcutta and my reply is 'Yes', secondly she asked whether he contacted any Communist (Marxist) leaders or workers and my reply to that is 'Yes'

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वारावकी)
उन कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम बताए जायें।

Shri Umanath: That is utterly false. Mr Chavan is taking advantage of the majority. (Interruption) This is an utter falsehood

Shri Ranbir Singh: Truth is bitter

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The third question was whether he visited a certain theatrical performance, yes, and whether they shouted slogans in favour of Mao, yes.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame. (Interruptions)

Shri Umanath: There seems to have been some understanding between Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha and Mr. Chavan

Mr. Speaker: Even if anybody has not asked, he has the right to reply. Somebody has asked the questions and he has replied

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Did a Member of this House accompany the Third Secretary to Calcutta?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no such information. I have no information that any Member of this House accompanied him. If I have information, I will say 'yes', if I have no information, then I will say 'no'

Shri Sureshnanath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the First and the Third Secretaries stayed in Calcutta from 20th May to 24th May in the Great Eastern Hotel?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is my difficulty. The House may not ask for information now which I have to specifically get. She had asked me those questions nearly 45 minutes before I got up to reply and so, I got the information on those specific points. If some more questions are asked now, I will require time for them.

श्री राम सेवक यादव मंत्री महोदय ने कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम नहीं बताए हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे प्रगर मंत्री महोदय उन कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं के नाम बता दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that I can disclose that. I do not want to disclose that

श्री मधु लिम्बे बाद में बता दें।

Shri Umashastri: Did you refer this matter to the State Government for information and if so, what was the information given? (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha (Contd). On a point of privilege

Mr. Speaker: Not so many at a time

Mr. Samar Guha should know that a privilege motion cannot be raised like this. He has to give a notice of it and it has to be considered. On a point of order can be raised

Shri Nambiar: He has made an insinuation against a political party

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Both the members are on their legs

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is not yielding. They may resume their seats

Shri Samar Guha: In the first week of June, I had given a call-attention notice

Mr. Speaker: That may be so

Shri Samar Guha: ... specifically mentioning this. Then I gave a short-notice question. (Interruption) The House could have been benefited by an explanation by the Minister. (Interruption) but it is very unfortunate that both of them were rejected, neither the call-attention was admitted nor the short-notice question was admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow this. Nothing should be taken down. He cannot go on like this. (Interruptions)**

Shri Nambiar rose—

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not yielding

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is not yielding

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to make a reference to the last two speeches. I was looking forward to

listening to a good speech from one of the very senior members—I mean, senior in age—Justice A. N. Mulia, but I must say that it was a very disappointing one. . .

An hon. Member: It was a fine speech

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ... not because he criticised us. Even the criticism looked like an election speech. I think he has not yet come out of the election-time. I had expected a better performance from a person who had a judicial experience. I had never expected such an injudicious speech from him

I now come to the last point of my speech

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have been asking for the names of the people who had met the Chinese third secretary. Has the hon. Minister got the names?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the names here with me now

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very important matter. If the names are not with him now, will he give them later? Could he place them on the Table of the House later?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment, they are not with me. Further, I shall have to consider the questions relating to the other aspects of the problem before disclosing any names. So, on that also, I am not making any commitment

Shri Nambiar: He has made an aspersions on a party here

की राम सेवक यात्रा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: What is the *vyavastha kaa prashna*? I had myself raised that question

**Not recorded

श्री राम सेक्क यादव : प्रध्याल महोदय, मंत्री बहोदय ने यह कहा कि कुछ व्यक्तियों के यह जीने दूतावास के प्रयत्न तथा तृतीय सचिव मिले और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम देने के उन्होंने इनकार किया। यद्य पह कहते हैं कि वह मेरे पास नहीं हैं। तो मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि किन आधार पर उन्होंने यह बयान दिया और जब कोई आधार न हो तो क्या इस तरह से कह सकते हैं?

Shri Umanath: No Aadhaar.

Shri Nambiar: My point of order is this. There is a reflection made on the Communist Party (Marxist) that one of their leaders met the third secretary of the Chinese Embassy here. If that is so, it is a reflection on the Communist Party that it is in league with the Embassy staff. Therefore, the responsibility is on the part of the Government to tell the House who that leader is and how far they can malign the Communist Party without any valid reason or proof. Therefore, we must have the point clarified. That is my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is himself demanding that the name of the leader of his party be announced so that everybody may know. There is no point of order involved. The hon Member only wants that the name of his party leader may be mentioned. Let us leave it at that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am now coming to the last point.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee made a reference to me personally and said that I was trying to interfere with some non-Congress Governments. I can assure him that I have never done that. But it is my duty as the Home Minister to meet people who come to me. People belonging to different political parties come to me. Marxist Communists come to me; Jana Sangh people come to me; the Akalis come to me; the PSP people come to me; the swatantra people come to me. It is my duty to meet them. How can I refuse to meet them? As the Home Minister it is

my duty to meet them. It is for them to look after the interests of their own parties. They need not blame me if they find any weak links there. It is not my fault. So, I can only assure him of this that as the Home Minister, I shall be interested only in seeing that the governments function constitutionally, that there is proper coordination between them and us here and that they create conditions which would be helpful for orderly governance of the States and the country, and this Ministry will always stand as a sort of sentinel to watch over the unity and integrity of India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I just ask one question . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. If I allow the hon Member I shall have to allow several others.

Shri Hem Barua: I had already written to you.

Mr. Speaker: He should have spoken on the Demands before; he cannot start putting a question now. If I allow him, I shall have to allow several others.

I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the money be given to them along with the cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: The question is . . .

Shri Pileo Mody: The question may be put to the sentinel.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come

[Mr. Speaker]

in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

Nos. 41 to 55, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.'

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8]

AYES

[16.30 hrs.

Achel Singh, Shri	Hazarika, Shri J. N	Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Hem Raj, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Himatsingka, Shri	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Parthasarathy, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri	Jaipal Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Babunath Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Patil, Shri A. V.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Karan Singh, Dr.	Patil, Shri Deorao
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Kavade, Shri B. R.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Barua, Shri R.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Beera, Shri S. C.	Khadilkar, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Khan, Shri M. A.	Puri, Dr Surya Prakash
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Raju, Dr D. S.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Ram Dhan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Lutfal Haque, Shri	Ram Kishan, Shri
Bholo Nath, Shri	Maharaj Singh, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Ram Swarup, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Mahishi, Dr Sarojini	Ramshekhar Prasad
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Rana, Shri M. B.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Mamkya Bahadur, Shri	Randhir Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Marandi, Shri	Rane, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Masuriya Din, Shri	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Rosa, Shri J. Ramapathi
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Mehta, Shri P. M.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas Dass, Shri C.	Menon, Shri Govinda	Raut, Shri Bhola
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Dessai, Shri Morarji	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shri Ganga
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Mishra, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shri M. N.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri Digmijai Nath, Shri Mahant	Mudrika Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri R. D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Mukne, Shri Yeshwant Rao	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Nahata, Shri Amrit	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Ganpat Sahai, Shri	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Nayar, Dr Sushila	Saigal, Shri A. S.
	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati	Saleem, Shri M. Y.
	Pahadia, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sanji Rupji, Shri
		Sankata Prasad, Dr.
		Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Shantilal
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri

Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya
Charan
Saddayya, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N
Sinha, Shri Satya Nar-
yan
Sinha, Shrimati Tar-
keshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Sonar, Dr. A. G
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Supakar, Shri Radha-
kar
Sursingh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
P
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem
Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandra
Jeet

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K
Amin, Shri Ramchandra
J.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Mahara-
Singh
Bramhanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Kumar
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
nath
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri P.

Gowd, Shri Gadilingans
Gowda, Shri M. H
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiv Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kalita, Shri Dhureswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhna-
Lal
Karni Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishnamoorthy, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mayavan, Shri
Meetha Lal, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanan-
tha
Mody, Shri Piloo
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri Ramsabadr
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri N. Sreeka-
tan
Naembiar, Shri
Nayanan, Shri E. K.

Nayar, Shrimati Shak-
untala
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Rai, Shri Charanpit
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Gopal, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ranga, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramava-
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Singh, Shri J. B.
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Vidhyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 154; Noes 86.
The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Grants (Ministry of Home Affairs) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,15,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'"

DEMAND NO. 42—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Cabinet'"

DEMAND NO. 43—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'"

DEMAND NO. 44—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,96,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Police'"

DEMAND NO. 45—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 76,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Census'"

DEMAND NO. 46—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Statistics'"

DEMAND NO. 47—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'"

DEMAND NO. 48—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'"

DEMAND NO. 49—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,00,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi'"

DEMAND No. 50—CHANDIGARH

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Chandigarh’.”

DEMAND No. 51—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’.”

DEMAND No. 52—TRIBAL AREAS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,48,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Tribal Areas’.”

DEMAND No. 53—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area’.”

DEMAND No. 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands’.”

DEMAND No. 55—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs’.”

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,29,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas’.”

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs’.”

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 63 to 65, 128 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 3-1/2 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO 63—MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION & POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

DEMAND NO 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 145,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'"

DEMAND NO 65—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,01,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

DEMAND NO 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of

'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'"

DEMAND NO 129—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

Shri Charanjit Rai (Dausa) Mr Speaker, Sir, I move all the cut motions standing in my name I listened just now to what Mr Chavan said about the AICC. It is amazing that in the meetings of the AICC not a single Congressman spoke about the common man, not one of them gave any concrete suggestions to increase production or bring down prices (Interruptions)

Shri P. K. Deo: They cannot show their back to the Chair, Sir

Mr. Speaker Order, order This is not the way The hon Deputy Minister can hold a sub-committee meeting outside, not in this House It is unfortunate

Shri Charanjit Rai: All they did was to cast their longing eyes on the assets of others (Interruptions.) They advocated the nationalisation of general insurance, they clamoured for social control of banks, and talked about enlarging government's import and export trade or about withdrawing the privileges and the privy purses of the princes What they should have done was to put their hands into the soil, to produce more rather than dig them into the pockets of others.

Sir, today we are a nation of about 500 million people and we need about

102 million tons of foodgrains to feed ourselves. At best, so far we produced 80 million tons in 1964. After four years, the population will go up to about 555 million and by the end of the next plan, about 625 million. Then we will need a food production of about 130 million tons. How on earth, are we going to produce this much? If we look at Government's past performance and policies, we have a lot of disappointment in store.

Let us see now how this problem has been tackled so far? It is being done primarily by irrigating more land through river valley projects which have gone on increasing year after year. It was a bad mistake to take on projects indiscriminately year after year. Despite the limitations of finance, Government succumbed to the regional and political pressures and probably also to their passion for gigantism. They did not realise that it was much better to take on those projects which you could finish completely and early rather than add on more and more schemes year after year thus delaying the completion of a large number of projects. That is why we have on hand today as many as 205 uncompleted projects involving a large investment the return on which will come back only in the 4th or 5th plan. Government now realises though belatedly that it is much better more fruitful and less costly to complete the projects on hand and undertake new ones rather sparingly. It is the tragedy of our planning, that they realise after so many years and at great cost what should have been obvious from the very beginning.

Sir if the Government must undertake new projects, they should do so after making sure that the soil is rich and the yield is going to be large and quick.

Our experts also now feel that the major and medium irrigation projects are not the final answer to the irrigation of the entire or even a

major part of our cultivable land. We have a large chunk, about 60 million acres, of land which can be cultivated more effectively and more speedily and at less cost, by minor irrigation projects. The planners, therefore, now think, rightly, and again so belatedly, that they should shift the emphasis to minor irrigation projects.

Sir, the story of our errors does not end here. We are also victims of another error, that is, under-utilisation of our water resources. In the first three Plans, the potential of irrigation created was about 36 million acres, whereas the utilisation was about 26 million acres. In other words, under-utilisation was as much as 38 per cent. Sir, this is serious. But more serious is the cause of it. The Government completed the projects first, and then started working on the field channels, they never bothered to synchronise the two.

Besides these, the Government is also guilty of not paying adequate attention to another problem. If food production is our primary worry, it is sinful to allow waste. The double demon of floods and water logging has caused havoc year after year and the Government has not been able to stop this colossal waste. It is computed that apart from health hazards, floods alone caused a loss in foodgrains in property, in cattle, and in relief work, etc a sum of about Rs 100 crores per annum.

16.42 hrs.

[SRI G S DHILLON in the Chair]

In addition to that on account of waterlogging fertile fields are covered by water, thus causing a loss in production, and involving a remission of revenue to the extent of crores of rupees.

It is true that the problem of floods is so intricate that it defies complete eradication. Large sums of money, and a large amount of effort over

[Shri Charanjit Rai]

long periods is required to control this menace. Since we are losing every year, among other things, about 3-1/2 million tons of foodgrains, it is high time that the Government prepared a master plan for the control of floods. Sir, people want to see things done. They are not going to be satisfied with the mere ritual of anti-measures annually paraded before their eyes. I must suggest that money should be found somehow to annihilate these two demons of floods and water-logging from our land. Let everyone rest assured that the return in the form of more food, more revenue, and less miseries to the people, will be a compensation many times over.

Sir, I will now shift from the general to the particular. I take the Rajasthan Canal. The work on this canal was started in June, 1958. In nine years, we are nowhere near completing it. This canal is going to be the longest in the world and will irrigate about 38 lakh acres of thirsty, fertile land. This project is also very important from the defence point of view, because the canal will flow all along the Indo-Pakistan border and would thus facilitate the settlement, among others, of the ex-servicemen. This project is beyond the capacity of the State. I am glad that the Centre has agreed in principle to treat this project as a national project and take over the responsibility for its execution. I request the Minister to let the House know how long it will take to implement this project?

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the area that I represent—Dausa. This area is very large and depends mainly upon rainfall. There are no irrigation facilities whatsoever. This is probably a single, solitary, instance of an area where instead of providing more facilities for irrigation, Government have withdrawn even some of the

existing ones. This area was being irrigated with the aid of small bunds constructed on the waters flowing into the Ramgarh lake. As the population of Jaipur increased, in order to increase the water-supply to the lake Government of Rajasthan demolished and disallowed all these bunds. I would urge on the Minister now that this must be remedied by the Central Government insisting upon the State Government to provide wells and tubewells to this area.

I will now come to the potential Narmada Valley project. This is a very costly project and is beyond the means of any single State. Government of India should treat it as a national project and implement it as early as practicable. At any rate, the Government must take a decision on all the outstanding problems connected with this project and also help the States concerned to solve the disputes, if necessary by the appointment of a Tribunal.

Now I come to the development of Vamsadhara and Sarda projects. They have been long ignored. These projects would provide soil protection and irrigation facilities to Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts. Would the Minister kindly look into these projects?

I will take up Power now. As in the case of development of irrigation, so in the case of power, our progress has been painfully slow. Today we are consuming only 80 KWH per person per year. Dr Rao has stated somewhere that the per capita consumption of electricity is the modern yardstick for the progress of a country. Judged by this yardstick, we stand 27th in the world! Dr. Rao also said that the Government was thinking of appointing a Technical Committee to go into the development of power. Is it not an evidence of sheer lethargy and utter irresponsibility that they think now of appointing a Technical Committee to go into the

development of power in the country? I would request the minister to enlighten us about what has been achieved so far by this Technical Committee?

Regarding the electrification of villages, I believe the Minister made a statement on the floor of the House that he would electrify 1 lakh villages by 1969—the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. So far they have electrified 55,000 villages only, and though I have all my good wishes for the Hon Minister I doubt very much if he would be able to reach that target.

The benefit of electricity going into the villages is that apart from preventing the out flow of population it will improve utilisation of water from wells, tanks and tube-wells. The present position is that about 50 per cent of the potential of these is unutilised in kharif season, and about 30 per cent in the rabi season.

Sir to improve the generation and utilisation of power I would like to suggest a 9-point plan. First, the Government should prepare and pursue a country-wide plan for production of thermal and atomic power, hydro power being less reliable due to droughts and inadequate rainfall. Secondly, there should be a quick and large increase in the construction of distribution lines, as the problem in our country is admittedly more of distribution than of production of electricity. Thirdly, research organisation should find ways of reducing distribution losses from the present high figure of 20 per cent. Fourthly, there should be an early realisation of regional grids leading to an all-India grid. Fifthly, there should be a large-scale training of technical personnel and opening of training centres for electricians and fitters in rural areas. Sixthly, there should be nation-wide intensive drive for the sinking and use of wells and tube-wells, the latter particularly in the

and areas of Rajasthan and elsewhere. My seventh suggestion is, the supply of materials for irrigation works should be secured by enlarged indigenous production. Eighthly, consumer resistance to the use of electricity should be overcome by lowering the tariff and the minimum charges should be nominal. Lastly, the proportion of electricity consumed for agricultural purposes should be raised in the Fourth Plan from the present miserable 6 per cent, or less, of total production to something more substantial.

Sir the Government is likely to say that the bottleneck in all these proposals, whether of irrigation or of power, will be the limitation of finance. But for once we have to cut the Gordian knot and give this subject white hot priority. The proposal for small car may be dropped, the proposal for new irrigation projects may be either curtailed or postponed, money may be found by reducing Government's administrative expenditure or, in the last resort, Government should find money by floating special loans from LIC from Development bank or from the market—anything can be done. Money spent for producing more foodstuffs will come back to us many times, in the form of money, of foreign exchange, of self-respect and a stronger base for our independence!

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): Mr Chairman, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power as far as we in Rajasthan are concerned, deals with problems which are our very lifeline. Since this is the first time I am speaking on the Irrigation and Power demands after the general elections, I would like to congratulate the hon Minister Dr K. L. Rao who has done so much for irrigation and power projects in our country. Since the time at my disposal is extremely short I shall concentrate on a few points only.

First and foremost I would like to remind the hon. Minister about the

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words he used on the floor of this House, some years ago, regarding the lift channel project which, unfortunately, finds no place at all in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Speaking in April 1965, just two years ago, the hon. Minister observed

'I entirely agree with the hon Member from Bikaner that we should give high priority to this project'

—that is the lift channel project—

"This project was thought of quite a long time ago, and I know that the hon. Member has been pleading for this project for quite a long time. Now that the Rajasthan Canal has come to the 40th mile"

—now I believe it has even reached the 48th mile from which the lift channel will take off—

• 'it is no longer necessary for us to halt back'

We treated this as a categorical assurance

"We should take up Lift Irrigation of two lakhs of acres I have not seen the site, but I understand that it is a place where there is good soil and therefore, it is but proper planning to undertake this project, and I am very happy that this project is included in the revised estimate of the Rajasthan Canal"

This is another categorical assurance in that speech. Now I know that the hon. Minister is perhaps even more concerned about the lift channel project than we are because, after all, he is an expert and he knows the whole scheme backwards. But those of us who come from the desert areas of Rajasthan, who, year after year, and for centuries for that matter, have suffered from thirst and hardships, where people have to go 20 miles and 30 miles just to get drinking water in

120° F of the desert heat, in such conditions it will be the Rajasthan Canal Project which can not only supply water for irrigation but also supply water for drinking purposes to the people who suffer in the desert areas.

I shall repeat, though I have been saying this ever since 1953 or 1954, because there are new members in this House who perhaps do not know the hardship under which the people in these parts of Rajasthan live in. I would like to refresh once more the memories of our friends with the remarks of the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who, in a reference to my speech on the same subject, said

'One aspect which has not been forgotten in the Plan but which came before me more vividly is that in some parts of the country greater amenities should come to the people—little things, say—water supply in Rajasthan. The thought of it is irritating—that people cannot get good water yet. In some places they have to go miles to fetch their water. Whatever plan, there should be of course in the plan—it is certain that every village should be given pure water and may be by the end of the plan, this will be done. Greater importance should be attached to the common, basic necessities of human life which everybody in India should have'

Following the assurance of hon. Shri Nehru on this matter, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power took up the lift irrigation project very seriously, and I think that the Rajasthan Canal Lift Channel project will perhaps be one of the most unique of its kind because it proposes to irrigate about 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs acres of land in the desert by lifting water up to 50 to 100 ft. and I hope when that project comes through, the hon. Minister opposite will deserve the congratulations of the whole country.

Shri Raga: Let us wait till it is completed.

Dr. Karni Singh: I said when it comes

As regards the Rajasthan Canal Authority, we have been agitating from this part of the House, requesting the Government that this project be taken over by the Centre. But, we have been told, from time to time that this was feasible and at other times we are told that it is not feasible and I see from the reports now that the proposal for the Centre to take over the Rajasthan Canal Project is once more under consideration. I sincerely hope that you, Sir, will see that the Rajasthan Canal Project is taken over by the Centre and that this project in the interests of food production in our country, is implemented expeditiously. We realise perfectly clearly that the Rajasthan Government have shown great incompetence in handling this mighty project. We as Indians can rightly say that the Rajasthan Canal Project is the mightiest project in the world to-day and the credit must go to our engineers who are building this project which will bring a river into the deserts of Rajasthan irrigating nearly 33 lakhs of acres.

Here I would like to request the Government that when the question of settling people in the Rajasthan Canal area is considered, the ex-militarymen or ex-servicemen are given priority as this area falls along the Indo-Pakistan border.

17 hrs.

The Rajasthan Canal will be approximately 400 miles long when fully completed and it is requested—and I repeat this because this request has been made by Members from all parts of the House from time to time—that ex-servicemen should be settled in this area so that we can make sure that in case of need these brave men can help to defend our country against the odds from Pakistan.

While the emphasis on surface irrigation has been considerable, I feel that the Minister should also pay more attention to tubewells. I can give you an example of what happened this time in my own home town of Bikaner about two months ago when the electricity from the Bhakra supply failed and for two or three days we had no water to drink. Thermal power stations have to be kept going all over India although perhaps we have our grids working with hydel power. I sincerely hope that the hon. Minister will see that schemes are worked out all over the country for grids that will have thermal power stations working along with hydel power.

You must have observed that in our country as the population increases at the rate of 35,000 every day the question of shortage of power and water is upsetting everybody. Bombay city today faces a great scarcity of water. Madras and, I am sure, all large cities are facing similar problems. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister, because I know that he is a man who looks way ahead, that he must find out ways and means by which power and water can be saved in this country.

If we try to observe the habits of humanity—the way we spend water every day and the amount of water that in fact is wasted—I am sure that modern man with his ingenuity of science in his hands can find out ways and means of cutting out this wastage. If you only examine the amount of water that a man spends while he shaves every morning, since most men are right handed, he shaves with his right hand and he cannot switch off the water because the cold water tap is on his right side so that the water continues to run. I tried to examine this thing. If we had foot controls to taps in areas wherever there was water shortage, I am sure that several gallons of water could be saved by

[Dr Karni Singh]

each man during the process of shaving alone Multiply this by several lakhs for each day to appreciate the savings that can be effected

Shri Ranga. Then have an inspector

Dr Karni Singh. For example, if we have free water taps, there should be some system so that the moment the tap is opened it switches off after a certain amount of time. Such provision is made in taps on aeroplanes. I am sure, if this is done all over the country, a great deal of water shortage can be overcome

Coming to the question of power, I know that the hon Minister has very big schemes but again looking at the matter on small scale, may I remind the hon Minister that in the new buildings that are being put up by the Government every day, huge sheet glass expanses are exposed to the rays of the sun and that to cool these big office buildings, residences and hotels requires considerably more voltage of electricity on airconditioning than would be the case if these houses were properly designed and the sun's rays striking these areas could be controlled

I have made a study of this. In one room which is not exposed to the side of the sun, for example a one-ton unit which is of one horse-power could cool that room but the same room, if it is exposed to the sun, will require 2 horse-powers to cool. We have also experimented that with airconditioning run in conjunction with fans—something that modern air-conditioning experts perhaps do not wish to accept today—you will require half the amount of electricity on air-conditioning to cool a given amount of area for comfort. Most electricians would suggest that we get our room temperatures brought down to 72° fahrenheit the temperature worked out to maximum comfort. I can say that in

the hottest time of the year a room temperature brought down to 80 degree fahrenheit with fan is equally comfortable

In a country like India which is faced with power shortage, we should find every possible means to conserve power so that this power which is wasted on big hotels, big air-conditioners, big factories and big buildings being air-conditioned which I concede is necessary, could be conserved for generating more power and for saving more power for more industrial purposes. I feel, if the hon Minister could appoint a few experts to go into this, I am sure, they can come up with suggestions as to how water and electricity could be saved both in the homes and in the bigger buildings that Government is putting up every day

The question of the thermal power station in Rajasthan at a place called Patara has been engaging the attention of the people for a long time. Only a short while ago this coal mine was completely stopped and the people are being thrown out of employment. I believe that some time ago the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had asked the Soviet Government to give proposals as to how these mines can be worked on the open cast system. I believe that their Report has been received and I sincerely hope that the hon Minister will be able to tell us whether on the basis of this Report the open cast system will be started whether these mines will be made usable and whether the hundreds of the workmen who have been put out of job will be taken back on the pay-rolls

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Family Planning, in my opinion, play the key role in building up a new country, a country of our dreams and a country where there will be no food shortage. Each of them has to plan their projects in co-ordination with

each other. I am sure the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power is capable of delivering the goods because he is a technical man, he comes from the services and he is a man with a vision and I have the honour of knowing him for many years, serving in committees for at least four or five years, and I hope he will live upto the aspiration of the people of our country and see that these mighty river valley projects, in fact, fructify and that the States are not allowed to come in way of these projects pushing forward as he himself is keen to see them materialise soon.

बी रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : समाप्ति महोदय, हमारा देश एक किसानों का देश है। किसान अगर खुशहाल हैं तो देश खुशहाल है, किसान गरीब हैं तो देश गरीब है। किसान उस बहत खुशहाल होता है जब किसान को पानी मिले और उसकी जमीन से पैदावार हो। किसान की जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो जमीन से पैदावार नहीं होगी। देश में कई मिलियन एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिसमें पानी नहीं गया। मुझे खूबी है कि हमारी हृकूमत के नहरों और बिजली के बजीर एक निहायत हृदियार और तजुर्बेकार बजीर हैं, जिन के दिल में तड़प भी है, जिन के पास तबुर्दा भी है, किसानों की तकलीफ को समझते भी हैं और उनके लिये कुछ करना भी चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं जो महसूस करता हूँ वह यह कि ज्यादा फोकस . . .

Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

बी रणधीर सिंह : जाज सब से ज्यादा बहरत इस बात की है कि यह देश इस बात की सकती कि जब तक किसान की जीती ही रहे हैं ज्यादा अहमियत नहीं ही आयेगी, जब तक उसकी जांच सबीं नहीं मिलेगा,

तब तक इस देश की भूख नहीं जायेगी और वह देश को कमड़ल में कर अमरीका या कनेडा या आस्ट्रेलिया से भीख मायनी पड़ेगी। देश की इजाजत नहीं देती है कि एक जाराप्रती देश, एक किसान का देश जिस देश में दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा किसान है, वह देश दूसरे देशों से अनाज मायगता किरे। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारी खुददारा पर सब से बड़ी चोट है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हृकूमत इस बात का एहसास करे कि रुपया बर्बाद करने के बजाये उसका सही इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए और उसको खेती पर लगाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं भी महोदय से ज्यास तीर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहली फाइबर-यीमर प्लान में सिचाई के लिए जो 400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था, वह बोडा था। दूसरी फाइबर-यीमर प्लान में जो 571 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था, वह भी बोडा था। इसी तरह तीसरी फाइबर-यीमर प्लान में जो 900 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया था, वह भी बहुत बोडा था। इतना रुपया लगाने के बाल्जूद आज भी हमारे देश की बल्लती जमीन का सिफं पञ्चीस फ़ीसदी हिस्सा सराब होता है—सौ बीचे में से सिफं पञ्चीस बीचे में पानी आता है। यह एक बहुत अफसोसनाक हालत है।

जमीन की पैदावार तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकती है जब तक जमीन में पानी नहीं आयेगा। जमीन में नहर से पानी देना पड़ेगा और अगर नहर नहीं लाई जा सकती है, तो द्यूबर्बाल से, पान्धिया सेट से पानी देना पड़ेगा। जहाँ जहाँ है वहाँ तालाबों से पानी देना पड़ेगा और जहाँ और फ़ैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, वहाँ मुझों से पानी देना पड़ेगा। इस प्लान में इस्तेमाल के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है, उसके लिए मैं कुछ नहीं हूँ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम के लिए इस्पात खर्च करना चाहते हैं और किसानों को और उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय में इरियोन के लिए इसना बधाया नहीं मिला है, जिससे इस देश का और किसानों का काम चल सके।

मैं यह बात खास तौर से इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि आमी हमें बाहर से 12 मिलियन टन अनाज लाना पड़ता है और 4, 5 मिलियन अत्याज लगे आमी प्रश्न से लौट जाएं सहीतों से आता है। अमरीका बर्याह देश अनाज देने के बारे में इस किस्म की जारीयत लगा देते हैं कि जब तक फलां फलां देश हमें इजाजत नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम अनाज नहीं देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए बेज़जती की बात है। मैं देश की इज़जत के लिए भी यह बात कह रहा हूं।

आज किसान यह महसूस करता है कि समाज में मज़दूर की इज़जत है, बाबू की इज़जत है, सनातकार की इज़जत है, लैडलार्ड की इज़जत है लेकिन किसान की इज़जत नहीं है। इसलिए हमें शहरों के बजाये देहात की तरफ देखना पड़ेगा और देहात में जो किसान और प्राचीव मज़दूर बर्याह जो पीर-किसान रहते हैं उनको उधारना पड़ेगा।

मैं इस हाउम की इस्तिलाके लिए अर्बन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में दिल्ली, कलकत्ता जैसे छ: बड़े-बड़े शहर ऐसे हैं जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की विजली का 56 फ़ीसदी दिस्सा हज़म कर जाते हैं। हमारे देश में जो साड़े पांच लाख गांव हैं और जो बाकी के दो, तीन ही हज़ार शहर हैं उनमें सिर्फ 40, 42 फ़ीसदी विजली की जरूरत होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के सिर्फ़ बड़े-बड़े छ: शहरों के कारबानों और एयर-कन्फीशन बर्याह पर मुल्क की 56 फ़ीसदी विजली खर्च हो जाये यह एक बड़ी बज़सोबानाक तस्वीर है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब

ये कहना चाहता हूं कि वह खास तौर से इस बात का नोटिस लें।

सारे देश की बात करने के बाद मैं आप की तबज्जह खास तौर के हरियाणा की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह स्टेट ऐसी है, जिस में जमीन तो बहुत है, लेकिन पानी का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। इस स्टेट को रकबा पंजाबी सूबे से ज्यादा है और उसके किसान बहुत बेहनती हैं। प्रगर सैक्योर इस स्टेट को दृश्यवैष्ण बर्याह के लिए रुप्या दे, तो आकेली यह स्टेट सारे मुल्क को अनाज मुहैया कर सकती है। हमारी स्टेट में सिर्फ़ एक छोटी सी नहर जमन-गारबी है। जिस स्टेट का रकबा पंजाबी सूब से सावाया है, उसका काम सिर्फ़ इस छोटी सी नहर से नहीं चल सकता है। जहां तक आखड़ा के पानी का तालूक है, पंजाबी सूबे के हमारे भाई ज्यादा ताकतवर हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हम हरियाणा बालों को नज़दीक नहीं पाने देंगे। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक वह हरियाणा को आलस्टरनेटिव पानी न दे सके, तब तक के लिए वह उसके लिए हरियाणा के पानी का बन्दोबस्त करें। इप्में देश का हित है, क्योंकि हरियाणा की जमीन साना उगलने वाली जमीन है, बेहतरीन जमीन है, जिसका मुकाबला लायलपुर नहीं कर सकता है। हिसार की जमीन बेहतरीन जमीन है, जो एक बीघे में पंद्रह मन गेहूं—ओर वडे वैरायटी की गेहूं—पैदा करने वाली है, जो साल में दो तीन फ़सलें दे सकती है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारी स्टेट का बोरा किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां हमें पानी की जिकायत है, वहां हमें यह भी जिकायत है कि काङ्री-जमीन बाटलाएँ हैं, ड्रेज का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। बाटिये भी रही हैं। जब बारिस ज्यादा होती तो नैकाल, डलान, बाले इसकां में पानी इकट्ठा हो जायेगा। इरियोन और पावर के साथ

द्वेषज की बात भी नूबी हुई है। वह भी इती मिनिस्ट्री का काम है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ पानी न मिलने से लालों एकड़ जमीन कम पैदावार- देती है, वहा बरसात के भौंके पर ज्यादा पानी इकड़ा होने से लालों एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद भी होती है और हमारे हरियाणा में बास तौर पर ज्यादा होती है। इने मिनिस्टर साहब को भौंके पर से जा कर ऐसों जगह दिखाई है। उन्होंने वहा पर कहा था कि चूंकि तीस मील के टुकड़ पर बानों तरक का पांच सात मील का हिस्सा ज्यादा बाटरलाएँ है, इसलिए उसको पक्का करवाया जायेगा। मिनिस्टर साहब एक काबिले-इज्जत हस्ती है। मैं उनका अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ़ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बादा किया जाये, उसको तो इम्प्रीमेट किया जाये। यह देश के हित की बात है। हरियाणा इस देश का बेनमाकं बन सकता है। वहा पर पानी देने से पर एकड़ जो बील मिलेगी वह हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में नहीं मिलेगी। मैं आनंद या प्रजाव से कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने मद्रास और दूसरे सूबों में बहुत बिजली दी है, लेकिन हरियाणा में बिजली नहीं है।

इसलिए वह जरूरी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस स्टेट का ध्याल करे और नैशनल इन्ड्रेस्ट्री से बाल करे। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली देते बहुत किसानों की नूट होती है। वह इस बारे में अपने मुहकमे को रागड़ा दें और चीक लिनिस्ट्रेंसी की भाकंत स्टेटेस के मुहकमों को भी मूलांशिव तूलाएं। सरकार भी तरफ़ से कहा जाता है कि किसान को तीस महीने के अन्दर-बाहर द्यूबैल दिया जावे,

लेकिन तीन महीने की बात तो दूर, किसान को तीन तीन साल तक द्यूबैल नहीं मिलता है, उसके लिए पैसा नहीं मिलता है। सरकार किसान को द्यूबैल के लिए पांच हजार रुपये देती है, उसमें से किसान का दो हजार रुपया तो रिवत में बच्चे हो जाता है। जब ऐसी दुरी हालत हो, तो हम ऐसे द्यूबैल का क्या करें? मेरे मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार अपने रुपये से बुद्ध ही द्यूबैल बना दे, तो बेहतर होगा।

हमारा वह खादर का इलाका है और उसके नीचे बड़ी मिकदार मेरी मीठी पानी भौंजद है। सरकार वहा पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा द्यूबैल लगाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब हरियाणा के लिए नहर की बात को भी खास तौर से ध्यान मेरे रखें। मैं एक बात की तारीफ़ किये बिना नहा रह सकता हूँ कि जब से कार्यस गवर्नरेट ने चार्च सम्माला है, तब से इरियोन बढ़ती जा रही है, बढ़ी नहीं है। लेकिन वह कम है। जैसे 50-51 मेरे 22 मिलियन एकड़ मेरे इरियोन हुआ है, 55-56 मेरे 25 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है, 60-61 मेरे 30 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है और इसी तरह से 65-66 मेरे साथे 39 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि तरकी तो है लेकिन तरकी इतनी नहीं है कि जो गरीबी है देश की या जो बाहर से हम अनाज भाग कर आज लाते हैं उन से हमें छूटकारा मिल जाये, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है। यह मैं बास तौर पर आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

यही हालत बिजली की है कि बिजली हमे ज्यादा मिली है, मैं मानता हूँ इस बात को कि जहा पहले 100 मेरे से 4 गांवों में बिजली भी वहा आज हालत यह है कि 100 मेरे से 10 जल्द हुआ है। लेकिन यह बहुत बोडा है क्योंकि बुनियाद के देशों के साथ कर्मसिंहन करके बताक तो हिन्दुस्तान किर भी लोएट है बिजली के नाम से है। हाएटों

[बी रेखारेर तिः]

पावर की जितनी एन्टायर पीटेंशियल कीपेसिटी है उत्तरका केवल 4 परसेंट हिन्दुस्तान ने उत्तरप किया है जबकि लिंग्डजरलैंड ने 38 परसेंट किया है, दू० एस० ए० ने 22 परसेंट, जर्मनी ने 50, फ्रांस ने 27 और यू० के० ने 20 परसेंट किया है। यह इसलिए नैं कहता है कि उन देशों के पास हमारे से ज्यादा साधन बैशक हैं लेकिन हमारे पास रिसोर्स न बड़े हैं। इसलिए यहां की पावर आपको बड़ानी चाहिए। यह बात इसलिए मैंने कही।

एक बात भी कह कर मैं आपनी स्पीच खत्म करता हूँ और वह यह कि भारता के लिए खास तौर से विनिस्टर साहब, इस बात का खाल रखे कि हम सोग यह विकायत करने चाले हैं आप से कि भारता और पंजाब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हरवाने के साथ सौतेली मां का सुलूक करने लगा है। तो आप इस तरफ खास तौर से खाल रखें। वेपरमें साहब नोरा न हो जायें इस बजह से मैं और ज्यादा इस पर नहीं कहना चाहता। ऐसा न हो कि यह बेहतर जर्मन जूडी पड़ी रहे, प्यासी पड़ी रहे और पंजाबी भाई पानी देना बन्द कर दें, बिजली देना बन्द कर दें और देश का नुहतान हो। यहां का किसान जो लाखों टन यानज पैदा कर सकता है पानी मिलने से, आपना देश और आपनी कौम उत्तरे महसूस न रह जायें।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri H. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I have sent the cut motion No. 63.

Mr. Chairman: That relates to the Food Ministry.

Shri H. K. Amin: No, to the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Nar-mada project and Narmi river, Ravines Dredging scheme.

Mr. Chairman: For his satisfaction, it is all right, but I am told it relates to the Food Ministry.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: (Patna) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect Bihar and eastern districts of U.P. from devastating floods. (23).]

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shortcomings in flood control. (24).]

Shri K. M. Madhukar (Kesaria): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for preventive measures against heavy damage by floods in Bagmati River of North Bihar. (28).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to 1"

[Increase in the rates of electricity day by day. (37).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply electricity to the villages (38).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply electricity at 500p rates for irrigation to farmers (39).]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the completion of Trishuli Project. (40).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on multipurpose River schemes be reduced to Re. 1"

[Refusal by the Government of India to take over Gandak Project of Bihar (43)]

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on multipurpose river schemes be reduced to Re. 1"

[Refusal by the Centre to give required financial assistance to complete Gandak, Kosi, Sone and other irrigation schemes in Bihar. (44).]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on multipurpose river schemes be reduced to Re. 1"

[Excessive reliance on large schemes and surface water for irrigation (45).]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the taking over of the Gandak Project by Central Government (46).]

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to include the Upper Bhavani Irrigation Project in the Fourth Plan. (47).]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement a scheme to supply water to Avanashi Taluk (Madras State) for irrigation purpose out of the Kundha Hydroelectric Project. (48).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to give adequate assistance to Bihar for the completion of Gadhak Project. (50).]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to provide adequate funds for Kosi Project. (51).]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide adequate funds for irrigation schemes of Bihar. (52).]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for a comprehensive scheme for electrification of all the villages of North Bihar. (53).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure of rural electrification schemes (63)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to supply electricity to the consumers at cheap rates (64)].

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take up the upper Indravati project in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to take up the Indra, Uдан and Utai irrigation projects in Kalahandi district in Orissa. (71).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for taking up the Ramual irrigation project in Dhenkanal district in Orissa. (72)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be deduced by Rs 100".

[Need to take up the Suktal irrigation project in Bolangir district in Orissa. (73).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to construct Anandpur Barrage on the Bastarim in Keonjhar district, Orissa (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to have an all India grid by interconnecting all the major Power projects of the country (75)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for giving power at subsidised rate to the agriculturists to pump water for cultivation (76)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for speeding up of rural electrification programme in the Western districts of Orissa (77)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Ra. 100"

[Need for tapping power from the tidal waves (78)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Ra 100"

[Need to arrive at a decision on the recommendation of the Guliati Commission on Godavari and Krishna water dispute (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Ra. 100"

[Need to supply a large number of rigs to the States to tap underground water resources. (80)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Ra. 100".

[Need to reduce existing water rates for lift irrigation. (81)].

Shri R. K. Amin: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Narbada Navagam project as rapidly as possible. (82)].

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to construct Bagnati Project in Phulbani District in Orissa (89)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to construct Khadangnadi Project in Baudh Sub-Division Phulbani District in Orissa (90)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to construct Meheranunadi Project in Baudh Sub-Division Phulbani District in Orissa (91)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to construct Satighat Dam Project in Phulbani District in Orissa (92)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to construct Sagodaria Project in Phulbani District in Orissa (93)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct Kukuda Derha Athmaliuk Sub-Division in Dhenkanal District in Orissa. (94)].

"That the demand under the

head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the Dandadha Project on the Ramuia river in Karmakhanagar Sub-Division of Dhenkanal District, Orissa (95)]

Shri Charanjit Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to lay emphasis on the completion of major and medium irrigation projects rather than multiplying their number. (103)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to deal with the problem of floods and waterlogging. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to increase rapidly electricity power to cope with the increased demand (105)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency for finalising the Agreement with Canada regarding the Iddiki Scheme (108)].

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to divert Krishna waters to the drought affected areas in Rayalaseema (111)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle the inter-State disputes over river waters (112)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to reduced regional imbalances in the development of irrigation and power facilities (113)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing power to agriculturists at reasonable rates (114)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take over the construction of stage III of the Kothagudam thermal station (115)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take over all major irrigation projects in States costing more than Rs 50 crores (116)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Urgent need for financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the speedy construction of the Nagarjuna Sagar project (117)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take responsibility of providing irrigation and power facilities to drought affected areas in all the States (118)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to start a power project in Andhra Pradesh (119)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Irregularities and delay in supplying electricity to the rural areas. (120)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Slow progress in the utilisation of irrigation potential (121)]

Dr Karni Singh I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to include lift channel in the Rajasthan canal project to serve Lunkaransar and other brackish water belt areas in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan (128)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to take over execution of the work on Rajasthan canal by Government of India (129)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to ensure regular and even supplies of water in the Ganga canals (130)]

Mr. Chairman The cut motions are also before the House

Shri Mayavan (Chidambaram) I wish to place before the hon. Minister certain points with regard to our State for his immediate attention and early action. There is an acute shortage of power in Madras State. In the State, the Electricity Board has been trying to overcome this shortage, but it has been unable to meet the demands of the agricultural load and

industrial load. It has, however, been trying to solve the problem by a proposal to purchase 365 million units from the Mysore State. However, the cost is very prohibitive. Very recently the Madras State Electricity Board has set certain schemes to the Government of India for its approval. I will read out the report from the papers.

"The scheme reports in respect of the following projects have been forwarded to the Government of India: Hogenakkal Hydro-electric scheme with an installed capacity of 800 m.W (an inter-State scheme), Pandiar Punnapuzha Hydro-electric scheme in Nilgras district with an installed capacity of 100 m.W, Kundah fourth stage, Kadamparai Hydro-electric scheme in Anamalai Hills with an installed capacity of 35 m.W."

So, I would request the hon Minister to accord his sanction to all these projects.

Secondly, we are proud of the Neyveli project. We are also thankful to the Government of India for the same. There is no possibility of hydro power in our State. We have, therefore, to depend on thermal power. As the Minister is well aware, there are lignite beds available in plenty in Neyveli. The third stage of the project is now in execution, and it will come to a close by the year 1968. If the fourth stage starts functioning I think there will be an increase of power from 600 mw to 1,000 MW. So, I request him to sanction the fourth stage.

In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the speech made by Thruv V R Nedunchezian, an hon. Minister of my State, when came here to attend the State Ministers' conference on 13-5-67, in which he has made suggestions for the functioning of the second mine cut at Neyveli. I request the hon Minister to pay atten-

tion to the suggestions made by the Industries Minister of Madras.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not make mention of the Hogenakkal project, which is a long-standing one. It is a ten-year old project. The Minister is an engineer who has spent a part of his life in the south, and he knows the difficulties experienced by the people of Madras. I request him to hold a conference of the Chief Ministers of Madras and Mysore to settle this issue. The Chief Minister of Madras Thru C N Annadurai, is very much interested in this affair. If it is settled, it will be beneficial for both the States.

As far as irrigation is concerned, I wish to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the minor irrigation programmes which have been suggested by the Minister of Irrigation in our State, Thru Karunanidhi at the State Ministers' meet held on 12-5-67, where he has pointed out the importance of minor irrigation programmes. There are about 25,000 tanks spread over 25,000 villages, which should be improved. I request the hon Minister to see that adequate funds are provided to Madras State for this purpose. The Government of India is very eager to encourage the States to produce more foodgrains. If they provide adequate funds to Madras State for these minor irrigation schemes their purpose will be achieved.

In conclusion, I wish to stress three important points, the early taking up of the Hogenakkal project, adequate aid to Madras State for arresting sea erosion and flood relief, and funds for minor irrigation programmes.

श्री मंगा रेड्डी (पारदिलाबाद) सभा-परिषद महोदय इन्सान की जिन्दगी के लिये जौन कौन सी चीजें जरूरी हैं, यागर इस पर धौर करे तो पहली बुनियादी चीज़ उड़की जाता है, उस के बाद तब ढाकने के लिये

[श्री गगा रेहडी]

कपडा, और फिर सिर सूपाने के लिये शोपटी इसलिये पहली चीज जिसकी जरूरत है वह है—गिजा। गिजा को पैंदा बरने के लिये किन चीजों की जरूरत है यहां इस पर गौर करना पड़े तो सब से जरूरी और दुनियादी चीज है—पानी। पानी हमें कुदरती तौर पर बारिश से भिनता है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि पानी पाच मालों में—एक साल अच्छी बारिश होती है, एक माल कम होती है और तीन साल मुख्तरिय किस्म की होती है ऐसी हालत में हम हमेशा के लिये बारिश पर दारोमदार नहीं रख सकते। हम कुछ ऐसा करना होगा जिससे बेती के लिये पानी भिल सके।

हिन्दुमनान एक ज़रई मुल्क है, यहां की 80 फीसदी में ज्यादा आबादी ज़रायत करती है, नेकिन उसके बाग्जूद भी काकी अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है। इस की बहुत मै यह समझता हूँ कि पहली और दूरी पूर्व-वर्षीय योजनाओं में जितनी अहमियत हमें इरियेशन एण्ड पावर महम का दिनी चाहिये थी और जितनी रकम इस पर खर्च की जानी चाहिये थी, उतनी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकी आगर सूक्ष्म से ही इस तरफ तबजह दी जाती तो आज हम गिजा के मामले में मुस्तफीद हो सकते थे, बल्कि नदी गल्ला बाहर भेजने की हालत में होते।

इस के माय साथ मैं यह अज्ञ कहना कि हमारे देश को बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की जरूरत है। आज हमारे पाम कई बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और बाज तो दुनिया के बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में शुमार होते हैं मगर इन बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के तकमील ह ने मे कई माल का अर्सा लगाता है और भारी रकूम की जरूरत होती है। इस लिये आगर हम गल्ले के मामले न मुस्तक-फीर होना चाहते हैं तो आगे न मे दो-तीन सालों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम माइनर इरियेशन पर, छोटी आवासियों पर खर्च

करे। आगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे फौरी रिटन भिलेगा और ज्यादा गल्ला पैंदा कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मती जी से मेरी दरब्बारात है कि इस साल और आइन्डा आगे बाले सालों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकूम आवासी के छोटे चरायों के लिये दें।

मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ अफसोस भी हुआ जब मैंने आज के अवधारों में यह ज्यान पढ़ा कि जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की बान्फेस होने वाली है उसमे उन से कहा जायगा कि सेन्टर से 20-25 करोड रुपये माइनर इरियेशन के लिये शायद बम पड़ेंगे, इसलिये वे अपने बजट में इस के लिये रकम फराहम करे, मैं यह बहुगा कि किसी भी हालत में यह रकम बम न की जाय बल्कि ज्ञा तक हो भवे कुछ ज्यादा रकम ही इस काम के लिये दी जाए ताकि गिजा वा मसला ज्यादा से ज्यादा ममय के लिय हन हो जाय।

आज हमार मुल्क में जो बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन के सामने भी कुछ ममायन हैं। मसायन ये है कि कई सालों से न उ पर काम हो रहा है और जिन रकम और जिन मुद्रत से उन को तबमील होना है, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। उमकी बज है-आजलीन यह है कि जिस कदर रकम की जरूरत है वह बर-बक्त मुहिया नहीं कर सक रहे हैं। जिस असें मे या जिस रकम मे वे प्रोजेक्ट्स तबमील होने वाले थे, उससे दुगने और तिगुने खर्च वे और ज्यादा असें मे तबमील होगे। इस लिये मेरी दर-ब्बारात यह है कि ऐसे जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन पर काम चल रहा है, उन के लिये ज्यादा रकमे मुहिया करे और तब नक कोई नवा प्रोजेक्ट हाप मे न से, जब तक कि वे पूरे न हो जायें। बीज प्रोजेक्ट्स तो ऐसे हैं जो दो-तीन साल मे नकमील पा सकते हैं जिनसे कि लालो एकड मे काश्त हो सकेंगी और गिजा का मसला कुछ हृष तक हूँ हो सकेगा। मिसाल के तौर पर नानार्जुन नागर को

सीधिये—वह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, जिस पर 100 चिल्से करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, और इस को मंजीद 30-35 करोड़ रुपये भी दे दिये जाये तो वह जल्दी तकमील पा सकता है और इस से 23 साल एकड़ की सिवाई हो सकती है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के तकमील पाने से मैं समझता हूँ कि जुनूबी हिन्दुस्तान की ओर गल्ले की किलत है, वह सारी किलत सिंध आनंद पूरा कर सकेगा। लिहाजा जो रकम इस साल दी गई है वह काफ़ी नहीं है इस साल और आइन्डा साल में मंजीद 10-10 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाय तो दो साल में नागर्जुन सागर कम्पलीट हो सकेगा और इस तरह से आनंद केरल और निजाम में जो गल्ले की कमी पड़ी उस को सप्लाई कर सकेगा।

12.33 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

एक विनति में यह कहना कि अगर हम अपने आदादो-भाऊर को देखे तो हमें मालूम होगा कि पहली पंच बर्षीय योजना में हमने इरिंगेशन पर 28 परसेन्ट खर्च किया, दूसरी में 18 परसेन्ट और तारी में 15 परसेन्ट। हम को यह चाहिये था कि वह हमारे पास निजा की किलत है और हम सेल्क्स-फिलिपेन्ट नहीं हैं तो यह परसेन्टेज बढ़ाते, लेकिन बजाय उस के हम देखते हैं कि परसेन्टेज बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिये ज़रूरी है कि हम आइन्डा सालों में इस पर ज्यादा रकम खर्च करें। जैसा कि बताया गया है कि जीवे प्लान में इस के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत होगी, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से कुछ नहीं बन पायेगा, इसके लिये हमें कुछ ज्यादा रकम देनी पड़ेगी बल्कि यहाँ तक सौखना होगा कि आपातकी के काम को बढ़ाने के लिये, हो सके तो दूसरे महकों के जो काम हैं, जिनको कृच्छर दिनों के लिये रोका जा सकता है, उन की रोकें और उनकी रकम को इस

तरफ डाईवर्ट करे ताकि हमारे ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी तकमील हो सकें।

‘शार्प वेब्स कि आनंद अपने बजट का 14 परसेन्ट इरिंगेशन पर खर्च करता है, जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स सात या आठ परसेन्ट ही खर्च करती हैं। जब मुल्क के सामने एसा संकट है तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि जहाँ से हम को ज्यादा गल्ला मिल सकता है, जहाँ पर वैदावार की ज्यादा पोटनिशयेलिटीज हैं, जहाँ के कास्टकार मजबूत और मेहनती हैं, जहाँ की जमीन सोना उगलनेवाली है, अगर उन को हम डॉप्प करें तो बहुत हृद तक हम गिजा का मसला हृल कर पायेगा और इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि आनंद को जिस कदर ज्यादा रकम आप दे सकते हैं, जहर दीजिये।

हमारे यहाँ एक दौलेश्वर-मानीकट (गोदावरी बैरेज) है, जो 20 साल पहले बनाया गया था, उस की लाइफ खस्त हो रही है और ज्ञाना है कि वह कही टूट न जाये। अगर टूट गया तो लाखों एकड़ की सीराबी खस्त हो जायगी। आनंद जो आज राह-नाउल कहलाता है, वह इस के लिये योकूफ नहीं रहेगा। इसके लिये 17 करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत है, मैं जी इस को बद्दूबी जानते हैं कि इसकी प्रारम्भिक खपा है, इस लिये मैं उम्मीदर करता हूँ कि वह इस के लिये ज़रूर इन्तजाम करेंगे और उस में जल्द से जल्द काम शुरू करवायेगा।

इसी तरह से निजाम साहर जो तेलंगाना जिले में है और 30 साल पहले बनाया गया था जिससे साड़े तीन साल एकड़ की खेती होती है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि कुछ अर्से से उस में कुछ ऐसी रेत भरती जा रही है कि कुछ ही सालों में वह बिलकुल सिल-धप हो जायेगा। इस की वजह से निजामाबाद जिला जो तेलंगाना का सब से ज्यादा धान पैदा करने वाला जिला है, वह बन्दर हो जायेगा। इस की तरफ तब्दील

[श्री मंत्रा रेखांडी]

देने की ज़रूरत है। मैं भंडी जी से बिनती करता हूँ कि वह फोरेन इस इलाके का दौरा करे और इस बारे में जो कुछ विचार किया जा सकता है, करे।

इस के साथ मैं उन से यह रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि छोटी-आबादी के लिये जिसको भाइनर-हरियाणा कहते हैं, इस के लिये जितनी ज्यादा रकम दी जाय, वह ठीक है और इन पर ज्यादा गौर की जाय तो ये एक-दो साल में ही कम्पलीट हो जायेंगे और इन के उत्तराय काफी एरिया ज़ेरेकास्ट आ सकेगा और उस से गिजाई मसला काफी बहत हो सकेगा।

मैं अपने जिसे की बात बतलाता हूँ यह 82 लाख रुपये की स्कीमें तैयार हैं और महज रकम न होने की बजाए से रोकी गई हैं। अमर मह रकम दी जाय तो 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन ज़ेरेकास्ट आ सकेगी। जनाब फ़खरहीन अली अम्बेद कर ने अपनी गुजिस्ता बजट स्पीच के दौरान बतलाया था कि मैं वह बक्त आ चका हूँ जब कि बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स को सेन्टर की जानिब लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह जो मन्सूदा उन्होंने बताया, उस पर अमल किया जाय और जो बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो सेन्टर की नेटवर्क के हैं उनको फ़ौरन सेन्टर की जानिब ले लिया जाय। माज स्टेट्स इस हालत में नहीं है कि जिस कदर रकम की ज़रूरत इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये है, वह मुद्दिया कर सकेगी, इस से उनकी हालत और भी बराबर होती जायेगी।

मैं जब आटर विस्पूद्स का जो यामला चल रहा है, उस के बारे में अबू कला चाहता हूँ। इस में स्टेट्स को कुछ एतराजात है, कभी जहाराघात को एतराजात है तो कभी यान्म जहाराघात है, इस से कम क्या बड़ा नुस्खाव हो पाये हैं। हम यह देखें कि इन विस्पूद्स

में उनका हक किताना है, बल्कि हम यह देखें कि कहा पर इस के पाराये हैं, कहां पर इसकी पोटन्सियलिटी है, कहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला उगाया जा सकता है, इस बुनियाद पर हम उन का तसरिखा करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से हमारा मुक्त मुस्तकीद हो पायेगा।

हर साल जो 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन हम जरे काप्त ला रहे हैं यह उनी के लिये काफी है, जितनी की हमारी बड़ती हुई आबादी है। जो गिजा आज कम है, उस को कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है, उस के लिये हमें कोरी कदम उठाने चाहिये।

मैं लिप्ट इरियेशन की तरफ आपकी तबज्जह जीवना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में कई ऐसी नविया हैं, जो साल भर रक्षा रखती हैं, जिनका पानी बर्गर इस्टेमाल किये खराब जा रहा है। मैं यह बिनती कहूँगा कि जिस तरह मैं आने कैच-प्रोप्राम लिया था, उस प्रोप्राम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ले, ताकि इस पानी का इस्टेमाल जीवनी के काम में किया जा सके।

बाज ऐसी जगह हैं, जहा पानी बहुत कम पड़ा है, जहा अकाल होता है, एसे इलाकों के बारे में मैं यह तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहा बाधालीया जीवी जाए, आडर शाउच बाटर हर जगह काफी है। जहा पर रोकीसोयल और दूसरी तरह के सौयल हैं, वहा पर बोरिंग जीवीन समर्थी की जाय। अपने मुक्त में बोरिंग जीवीने अच्छी नहीं हैं, इस लिये या तो अच्छी बोरिंग जीवीने बनाए जायें या बाहर से इमोर्ट कर के लायाई की जाय। आक और डीसेन्क्वाइरेशन के लिए जो लोक दिये जा रहे हैं इस के बारे में यह कहूँगा कि बान देने से अच्छा होया कि बोरिंग करत कर दी जाए। जिस्टर्वेन्टरी कोई देखी

एवेंस्टी कियेट करें जो खुद बोरिंग करवा कर दे, इस से काश्तकारों को ज्यादा कायदा होगा ।

इसके साथ साथ इस में घोड़ा सा पावर के सम्बन्ध में धर्ज करना चाहूँगा । इस भूलक का डेवेलपमेंट और तरक्की पावर के ऊपर निर्भर करती है पावर के ऊपर बिपैठ करती है । यह भी आप जानते ही हैं कि बौर पावर के देश में एप्रीकल्चर और इण्डस्ट्री की रेपिड व्यावसाय और डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता । सौविंशति सूत ने जो हर योजने में इतने कम धर्ते में तरक्की की है वह इस पावर की बढ़ीत से ही की है । पावर की तरफ हमारे कान्टें प्लान सैकौं हजार और यह एवं प्लान में ज्यादा तबज्जह दी गई है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कायदम रखका जाये । यह फाइव डियर प्लान के आधिकार तक हम केवल 10 5 मिलियन किलोवाट पावर जनरेट कर सके जबकि इसमें पाम 41 मिलियन किलोवाट तक जनरेट करने की प्रोटेशिएल्टीज़ हैं । भीड़दा वक्त में करीब 75 परसेंट जनरेट पावर डोब्लिंग पर्सेंज़ में इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के जरिए इनमाल की जा रही है । हमें इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि पावर एप्रीकल्चर को मज्जाई हो नाकि अधिक अनाज पैदा किया जा सके और अधिक कच्चा सामान इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के लिए पैदा किया जा सके । रा. पैट्रियल के बौर इण्डस्ट्रीज़ वर्क नहीं कर सकती । मैं चाहूँगा आध्र के श्रीसत्यम प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फण्डम प्रोवाइड करके यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी पूरा किया जाये ।

हमने एप्रीकिंगिकेशन एप्रीकल्चर और कोटेज इण्डस्ट्री के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए जरकी है । हरत एप्रीकिंगिकेशन के लिए और अधिक रकम प्रोवाइड की जानी चाहिए और एप्रीकल्चर परसेंज़ के लिए सर्ती वर पर बिजली युहिया की जानी चाहिए । मैं चाहूँगा कि हो तीव्र सत्त्वों में एक काश्तकार भी देता व हो जो एप्रीकल्चर परसेंज़ के लिए

करेंट मांगता हो और वह नाउम्हीद रह जाय । मैं जनाब की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाऊगा कि आध्र में इस साल भी इयू हूँ लैक प्राइवेट कोई नया गाव हरत एप्रीकिंगिकेशन के लिए नहीं लिया जा रहा है । मैं चाहूँगा कि जहा पर पोर्टेंशिएल्टीज़ हैं ऐसी जगहों पर आप हमें की इमवाद दें और वहा यह रुख एप्रीकिंगिकेशन करवाये ।

उपर्युक्त भाष्यम् । मानवीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

भी यहाँ रेक्ट्री यह भेरा पहला भाष्य है इसलिए दो बिनट का समय मुझे देने की और कृपा की जाये ।

आजकल के जनाने में बिजली बहुत काम की चीज़ है । भीड़ने साइटिंग एज़ में बिजली सिविलाइजेशन के लिए मोस्ट एप्रिलिएट एकनायिकल और एप्रीकिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज़ है ताकि जिज्बगी के स्टैनडर्ड को ऊचा उठाया जा सके और इसलिए यह और भी ज़रूरी है कि गावों में बिजली को अधिक से अधिक फैलाया जाये ताकि गावों के लोगों की एको-नायिक करीबन बेहतर हो सके उनका स्टैनडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊचा हो सके । एप्रीकिंगिकेशन महज एप्रीकल्चर वा. इण्डस्ट्री की ही तरक्की में यदव नहीं करती बल्कि इससे बड़ा कायदा यह होगा कि आजकल हमारे गावों के जो जीजावान हैं वह जाहरों की ओर जाने के बजाय अपने गावों में ही रह कर इण्डस्ट्री और बेटीबाड़ी का काम देखें व करें । इस सिलमिले में मैं श्री के० एल० राव साहब के खुद के ही अल्पाज़ की तरफ इयान दिलाऊगा और उनसे यह उमीद करता हूँ कि वह अपने ही अल्पाज़ को बिजली जाना पहलावेने और वह इस दैश के तथाम गावों में लाइट पहुँचा देंगे । इससे न सिर्फ एप्रीकल्चर को कायदा होना बल्कि कोटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को भी कायदा होगा ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं आप से यह चर्चा करूँगा कि हमारी पावर की प्लानिंग में एक

[बोगा रेडडी]

बासी है। भूल्क में काफी इव्वैलेस है। पर कैपिटा कजम्पान के लिहाज से ऐसी हिन्दुस्तान में लोएस्ट है हालांकि ऐसी कोयले पानी और विनरल्स में सैकड़े या बड़े हैं और नैडेली की तरह की बहां पर कोई सेट्ली स्टॉसिड प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। आध्र में पावर की बहुत ही कमी है इसलिए प्राप्त ब्राव तौर से आध्र की तरफ तबज्जह दें और रुरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए बरी 2 करोड़ रुपये और ऐसी को प्रोवाइड कीजिये। आध्र के मन्त्री होने की बजह से प्राप्त यह न समझें कि प्राप्त आध्र के लिए ऐसा प्रोवाइड करके कोई खास उसके साथ तरफदारी कर रहे हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं प्राप्त रो कहूगा कि यह जो हम 118 करोड़ रुपया कुड़ पर सबमिडी दे रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रकम आगर हम डाइवट करके इर्टिंगेशन एण्ड पावर के लिए इस्टीमाल करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की काफी तरकी हो जायगी। इर्टिंगेशन एण्ड पावर इप्स्ट्री बहुत ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण इण्डस्ट्री है। गवर्नरेट को इस इप्स्ट्री को एडिकेट कार्ड्स प्रोवाइड करने चाहिए और गवर्नरेट को इस इप्स्ट्री को और भी ज्यादा इमोटेंस इस मन्दालाय क विनिस्टर को ईनिंगेट रेंक देकर दें। जैसा कि श्री संतीव रेडडी ने कहा है कि 1,000 करोड़ रुपये जो कि हमने पिलाई के लिए बचे किये और उससे भूल्क का कोई खास भला नहीं हुआ आगर वही रकम इस विनिस्टरी पर खर्चे जी गई होती एपीकल्चर पर खर्च की गई होती तो हम कृष्ण के नामले में न तिकं सैल्क सकिंशिएट हो जाते बल्कि हम बाहर भी कूहड़ेस इमोटेंस कर सकते थे। आज हर शक्ति यह महसूस करता है कि हम को इप्स्ट्री से ज्यादा कृष्ण एण्ड एपीकल्चर पर तबज्जह देने की ज़रूरत है। अब बक्त आ गया है जब हम इस दिशा में मजबूत कदम उठायें और इसकी इमोटेंस को प्राप्त नहरान्नदाह न करें।

डॉ के० एल० राव से भूल्क को बड़ी उम्मीदे हैं। वह कुछ एक बड़े मेहनती और काबिल जात्स हैं। अपने काम के वह बहुत बड़े भाहिर हैं। भूल्क उन को तरफ उम्मीद भरी नज़रों से देख रहा है और वह उस बक्त का भूल्तजिर है कि कब वह हमारे लिए यह ज़करात लावक पावर एण्ड इर्टिंगेशन देंगे।

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah). Sir the vital importance of irrigation and power needs hardly to be emphasized. Even the existence of a considerable portion of our population and all-round development of our economy, both industrial and agricultural, depend mainly upon these two factors. But I am sorry to say that the importance of these two factors has not been realised by this ministry.

Let me first deal with irrigation. What is the object of irrigation? It is to eliminate food scarcity and increase food production. What is your achievement in this? How far have you been able to fulfil this objective? Your reports show a steady progress, so much in the First Plan so much in the Second Plan, so much in the Third Plan and so on. But nowhere have you shown the other side of the picture. You have not shown the achievement of your Ministry in relation to the targets fixed by you. What is your target? By the end of the Third Five Year Plan your target was to create additional irrigation potential to the tune of 29.5 million acres. I am not going into the details plan-wise, but your achievement was only to the tune of 17 million acres, just about 50 per cent. What is far more worse is that the achievement in the Second Plan was far less than your achievement in the Second Plan. You could achieve only one-third of the target fixed for the Third Plan. Every time you come up with the same reasons for your failure in achieving the targets. What are the reasons? The reasons that you give are short supply of materials, slow

development, foreign exchange difficulty, rise in estimated cost and so on and so forth. We are fed up with these reasons, because you repeat the same failure every Plan period. It has become a chronic disease with you. You repeat the same reasons as if somebody has to rectify them and not this Ministry or this Government. Should not the Ministry, from the experience of the last fifteen years, learn some lessons, grow wiser and rectify the mistakes? Should not the planners have some foresight, envisage the contingencies and take some measures in advance to meet such contingencies? Nothing of that sort is being done .

What are the disastrous results of this steep short-fall in our achievement in relation to the targets fixed? We are compelled to import PL 480 foodgrains from America. If you compare the steep fall in our achievement and increase in imports you will find that they both tally. As your achievement goes down and down our imports go up and up. If you see the Third Plan period you will find that imports were to the tune of Rs 1010 crores because the achievement in the Third Plan was only one-third of the target fixed. All of us know what these imports mean. These imports bring in their wake all sorts of evil, political and economic, sometimes leading to compromise, sometimes to surrender, sometimes to giving concessions and so many things. We are experiencing all these things. Your failure in the achievement of the target fixed has caused the greatest harm to the country.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer) Sir, there is no quorum in the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum is being challenged. The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung. . Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri Eswara Reddy: So, you have not only harmed food production but you have brought discredit to the name and fame of this great nation by making this country a beggar country in the world community. If you had been a bit careful and achieved your own targets—not the targets which we desire, I am not complaining about it—at least 1 crore acres of land would have been brought under irrigation and this would have largely eliminated the food scarcity and as a result we would have reduced imports to a large extent

Even now if you are serious, in what you say, elimination of food scarcity and increase in production, I would request you to take up all major projects in all States, such as Gandak and Kosi in Bihar, Rajasthan canal in Rajasthan, Nagarjunasagar in Andhra and Kangsavati in West Bengal, pump money into them and see that they are completed within two or three years. If these projects are completed immediately at least 100 lakhs acres of land would be under irrigation and food scarcity would be eliminated and there would be no need to go begging to other countries for food

In this connection, with special reference to rice supply in our country, I would like to point out the immediate necessity for the completion of the Nagarjunasagar project. You know very well the difficulties you had to undergo to get rice from different sources, even from foreign countries. You had to pay Rs 1,200 per ton and still you could not get it from foreign countries. In Andhra Pradesh you are able to get it for Rs 500 to 600 per ton. If you extend financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government to complete this project to the extent of Rs 15 crores more than what you are now giving every year, this project can be completed within two years and 22 lakhs acres of land will come under irrigation, and the rice supply problem of our country would be solved

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

The Nagarjunasagar project would be the pride of the nation. Though geographically it is in Andhra Pradesh, please do not think that it is an Andhra State Project. It is a national project, the pride of the nation, having the tallest masonry dam and the longest canal and the biggest reservoir. The M.P.s of Andhra, irrespective of party affiliations, have met the Prime Minister a few days back in this connection and she has promised to look into the matter. I would request the Minister also to go into the matter. Here I would say that we are unfortunate to have a person from Andhra Pradesh as Irrigation Minister in this cabinet, because, even though everybody knows that injustice is being done to Andhra Pradesh in the matter of the Nagarjunasagar Project he cannot open his mouth because he feels that motives will be attributed to him if he speaks or supports the claims of Andhra. He is a technician still and he has not become a politician yet and he has not yet grown that thickskinned

Here a word about the new strategy. After all these things the Government has devised a new strategy for increasing food production.

Shri Ranga It is Shri Chavan who is standing in the way, that is why he is sitting by his side

Shri Eswara Reddy: The strategy is more supply of fertilisers, more supply of seeds of high-yielding varieties and more emphasis on minor irrigation projects. I do not minimise the importance of minor irrigation projects, they will yield immediate results. But minor irrigation projects such as wells and tanks also depend on the rainfall. If there is no rainfall, these minor irrigation projects will be of no use. So, I would request the Government that in the name of new strategy they should not minimise the importance of major and medium irrigation projects.

Then, fertilisers are good in irrigated areas but they are of no use where there is no water, specially in the dry areas. The largest portion of our land is still dry.

Then, there is one other disadvantage. In the name of new strategy you are going to concentrate all your attention to the irrigated lands because your new strategy is workable only in irrigated lands. So, all the dry lands will be neglected. Dry lands and drought affected areas will be completely neglected. This is the greatest disadvantage.

Though fertilisers are necessary, they are necessary only in irrigated areas. It is a matter of common-sense or any knowledge of agriculture that if water is given, though you need not have fertilisers, production will be doubled. The basic input is water and not fertilisers. If dry and drought affected areas are given water we will not only get our food production doubled but famine conditions will also be eradicated from those areas.

Coming now to drought relief there is a paragraph devoted in the Ministry's Report to this subject, of course. I do admit that you do something grudgingly grant some amount when drought comes and take up some relief works which will disappear immediately after the severity of the drought is gone. Though this half-hearted treatment of drought affected areas in itself is to be severely condemned and criticized, at present I am concerned more with the bigger problem of the drought affected areas. What is the way to prevent droughts? We can prevent them only by the supply of water and abundant cheap power. There should be guaranteed supply of water. Can any State on its own with its meagre and slender resources take on this enormous problem of eradicating famine and giving relief permanently? It is highly impossible. So, here

the Centre should come in to eradicate famine. As long as you do not undertake this responsibility, all your talk of drought relief is deceptive, hypocritic and famines will be the permanent feature of our economy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon Member like to take some more time?

Shri Eswara Reddy: Just five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue tomorrow.

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18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-ANCE—contd.

STRIKE BY CREW UNDER BOMBAY PORT TRUST AUTHORITIES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Call Attention Notice Shri Hem Barua; he may put a question without any preface.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldas): Without any preface. This will be as brief as a woman's love.

Sir, apart from the defence cargo ships and apart from the dislocation as also the congestion that has happened as a result of this strike in the Bombay port, it is reported that a food ship is immobilised in the Suez Canal and other food ships have to come via the Cape of Good Hope. I would say that this is a situation that has developed only because of the intransigence on the part of the Government.

Now, the Port Trust workers union has come out with a very helpful suggestion that there should be arbitration of their demand and they have said that they would be satisfied if a Central Minister or Mr. Khadilkar, the Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha—this is a great honour to you, Sir—is appointed as the arbitrator to go into this. In that context, may I know what is in the mind of the Government, whether they are

going to accept this suggestion or to reject it on the plea that no official communique has yet reached them or they would wait on this proposal because of the dislocation in the movement of food ships as also because of the increasing cost of food in our country that we are facing in famine conditions?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): From the latest information I have, the proposal that has been made by the General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Maitra, does not mention the name of the Deputy Speaker or a Central Minister. He wants either Mr. Hidayatullah or Mr. Ganjendragadkar to be the arbitrator. He has also outlined what should be arbitrated upon and he also wants that the arbitration results should be made available within seven days. On top of that, he has given six other demands which are the subject of dispute out of which four are for adjudication and two are for negotiation and one of those issues is very complicated, that is, the extension of privileges under the Minimum Wages Act to people who do not qualify under the Minimum Wages Act. He wants all these disputes to be settled and an arbitrator to be appointed.

The hon Member is speaking from press reports. I have got the latest information from the telex which we got at 4.15 P.M. or 4.30 P.M. This is the position. As far as the strain on the Bombay port is concerned, the Navy started working sometime yesterday at about 12 O'Clock and they were able to clear about five ships yesterday. Today, they have been more active and I understand a foodgrains tanker has been brought in as also one or two oil tankers. Then, I understand—I am not certain about it, we just contacted Bombay on telephone before I came here—the number of vessels which are waiting to enter is about 34, and 17 vessels are waiting to go out, and the estimate is that all these will be

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Port Trust (C.A.) 10120

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

cleared in about four or five days because the normal clearance is about 9 or 10 vessels a day.

The difficulty is this. We have tried our best and, I think, the statement that I have given is very complete and detailed.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement is not more detailed than it ought to be.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am extremely anxious that the most sympathetic and reasonable attitude should be taken towards labour and that one should not stand on prestige. But if, after one has been most reasonable, unreasonable demands are made, then we should also be firm. I think this is the policy which we should follow. We should not be too firm and then go on yielding afterwards under pressure.

Shri Hem Barua: Who decides if the demands are unreasonable?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Let the House itself judge it. I am prepared to discuss it with the hon. Member or any other Member and give all the facts.

The position is this. There are different types of workers. There are the shore crew workers and there are the flotilla workers. The shore crew workers have been working on what they call a 12-hour shift. I do not like this 12-hour shift business at all. I negotiated at the last strike with Shri Shanti Patel and Shri Kul-karni. I asked them: Why do you have this 12-hour shift? I was told then that this has been there for the last 10 years. The nature of work is such that you cannot have an 8-hour shift. I am not absolutely certain whether it is really correct or not. In any case, it is not possible to shift the 8-hour shift because then the whole question of what you pay for 8-hour shift will arise; you cannot reduce the existing earnings, etc., etc. So, they said that the 12-hour shift

should continue. I asked what was this 12-hour shift. This means that the time is purchased; they cannot go anywhere, they have to be on all. They also agreed that they would have no recess. I asked, how is it going to work. They said that they would have no recess and would be on call all the time; they cannot do anything else. Then I thought that it was proper that they should have four hours overtime. They were already getting 2½ hours overtime in the Princess and Victoria Docks during the 12-hour shift and 3½ hours overtime in the Alexandra Dock; they were getting this as a result of the interim settlement which was reached in January. They went on a strike and an interim settlement was reached. Then there was a great deal of further confusion. They were threatening to go on another strike and so on; I intervened and said that 12-hour shift means 12 hours' work without recess and anybody who is on a 12-hour shift and who does not claim any recess and whose time is completely available to the employer for a period of 12 hours, in my opinion, was entitled to 4 hours' overtime. This was the position that I took up.

Then came the question of Flotilla crew. The Flotilla crew had been somewhat better off than these people a little earlier. The Flotilla crew are on a 12-hour shift whenever their barges or launches are in commission which is approximately 9 to 10 months a year. Then for a period varying between one and three months—there have been odd cases when it has been even more, but the average is about two or two and a half months—the barges or launches are re-commissioned, for survey purposes, for repair purposes and so on, and it is the condition of the service of the Flotilla crew that, during that period, they will be on an 8-hour shift and not on a 12-hour shift. (Interruptions)

Shri Hem Barua: Shore people.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: They have got to be on call for 12 hours a day throughout the year because the nature of the work on the shores is such. This is what I have been told during my discussions with various people. The nature of the work is such that they have got to be on call, they cannot go away. In the case of flotilla workers the 8-hour shift is given to them when the boats are laid off, when they are decommissioned. In order to reduce the distress as much as possible, the Port Trust has been following this practice. Supposing there are several ships which are not decommissioned and they are short of staff or if there are leave reserves attached to them, they put these staff on duty. Some of these people can take leave during that period and they get a little more money. For others they get an 8-hour shift and they get 8 hours' wages. If, by any chance more work is available after these 8 hours then they are given regular overtime. This was the position.

The BPT Union, i.e., Mr Maitra's Union has been agitating for a long time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Why is he explaining so much? (Interruptions)

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I cannot help it. Willy-nilly, after some time I will adjust myself and become a non-professor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request him to be brief.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): This is a question on call-attention. The reply should be brief. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has been a teacher throughout his life. Naturally it takes time to adjust oneself to this.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I have not been in politics for as long a period as my esteemed friend, Prof. Ranga, has been in politics. (Interruptions)

May I proceed? The BPT Workers Union or Mr Maitra's Union, has been fighting for the last several years. They have been agitating. They said "we want a fixed 4-hours overtime". This matter was referred twice—once in 1961 and for the second time in 1963—for adjudication or award and each time it was stated very clearly that they were not entitled to it because the principle is that if there is no work, they cannot get overtime. (Interruptions)

An hon Member: Both are professors

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I thought that it would help the House if I explained in detail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may give a brief reply

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I was not going to make another speech. I thought, it would be helpful, if I explained the whole thing.

Shri Hem Barua: I like his attitude.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The position is this. These people want 4 hours fixed overtime irrespective of the fact whether there is work or not. It is suggested that they may be given work of chipping and painting and so on. The job of chipping and painting is being done by other workers who are registered with the Dock Labour Board, and their union naturally took strong objection to any action which would reduce their work, and they said that this could not be done. I was also quite firm on that because I did not think that I could give more emoluments to one class of workers at the expense of the employment of another class of worker who were already in employment.

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Strike by

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[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

This is the actual position. As far as I am concerned, we are very anxious to see what could be done. I have also ordered that a thorough scrutiny should be made of the process of decommissioning of these launches, whether any time is being wasted because some materials are not available and so on so that the period of lay-off could be reduced and that would increase the emoluments.

Secondly, when we are going to add to the fleet—I think we shall be adding five or six more barges and so on—as more units are added to the fleet, let us try and see that the leave vacancies are more or less reserved for the people who will be out of the four-hour-overtime period. I said, therefore, that we were prepared to consider very sympathetically, and we told them 'Please resume negotiations, and let us talk across the table'. It is a great pity that Mr. Maitra who was conducting negotiations till 4.30 on the 28th June

Shri Hem Barua: For negotiations being resumed, is he laying down any fresh conditions?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: No, I am only mentioning what has happened. I would like to add that they should resume negotiations and call off the strike, then, let us discuss the whole thing, and if there is any difficulty we shall discuss it, if discussions fail, and if they want arbitration, I am certainly prepared to have arbitration on the question whether we can give our hours' overtime when there is no work and whether work can be given to them otherwise.

Sir, I have done

Shri George Fernandes (Bombay South): On a point of order. मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, 197 पर। जो बयान क्षम्भे में देव ने किया है कार्यिंग

मर्टेजन नोटिस पर उम को लेकर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने पूरा बयान पढ़ा भाष्यक महोदय, इसमें दो महत्व के हिस्से हैं। एक जो पूर्वियन के जनरल सेक्टरी की ओर मन्त्री महोदय की दिल्ली में बात हुई उसके सिलसिले में और दूसरा

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that rule. Those who have tabled the calling-attention-notice will get an opportunity to put questions. He cannot raise a point of order on the merits of the statement. That is not permissible.

श्री जाबू फर्नांडोज नहीं, उपायक महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय का जो बयान है उसमें जो दो महत्व के हिस्से हैं उन दोनों हिस्सों में जो उनकी ओर से सीधा बयान प्राप्त चाहिए वा हकीकत के ऊपर वह नहीं प्राप्त।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is his complaint or that is his reading of it.

Shri George Fernandes: It is not my reading मैं गफाई दे रहे आपके सामने

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this time, this type of point of order cannot be entertained.

श्री जाबू फर्नांडोज मैं आप के सामने गफाई पेश कर रहा हूँ

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have understood his point. At this hour, I would not entertain any point of order on the merits of his statement.

श्री जाबू फर्नांडोज दो मिनट के लिए सुन सकते हैं

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Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Sir, there
is no quorum in the House.

adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M.
tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sheo
Narain has challenged the quorum.
So, let the bell be rung—

18.17 hours.

The bell has stopped ringing. Still
there is no quorum. The House stands

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the clock on Friday, July 7,
1967/Asadha 16, 1889 (Saka).*