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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 33—Thursday, July 6, 1967/Asadha 15, 1889 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 961 to 963 9781—9813

Short Notice Question No. 24 9814—22

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 964 to 972 and 974 to 990 9822—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4676 to 4745, 4747, 4749 to 4799, 4801 to 4804, 4806 to 4811, 4813 to 4817, 4819 to 4843 and 4845 to 4849 9843—9972

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance 9972—73

Strike by crew under Bombay Port Trust authorities 10117—26

Re Question of Privilege—

Misreporting of Lok Sabha proceedings by certain newspapers 9973—74

Re Motion for Adjournment and Calling Attention 9974—75

Papers Laid on the Table 9975

Demands for Grants, 1967-68 9975—10117

Ministry of Home Affairs 9975—10070

Shri Sequeira 9976—78

Shri Sheo Narain 9978—84

Shri Sheopujan Shastri 9987—89

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa 9990—95

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav 9996—99

Shri C. C. Desai 9999—10003

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha 10003—06

Shri G. S. Dhillon 10006—08

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar 10009—20

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi 10021—23

Shri R. D. Bhandare 10023—25

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

1202 (A1) LS-1.

COLUMNS

Shri Sanji Rupaji	.	.	.	.	.	.	10025—26
Shri S. M. Joshi	.	.	.	.	.	.	10026—28
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath	.	.	.	.	.	.	10028—32
Shri Y. B. Chavan	.	.	.	.	.	.	10032—58
Ministry of Irrigation and Power	.	.	.	.	.	.	10070—117
Shri Charanjit Rai	.	.	.	.	.	.	10072—78
Dr. Karni Singh	.	.	.	.	.	.	10078—85
Shri Randhir Singh	.	.	.	.	.	.	10085—91
Shri Mayavan	.	.	.	.	.	.	10100—02
Shri Ganga Reddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	10102—12
Shri Eswara Reddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	10112—17

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, 981 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 लिवये :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया :

क्या बिस्म 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 प्रायः 200 से 300 करोड़ रुपये तक की आयकर की राशि का अपवंचन किया जाता है, और

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

बिस्म मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) : जी हाँ।

(ख) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस० टी० 929/67]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सवाल के भाग (क) के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रोफेसर काल्डर ने जो रपट दी है उस से सरकार भी एक मत है या सरकार का मत है कि उस से भी अधिक आयकर की राशि का अपवंचन किया जाता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकर-भाहों, मद्रियी और ससद सदस्यों इत्यादि की सुविधाओं को जैसे समझिये मकान का किराया है, भाज बाजार भाव के अनुसार तो वह 10,000 रुपये का हो लेकिन वास्तव में देना पड़ता है ख़ानी 600 या 700 रुपया महीना और जो पूजीपति लोग हैं उन का खर्चा खाता, एक्सपेंस एकाऊंट 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 नहीं लगाया है तो क्यों नहीं लगाया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहाँ तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि आयकर का अपवंचन कितना हुआ है। यह अनुमान उन का है और वे अनुमान दे सकते हैं। जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में मुझे इस वक़्त कोई सूचना नहीं है कि कितनी बचत होगी।

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

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : 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 करोड है यह बतलाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। अगर यह मालूम हो जाय तो हम उस को रोकने को कोशिश करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बार-बार आप से शिकायत करनी पड़नी है कि बेकार ही सवाल रहते हैं, खैर अब मैं दूसरा प्रश्न बेकार मवाल पूछे लेना हूँ।

क्या मबी महोदय को पता है कि एक मज्जन जो प्राचीन भारत की प्रतिम राजधानी के चेम्बरमैन रहें हैं थोर जो वहाँ की जिला कांग्रेस के एक महारा भी हैं पिछले 12 वर्ष से प्रपना आयकर नहीं दे रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है कि उन के बिनाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन का नाम बतलाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सेठ मैं ने बतला दिया कि प्राचीन भारत की प्रतिम राजधानी यानी कन्नौज। यह सवाल पहले यहाँ पूछा जा चुका है इसलिए नोटिस की बात आप मत उठाइये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नाम बतला दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बतला तो दिया कि सेठ हैं उन का नाम ही सेठ है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अब हर एक चीज के बारे में मुझे नहीं मालूम है इसलिए नोटिस तो मागना ही पड़ेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह सवाल यहाँ पहले आ चुका है और तब भी यही उत्तर दिया गया था। इसलिए अब मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप में निवेदन करता हूँ कि बिना मेरे कुछ कार्यवाही किये यानी

अब मुझे कोई उस के लिए खत बगैरह न लिखना पड़े क्योंकि मेरे जैसे लोग भी थक जाते हैं, आप इन दोनों सवालों का उत्तर श्रीमन् से श्रीमन् दिलवा दीजियेगा। एक तो यह कि क्यों नहीं उन सज्जन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो रही है और दूसरे जो मैं ने पहले अनुमान वाली बात बताई कि अगर खर्चा खाता पूजीपतियों का और नीकरशाहों इत्यादि की सुविधाओं वाला हिसाब भी जोड़ दिया जाय तो कितना ज्यादा रुपया बच पायेगा ? इन दोनों सवालों का मेरे बिना कहे हुए आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर दिलवा दीजियेगा।

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

उपप्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : डा० माहव जो मागत हैं वह देने के लिए हमारी कुछ तयारी नहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है मगर उम का अंदाजा लगाना इतना आसान नहीं है क्योंकि पूजीपतियों का जो खर्चा जाता है उस में से कुछ खर्चा तो देना ही पड़ता है क्योंकि आखिर वह काम के लिए है और वह खर्चा न दे तो काम चलेगा नहीं। इसलिए उस में से कितना बचा या नहीं बचा और कितना खर्चा है वह बचावे और कितना आयकर बच जायेगा यह कहना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। परन्तु इतनी इतनी बड़ी उम की मक्या नहीं हो सकती ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। हाँ, 10-15 करोड रुपया हो सकता है उस से ज्यादा तो नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री रबी राय : यह क्या कम है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वैसे तो एक रुपया भी कम नहीं है। मैं उसको कम नहीं मानता मगर वह भी कहना मुश्किल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घरबों का मामला है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : घरबों का मामला तो इसमें आ ही नहीं सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घरबो का सुविधाओं का मामला ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कुछ सुविधाएँ तो देनी ही होती हैं उनको कैसे ले ले ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हा, घरबो का मामला है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं कुछ ऐसा सोच रहा हूँ कि इस सुविधा को देने की ज़रूरत ही न पड़े और उसके पहले ही हम कुछ इन्टर-जाम 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 नतीजा निकलेगा।

दूसरा मामला जो डाक्टर साहब ने बतलाया अब उनका नाम न ले तो मुझे कैसे पता चले कि धीरे में किम की इनकवायरी कराऊ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन का नाम सेठ है। कन्नौज नगर पुलिस के बेयरमैन हैं। बेयरमैन एक ही होता है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कब बेयरमैन थे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी बेयरमैन है और पिछले 12 साल से हैं। क्या बात घाय कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं ठीक बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस तरीके से जांच कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसका ज़रूर नोटिस देना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो निकलौस काल्डर की रपट है वह मेरा ज्वाब है 10 साल पहले की है। उसके बाद पूँजीसाह, बड़े नीकरसाह और मन्त्रीसाह के भ्रष्टाचार को लिफोव हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत हो गया है। मेरा ज्वाब है कि बंद करों की चोरी के धाकड़े 500 करोड़ के लेकर 700 करोड़ के बीच में होंगे। मैं

मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनकम टैक्स के मुद्दों में जो भ्रष्टाचार है धीरे मन्त्रियों द्वारा जो उन को बचाया जाता है तो उसकी जांच करायेंगे (ब्यबधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य यह बात गलत है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कई उदाहरण दे चुका हूँ। धीरे रखिये अभी तीसरा ही सवाल आने वाला है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग जानते बूझते तो कुछ हैं नहीं ब्यर्थ में ही इस तरह होहल्ला मचाने लग जाते हैं। अभी मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न सदन के सामने आने वाला है। साढ़े 56 लाख की चोरी का मामला मैंने पकड़ा है। बेकार में यह इस तरह से हल्ला मचाते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को शांत करिये।

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

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यही पूछ रहा था कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस इनकम टैक्स विभाग के काम के बारे में जांच करेंगे जिससे कि जो यह 500 से लेकर 700 करोड़ रुपये के इनकम टैक्स की चोरी हो रही है धीरे अगर यह चोरी बन्द कर दी जाए समाप्त कर दी जाय और बचाया इनकम टैक्स बसूल कर लिया जाय तो सरकार को धाव-दौक चीजों पर कर लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसके बारे में व्यापक जांच कराने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसमें आकाश तक की व्यापक जांच करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि 500 से 700 करोड़ तक धायकर घूम हो जाता है। कोई भी कुछ धन्दाजा 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 इसमें शक नहीं है। यह मैं भी कबूल करता हूँ। जो होता है उसके पीछे हम पड़े हुए हैं धीरे मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें कुछ सफलता मिलेगी। लेकिन ऐसी सफलता कभी होने वाली नहीं है कि सारे का सारा मिला जाये और कुछ बाकी न रहे।

श्री रबी राय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलिया ट्रस्ट के सिलसिले में वित्त मन्त्रालय की ओर से और इनकम टैक्स विभाग की ओर से जो जाच बीजू पटनायक की हो रही थी, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला। मैं जानता हूँ कि उड़ीसा के दो भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री हरे कृष्ण मेहता और श्री नवलकृष्ण चौधरी गवाही दे चुके हैं। कलिया ट्रस्ट के सिलसिले में इस वक्त वित्त मन्त्रालय क्या कर रहा है और उनके ऊपर कितना इनकम टैक्स बाकी है ?

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

श्री रबी राय : इसमें व्यक्तिगत बात क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to individual cases.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सदन के सामने रखा है प्रश्न के जवाब में उममें यह बतलाया गया है कि जो सजा मिलती है उस को बढ़ाया है। यह दुस्त 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 जानना 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 सजा मिली ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के ऊपर भी मुकदमे चलाये गये ? और यदि चलाये गये तो कितनों को सजा 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 हुआ है कि 1964-65 में इतना 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 सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : प्रो० काल्डोर को भारत सरकार ने कर के सारे ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिये बुलाया था और उन्होंने यहाँ इसका अध्ययन किया। उन्होंने बतलाया यहाँ पर 200 से 300 करोड़ के बीच आयकर की चोरी होती है। क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात की जाच की कि प्रो० कोल्डर कैसे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे और क्या भारत सरकार ने उनके अध्ययन को ही अपने कार्यक्रम का आधार बनाया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जब वह यहाँ पर आये थे तब उनसे बात हुई थी लेकिन वह कोई बात 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 मोरारजी देसाई : यह व्यक्तिगत सवाल 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 रबी राय : मन्त्री महोदय को कहना चाहिये कि उन्हें मान्य 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 रबी राय : वह रक्ता कर रहे है बीजू 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 लिमये : पिछले वर्ष आश्वासन 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 : पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था । बीच में इतने दिन चले गये । अभी तक यह तैयार नहीं है । मैंने दस-बारह दिन पहले उठाया कलिंगा 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 क्वेश्चन दिया है । उसको 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 लिमये : वह जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने उसको रिजैक्ट किया है । वह झूठ 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 क्वेश्चन 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 झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।”

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

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लफ्ज को प्रोसीडिंग्स में एकसपंज 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 Narua: 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 मधु लिमये : यह मामला दम दफा यहाँ धा चुका है। शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया गया, लेकिन उसको 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 मधु लिमये : घण्टा महोदय नोटिस दिया है लेकिन आप इस धोर ध्यान ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। मेरे पास इन्कार का पत्र मजूद 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 मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन का रिजैक्ट क्यों किया। जहाँ 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 ऊपर सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछे जायेंगे।

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 मधु लिमये : यह मेरे धोर मन्त्री महोदय के बीच का मामला नहीं है बल्कि यह सदन और उनके बीच का मामला है।

श्री अमरुल गणी बार : पायट आफ धार्डर सर। क्या किसी मिनिस्टर को चाहे वह डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो या कोई धोर हो यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने प्रेसेंसेर के दिये हुए किसी वादे के बारे में कहे कि उसे उस वादे के मुतालिक कुछ पता नहीं है? मैं धार्इन्दा के लिए आप से यह क्लिंग चाहता हूँ कि जब एक पहले मिनिस्टर ने हाउस को यह यकीन दिलाया था कि स्टेटमेंट दिया जायेगा तो क्या किसी मिनिस्टर को यह हक हासिल है कि वह उसके मुतालिक साइली डाहिर करे। अगर फिनास मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा कहा है तो क्या आप उनको इन्हार धधसोस करने के लिए कहेंगे?

[پوائنت آف آرڈر سر - کیا کسی

مستمر کو - چاہے وہ قیٹی پوائنٹ

مستمر ہو یا کوئی اور ہو - یہ اندیشہ

ہے کہ وہ اپنے پریسینسسر کے لئے ہوئے

किसी وعدे के बारे में क्या कहेंगे कि मैं
 इस समय के संबंध में कुछ कहेंगे कि मैं
 मैं - मैं अंतर्गत के लिए आप से यह
 रोलिंग चाहता हूँ कि जब एक पैर
 मल्लिक ने हाथों को यह यत्न दलिया
 था कि मैं मल्लिक दलिया चाहता - तो
 कि किसी मल्लिक को यह अधिक प्राप्त
 मैं कि वह इस के संबंध में मल्लिक
 करें - कि मल्लिक मल्लिक ने ऐसा कहा
 मैं - तो कि आप उन को अंतर्गत असुर
 करें के लिए कहेंगे -

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.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दस दिन पहले कहा था ।

श्री सु. अ. श्री : अध्यक्ष जी
 मेरा पायट आफ द्राईंग है । धाज हाउस में
 लपट "झूठ" इस्तेमाल किया गया है । इसी
 तरह बराबर किसी को झूठा किसी को चोर
 और किसी को कुछ और कहा जाता है । मैं
 धाज की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह
 के अनपारिजामेंटरी वड्ड हाउस में इस्तेमाल
 किये जा सकते हैं । मेरी दरवास्त है कि धाज
 जो लपट "झूठ" इस्तेमाल किया गया है
 उसको प्रोसीक्यूट से एक्सपोज 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 to stay in the proceedings so that the future generations and the next Parliament may read what kind of language we used.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह मामला अभी ठाढ़ा हो जाता है अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई अपनी उदारता से यह कह दें कि जितने मामले यहाँ पर उठाए गए हैं उनके बारे में वह एक व्यापक उत्तर जल्दी देंगे । अगर वह इतना कह दें तो सब मामला ठाढ़ा हो जाता ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम सदन में कोई इतना बड़ा सवाल उठाया जाता है तो उसके बारे में मालूमता दी जानी चाहिए । जब किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो उस का व्यक्तिगत प्रश्न कह कर टाला जाता है । जब यहाँ पर ये बातें बताई गई कि इनकम टैक्स चोरी करने वालों को हम इतनी इतनी सजा देंगे और इतने प्रोसीक्यूशन किये गए, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय के लिए यह उचित है कि वह कहें कि किसी प्रोसीक्यूशन 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 assesses 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 तिवारी : मेरा प्वाइंट फ़ाफ़ घाईर है। एक रोज़ पहुँचे भी मैं ने यह प्वाइंट फ़ाफ़ घाईर उठाया था। एक सवाल के ऊपर फ़ाफ़ा बढा हो गया। फ़ाफ़ ने कहा भी था उस रोज़ कि इसके ऊपर ख़ास ख़ास लीडर्स 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 तिवारी : इसमें कोफ़ापरेजन का सवाल नहीं है। यह तो फ़ाफ़ के डेसीजन का सवाल है।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है यह समाचार है 31 दिसम्बर 1966 का—काप्रेसी उम्मीदवार गिरफ़्तार। उस उम्मीदवार ने फ़ाय कर के 10 लाख रुपये चुराये थे। (व्यवधान)
समाचार इस प्रकार है

‘जात हुआ है कि श्री कामराज ने भारतीय काप्रेस कार्यालय को लिखा है कि उस पार्टी उम्मीदवार की कथित गिरफ़्तारी का पता लगावें जिन्हें फ़ान्द्र ससदीय क्षेत्र से टिकट दिया गया है। कहते हैं कि फ़ाय कर के दस लाख रुपये नहीं चुकाने के कारण उन्हें गिरफ़्तार किया गया है।’

श्री शिवनाथ शर्मा शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फ़ाइनल मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के ज़िम्मे बाहे बह साहू बैंक हो, बाहे बिरला हो, बाहे बह टाटा हो, फ़ाफ़ के पास रिपोर्ट है एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की

जी वीर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की भी, जिन के जिम्मे बकाया है वह इनकम टैक्स खाप उन से कब तक बसूल 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)

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। जनाब आप खटे हैं तो साथ साथ वह भी खटे 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 co-operate 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 7,500 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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*962 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

जी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहाँ घनसर सूखा पड़ जाता है और पानी की कमी रहती है, क्या जो भी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ऐसे क्षेत्रों 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 that 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 reference has 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 प्रबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि गम-गंगा डैम गिछले 15 वर्षों में बन रहा है और चौथे प्लान में भी उम्मीद नहीं है कि बन कर तैयार हो जायगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट में प्रागरा और मधुरा जिलों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा तथा बहा पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिये धोग 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 136 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 Banga: 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 चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : प्रायोजन महोदय, बाघरा-नागा प्रोजेक्ट की दोहरी कनाल से बाजमगढ़ और बलिया के कुछ हिस्सों की सिंचाई होती है, लेकिन फिर भी बाजमगढ़ का बाघा हिस्सा और बलिया का कुछ हिस्सा छूट जाता है। इस छूटे हुए हिस्से को सींचने के लिये क्या कोई दोहरी-कनाल से मिलाने की योजना चौबी-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

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*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

श्री जयु 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 मतलब साफ है कि ये जे० पी० सिंह साहब उस समय इन्स्पेक्टिंग कमिशनर आफ इन्कमटैक्स थे और जिस इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर ने साढ़े छप्पन लाख रुपये का घाटा कबूल किया जिससे कि इन्कमटैक्स सरकार को नहीं मिला, उस के यह बड़े अधिकारी थे। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साढ़े 56 लाख जैसी बड़ी रकम माफ करने का अधिकार इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर का होता है और उसके बारे में उनके जो सुपीरियर आफिसर होते हैं, प्रसिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टिंग कमिशनर आफ इन्कमटैक्स, उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है ? इस इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर को जो माफ किया गया तो क्या इसलिए माफ किया गया कि उन्होंने अपने बचाव के बयान में उन सभी बड़े आफसरों के नाम लिये थे। जे० पी० सिंह से लेकर ऊपर तक के और क्या इसलिए इस मामले को दबा दिया गया ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : प्रसीसमेंट करने का अधिकार इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर को होता है। अगर इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर द्वारा जा प्रसीसमेंट किया जाय वह उसमें इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर की सम्मति से हो तो फिर उसमें इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर की जिम्मेदारी होती है वरना साधारणतया प्रसीसमेंट होने के बाद जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन होता है उस स्टेज पर इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर इन्वेस्टिगेशन करता है। इस केस में इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर की जब जाच इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर ने की तो उसने खुद उस को पकड़ा और वह क़दम उठाया

श्री जयु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से यह गलत बयानी न करें। श्री जे० पी० सिंह साहब जब वह घाटें जारी किया गया तब तो वह मद्रास चले गये थे, बाब साहब उस समय उस पोस्ट पर तैनात थे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस ने चोरी को पकड़ा ? श्री जे० पी० सिंह साहब ने पकड़ा या बाब साहब ने पकड़ा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बन्स : प्राप ने मुझ से सामान्य सवाल पूछा उस का मैंने सामान्य उत्तर दे दिया अब सीधा स्पष्टिक सवाल किया है तो मैं बतलाना हू कि उस बकन जे० पी० सिंह साहब का तबादला हो गया था प्रवास का नहीं बल्कि कलकत्ते का और वह बाब साहब इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रोसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर के उन्होंने उस को पकड़ा ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : यह बात साफ हुई । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह जे० पी० सिंह साहब क्या इन्स्पेक्शन कर रहे थे । इन्स्पेक्टिंग प्रोसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर का काम प्रोसेसमेंट का इन्स्पेक्शन करना है । देखना है कि इन्कमटेक्स बकाया तो नहीं है, टैक्स की चोरी तो नहीं हुई है । 56 लाख का यह बाटा कबूल किया अब यह क्या इन्स्पेक्शन कर रहे थे मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं आता । मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि श्री जे० पी० सिंह जब बोर्ड के चेयरमैन थे तब जो टैक्स की चोरी करने वाले लोग हैं कलकत्ते में ट्रिब्यूनल आदि के सामने, एपेलेट अधिकांरियों के सामने उनके लडके की बाते थे वकील, पिछले फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलते समय मैंने उसका उल्लेख किया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस बात की उन्होंने जांच की है कि जान बूझ कर करो की चोरी करने वाले लोग जे० पी० सिंह साहब जब वे चेयरमैन थे बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज के उन के लडके को बकली बनाते थे जिससे कि वह प्रभावित हो जायें और अधिकारी लोग उनकी चोरी को माफ करे ? क्या इसकी जांच मंत्री 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

श्री मधु सिन्घे : श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमा-
चारी और शास्त्री 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 मधु लिखये : मेरे दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं ने उनके लड़कों के बारे में पूछा था। जे० पी० सिंह के बारे में शक था लेकिन साबित नहीं हुआ था। मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन उसके लड़के को जो अप्रैलेट अधिकारियों के सामने बकासत करता था उसको प्रमोशन देकर आपने चेन्नई, बोर्ड ऑफ़ हाइरेंट टैक्सेस, बनाया और बाद में गेकमटेशन दिया तो कम से कम उसके बारे में कार्यवाही 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 मधु लिखये : नोटिस मागियेगा पहले तब क्या जाच कीजियेगा ?

Shri Morarji Desai : When I say, I shall find out I shall find out. I do not say that I want notice. 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 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 Rattan 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 मधु लिखये : यह सब रिलेवेंट है यह सब उस अफसर के कारनामों के बारे में है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी 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 ल० मो० बनर्जी : बहुत ऐय्यास है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं कारण नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ वित्त मंत्री जी से लेकिन यह बिलकुल साफ बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस कौंसिल पर आ चुके थे कि यह अफसर बहा

रहने के लायक नहीं है। इसलिये घाप उसको भाने नहीं रखे। मेरा केवल इतना सबाल है कि अगर वित्त मंत्री जी बीच में न हटें होते, लगातार वित्त मंत्री बने रहते, तो क्या यह बफसर उस के बाद से यहाँ 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.

बी. जार्ज फरनेस्वील : 21 जनवरी के बाद एक महीना दस दिन के लिये जे० पी० सिंह को एक्सटेंशन दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण बनलाया गया एक्सटेंशन देने का और कितने समय के लिये वह एक्सटेंशन दिया गया था ? एक महीना दस दिन के बाद वह क्यों रक्खा गया ?

बी. मोरारजी देसाई : एक महीना दस दिन का एक्सटेंशन किसी काम के ऐडजस्टमेंट के लिये दिया गया था। पहले तीन साल का एक्सटेंशन नहीं था। पहले 55 साल की पेन्शन की मर्यादा थी। उसको 58 साल तक बढ़ाया गया। अगर उमर हमने एक नियम रक्खा था कि अगर 55 साल पर किसी को रिटायर करना चाहे तो हम कारण दिये बिना ऐसा कर सकते हैं। इस हिमाय से वह रिटायर हो जाते।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अब क्यों धीमे-धीमे चल रहा है ? खुद कह रहे हो कि वह हट जाते।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Idikki Hydro Electric Project

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24. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shrima'i 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 Idikki 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 M.P.s 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 *Mathrubhumi* says that in October, 1966 the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi said that she have 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 Idikki 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. K. 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.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : मनी महोदय ने सलतबयाना की है। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि मतभेद दूर हो गये हैं, लेकिन अब वह 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 K. M. 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 K. M. 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. K. 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. K. 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?

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. C. 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

*965. Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hukam Chand Kaohwal:

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.

खाद्य अपनिमयन निवारण अधिनियम

*966. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(श्री श्रीपति चन्द्र शेखर) : (क) और
(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

धाय की उपरि सीमा

* 967. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कम प्रथवा सीमित धाय वाले लोगों की धाय साधन बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना, वैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री प्रसन्न मेहता) :

(क) सरकार ने धाय की कानूनी उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है । सरकार अपने समानता के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति योजनाबद्ध विकास तथा राजकोषीय, संस्थागत और अन्य उपायों द्वारा करना चाहती है ।

(ख) योजना तथा सामाजिक नीति का प्रमुख निरन्तर उद्देश्य यह है कि कम धाय

वाले लोगों को अपनी धाय में बढ़ोतरी करने योग्य बनाया जाये ।

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

(1) योजनाबद्ध विकास द्वारा गार के अवसरों में बढ़ोतरी करना ;

(2) प्रत्यक्ष बेरोजगारी तथा अपूर्ण-रोजगार वाले क्षेत्रों में मन्दी के मौसम में प्रतिरिक्त रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विशेष ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना ;

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

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

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

(6) विधायियों की समाप्ति तथा काश्त सुरक्षा जैसे संस्थागत परिवर्तन करना ;

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

- (8) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जाति जातियों तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के कल्याण के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करना ।

- (9) प्रश्न 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/talukas 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. Janardhanan

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 2486 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 1987-88 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

*971 **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 Amoka Mohita): (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. Modak:
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. Taparia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) 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 Deesai): (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 4,16,271 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 Chaudhary: 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 K. Barua:

Shri S. K. Taparia:

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.P.s. 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 Yajna Dutt Sharma:
Shri B. K. Taperish:

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.

सिंचाई योजनाएँ

- * 984. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्सव दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह निदेश दिया है कि वे अपने वर्तमान आय-व्ययों में सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता दें ;

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

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या खाद्य समस्या हल करने पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ,

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

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) से (ङ) जिस गति से कार्य चल रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए नियत राशि में अक्षरत से कम है । व्यय की राशियों में उचित परिवर्तन करके सिंचाई के लिए वर्तमान आवकियों को किनना बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में विचार-विमर्श 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 LIC 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

इसतराईस-धरम संवर्ध के बारे में भारत के बुद्धिकोष के कारण अनाज तथा वित्तीय सहायता पर प्रभाव

* 986 श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धरम-इसतराईली सचई के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति के कारण भारत को अमरीका द्वारा दी जाने वाली अनाज की मात्रा तथा वित्तीय सहायता में कोई कमी की जाने वाली है जिसका अमरीका के सीनेटर, मि० विलियम प्रो० फोउर ने हाल में अपने वक्तव्य में आवास दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वैकल्पिक उपाय के रूप में पूर्वी यूरोप तथा समाजवादी देशों से वित्तीय सहायता लेने का है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

(ख) यह मसाला पैदा ही 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

*986 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

*976 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 US Government and partly by the concerned State Governments and the Government of India. The US 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 2,27,497.

(iii) The expenditure incurred by American Peace Corps inclusive of subsistence, clothing, household expenses and travelling expenses, during 1966-67 was Rs 32,37,265

Information for 1966-67 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 Tukeshwari Sinha
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, 1967;

(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 1967-68?

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, 1967, 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 1966-67 and proposed to be allotted during 1967-68, and

(b) the number of such Centres set up so far and proposed to be opened during 1967-68?

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 1966-67, and Rs. 72.67 lakh have been allotted for this purpose during 1967-68.

(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 Ramavatar 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 Raghuramiah): (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 28 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.

चांदी का चोरी छिपे व्यापार

4685. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि चोरी छिपे नाई गई चांदी की मात्रा खूबे नीचे पर आयात की जाने वाली चांदी की मात्रा में बहुत अधिक है तथा मन्वार का सीमा-शुल्क विभाग इसे पकड़ने में असमर्थ है ,

(ख) क्या मन्वार का विचार चांदी की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये कोई कारगर उपाय करने का है , श्री

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार चांदी एक ऐसी वस्तु है जो अब कुछ समय से चोरी-छिपे रूप में देश के अन्दर लाने के बजाय देश से बाहर भेजी जा रही है। वर्ष 1966 में वैध रूप से आयात की गई चांदी की मिल्निया तथा छडो की कुल मात्रा 207 किलोग्राम थी परन्तु उसी वर्ष चोरी छिपे रूप में देश से बाहर ले जाने की कोशिश करने के अपराध में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने लगभग 19450 किलोग्राम चांदी पकड़ी। उपर्युक्त स्थिति की दृष्टि से चोरी छिपे तरीके से आयात के अन्दर लाई जाती चांदी को रोकने के लिये विशेष कार्यवाही करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में मध्यम आकार की बारहमासी नदियों से सिंचाई

4686. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री कानैश्वर सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में मध्यम आकार की बारहमासी नदियों की सिंचाई की सम्भावनाओं के मध्यम में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इन नदियों के किनारों पर पॉपिंग सैंट नालों का प्रवाह की जा सकती है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन नदियों में फिन-फिन नदियाँ पॉपिंग नेट लगे हुए हैं और उनसे कितने एक्ट मी में सिंचाई जा सकती है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री० कु० ल० राय) : (क) में (ग) कन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई भी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है किन्तु बिहार सरकार ने कुछ अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है। पता चला है कि राज्य सरकार कुछ उठान सिंचाई स्कामों पर विचार कर रही है। इन स्कीमों के द्वारा का प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Cholera in Delhi

4687. श्री R. R. Singh Deo:

श्री D. N. Deb:

श्री D. C. Sharma:

श्री 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-pumps 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 Des:

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 Phulrenu Gaba): (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 क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना

4690. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या वैद्योलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा इसके सब तब चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है, और

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

वैद्योलियम और रसायन योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी नहीं। एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) विचाराधीन योजना में प्रति वर्ष 500,000 मीट्री टन डाय-अमोनियम फास्फेट का निर्माण होना है और इसके उन तारीख से, जब रुबावटे पूरे हो जायेंगे, दो नाल की शर्तों में पूरे होने की आशा है।

(ग) इस योजना में 21.5 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी-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

¹ (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 allotment 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—UP, 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 LIC 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 राखत्व का अधिक माग दिये जाने की मांग

4694. श्री सं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह गज 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 हिस्सा दिये जाने की मांग की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस मांग का व्योम क्या है, और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) मुख्य मंत्री ने महगाई भत्ते की वृद्धि, घाटे की जोती (होल्डिंग) को मालगुजारी से छूट देने और मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन का उल्लेख किया और 1967-68 में 10 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाने की मांग की थी।

(ग) उसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की आयोजना के सम्बन्ध में 1967-68 के लिए दी जाने वाली वार्षिक सहायता की रकम में 550 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि कर दी गयी है। राज्य सरकार को, इस वर्ष केन्द्र में लगाये गये अतिरिक्त करोड़ों में से 136 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 हेबराब पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) 1967-68 में इस राज्य में ऐसे कितने खंड खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में यकतमाल जिले के किस किस स्थान पर ये खंड खोले जायेंगे ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णरेणु गुरु): (क) 44 आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड (4 विशेष बहुप्रयोजनीय आदिम जातीय विभाग खण्ड भी शामिल)

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को अनुदान तथा छात्रवृत्तियां

4698. श्री हेबराब पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि महाराष्ट्र में पचायती राज प्रारम्भ होने से पहले समाज कल्याण विभाग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विश्वविद्यालयों और पत्रिकाओं को अनुदान और छात्रवृत्तियां दिया करता था किन्तु पचायती राज प्रारम्भ होने के बाद पचायत समितियों तथा ग्राम पचायतों द्वारा उनके लाभ के लिये कोई सहायता 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 करने का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णरेणु गुरु): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है। प्राप्त होने पर वह तथा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

General Provident Fund Accounts

4699. Shri 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.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के क्षेत्रों के लिये रोजगार

4701. श्री राजबन्ध औरप्पा :

श्री का सुन्दर साह :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जाति 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 (श्रीमती कुलरेणु गुरु) : (क) और (ख). सविधान के अधीन 'राज्य जन सेवाओं' का राज्य सरकारों पर सीधा उत्तरदायित्व है। इसलिये, सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में ऐसे कोई निदेश नहीं दिये हैं। तो भी, अनुसूचित जाति जातियों के केन्द्रीय सेवाओं से प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को सूचित रखा जाना है। उसके प्रतिनिधित्व कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अधीन राज्य सरकारों को शिक्षा तथा रोजगार परामर्श के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मनाह दी गई है। कई राज्य सरकारों ने इस मनाह को मान लिया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये योजना चला रही हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण योजनाएँ

4702. श्री ए० ए० दीक्षित: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

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

और इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार को वस्तुतः 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 (श्रीमती कुलरेणु गुरु) : (क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 17.95 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई थी। वास्तविक खर्च 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 आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तो भी, एक समाज-कल्याण संस्था को इस प्रकार सीधे अनुदान मंजूर किया गया।

संस्था का नाम राशि (रुपये)
1965-66 1966-67
अधो के लिये मध्य प्रदेश
कल्याण संस्था, इन्दौर 3,000 4,125

दिल्ली में बेरोजगारी

4703. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

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

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

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

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

(ख) बेश्यावृत्ति पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है स्त्रियो तथा लडकियो के भनैतिक पणन के मामलो पर स्त्रियो तथा लडकियो का भनैतिक पणन निरोधक अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धो के अधीन कारवाई की जाती है ।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है ।
[गुप्तकालय में रखी गयी [देखिये संस्था L. T — 9361/67]

नई दिल्ली स्थित जन्तर मन्तर के योगाश्रम के ध्यान के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी

4704. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

क्या बिना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नयी दिल्ली में, जन्तर मन्तर में स्थित योगाश्रम के प्रधान को जून, 1966 में यूरोप के देशों के दौरे पर भेजा गया था और उन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की बड़ी राशि मजूर की गयी थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें विदेश भेजने के क्या कारण थे और उनके वहाँ जाने से क्या प्रयोजन सिद्ध हुआ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें विदेश भेजने से पहले इस तथ्य पर ध्यान दिया था

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

(घ) इस दौरे के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मजूर की गयी थी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जन्तर मन्तर, नयी दिल्ली के योगाश्रम के प्रधान को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र सघ की यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गयी थी । उन्हें प्रासंगिक व्यय लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की भी थोड़ी सी रकम दी गयी थी ।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में उन्होंने धूम-धूम कर भाषण दिये और उनका खर्च एक शिक्षा संस्था में उठाया । उन्होंने रूस को यात्रा भारत-सोवियत सांस्कृतिक करार के अन्तर्गत की जिम्मा उद्देश्य वहाँ वे खेल-बूद सम्बन्धी नामों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना था । यह यात्रा सामान्यतः अध्ययन करने और व्याख्यान देने के उद्देश्य में की गयी थी, इसलिए उसके परिणाम को आकना बठिन है ।

(ग) यह यात्रा शिक्षा मन्त्रालय 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 1959-60 to 1961-62 which was reopened, has since been completed, and

(b) if so the results thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Foreign investment in fertilizer 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 fertilizer 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 Raghuramaiah) (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, 1963, 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. 59,035 (Rupees fifty-nine thousand and thirty-five only).

बम्बई में सामान की बरामदगी

4709. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आय-कर अधिकारियों ने मार्च, 1967 के चौथे सप्ताह में बम्बई में एक गोदाम 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 विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) वे सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

बम्बई में चोरी छिपे लाखों नये माल का पकड़ा जाना

4710. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

सूच के धुरी, जवाहरराव तथा बमिद, श्री फरवरी 1967 के दूसरे सप्ताह में छिपे-छिपे चोरी छिपे लाखों नये, बम्बई में पकड़ी थी;

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

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 5 फरवरी 1967 के बड़े सबेरे बम्बई के प्रगल्भावा निरोध कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में बरसोबा समझ तट के पास एक नौका में से कुल मिला कर 2 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 1700 कलाई-बड़िया तथा डाइमंड सीमेंट के 800 तिकोनिये पकड़े । इस माल के पकड़े जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समारुहा कार्यालय बम्बई के अधिकारियों ने थाना जिले में बसों के पास के एक निर्जन द्वीप से कुल मिला कर लगभग 12 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 13,786 कलाई-बड़िया तथा डाइमंड-सीमेंट के 4,040 तिकोनिये बरामद किये । इस पकड़े गये माल के विदेशों से चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने की भाशका है और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारी मामले की भाँसे जाँच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में ग्यारह व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन्हें बांद्र में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) यह सवाल बीदा नहीं होना ।

D.V.C. Projects

4711. Dr. Karai Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep 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 MW. 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.

कलकत्ता में सोने का कलक जाल

4712. श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय :
श्री नरेश सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम सिंह जयराम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाव कर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में कलकत्ता में 7,500 रुपये के मूल्य की सोने की पचास छठें पकड़ी थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये छठें कहाँ से लाई गई थी, और

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

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

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री से विदेशी सामान बरामद किया जाना

4713. श्री जयन्ताय राय जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह अपराधी उक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह का सदस्य है जिसके बारे में सीमा-सुरक्षा अधिकारी जाच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार

(घ) यह सामान किस देश से बोरी छिपे लाया जा रहा था ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) २५ अप्रैल, १९६७ को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधि-कारियों ने दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बराबर में चुगी कार्यालय के सामने एक व्यक्ति के पास से निदेश में बने लगभग १५,००० रुपये के स्टेनलेस स्टील के ब्लेट तथा फाउन्टेन पेन बरामद किये।

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

(घ) मामले की जांच 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. Premia

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 Panjab) 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 खोज

4718. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में तेल की खोज सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम में कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियां सहयोग कर रही हैं, और

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

1202 (A1) LS-4.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, योजना तथा सञ्चायक कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रघुवीर) : (क) और (ख) बर्मा प्रायद्वीप कम्पनी लिमिटेड भारत सरकार के साथ उत्तर-पूर्व भारत में तेल की खोज के लिये प्रायद्वीप लिमिटेड नामक एक संयुक्त उद्यम द्वारा, जिसमें दोनों पार्टियों के बराबर शेयर हैं, सहयोग कर रही हैं। इस समय इस प्रकार का दूसरा कोई उद्यम नहीं है।

नये नोटों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4719 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सिन्धोरिट्री प्रैस, नासिक में छपने वाले नोटों में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रयोग करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नोटों पर रिजर्व बैंक का नाम भी केवल अंग्रेजी में छपा 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

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1949 से पहले सभी प्रकार के नोटों के मूल्य नोटों की उलटी तरफ, अन्य भाषाओं के साथ साथ हिन्दी में अंकित किये जाते थे। 1951 में, हिन्दी रुपान्तर को अंग्रेजी के समान प्रमुखता

बेकर नोटों की सीधी छपक जता गया। नोटों का मूल्य जब सिन्धी में नोटों की छपटी तरह की जाया जाता है। सबसे हाल में जारी किये गये एक रुपये के नोटों में सीधी तरह भरोड़ी के "गवर्नमेन्ट ऑफ इण्डिया" शब्दों के नीचे "भारत" शब्द जोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) करेसी नोटों पर 'रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया' शब्द केवल भरोड़ी में छाये जाते हैं।

(ग) घोर (घ) सुझाव पर विचार किया जायगा और जितनी जल्दी हो संभव निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा।

Fertiliser Factory for Orissa

4720. Shri Ramachandra Uliaka
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
Shri Heerji Bhal:
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 Raghunaramiah): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

जाली बैंक दुरुप

4721. श्री राम सिंह खरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 मई, 1967 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 746 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाली बैंक दुरुपों के मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही जाच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका खोरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जांच कब पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री-मोतरजी बेताई) : (क) घोर (घ) इस मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही जाच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

(ग) वह ठीक ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जाच पड़ताल पूरी होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है। तथापि, जाच-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. Chakrasani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shrimati Sumala Gopalan:

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 F. Gopalan
Shri C. K. Chakrapani
Shrimati Suseela Gopalrao

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 LIC' 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 2½ per cent

Expenses 15 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 Raghuramiah): (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 Raghuramiah): (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

4728. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Dr. Banen 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 Raghuramalaiah): (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 Kameshwar 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 Raghuramalaiah): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Cochin-Coimbatore Pipe Line

4731. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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 Raghuramalaiah): (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 Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

4738. Shri Ramachandra Ulika:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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 programmes

Post-matric scholarships

Girls Hostels

T D 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. Kisku:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhari:

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 effluent 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. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

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

(i) 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.

Allocation 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 Sindh Chamber of Commerce or any cooperative society of the Sindh 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 Raghuramiah): (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 Dom:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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 Raghuramiah): (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 38,280 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 वैदिक के बाद अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ

4738. श्री गं० च० डीक्षित : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) क्या इन विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितने विद्यार्थियों को और कब कब छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं,

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणू गुह) : (क) इस योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या नियत नहीं है। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सभी पात्र छात्र छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये पात्र हैं।

(ख) (1) अनुसूचित जातियाँ 4,324

(2) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ 1,587

5,911

(घ) और (घ) वर्ष 1966-67 में अनुसूचित जातियों के 3,798 छात्रों को तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के 1,445 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं। जिले-जिले में तथा संस्था-संस्था में तारीखों की विज्ञता है।

Financial Aid to Eastern Districts of U.P.

4739. श्री Vinwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Raj Deo Singh:
Shri Shambhu Nath.,

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 1152 crores.

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

पोस्त के व्यापार से हानि

4740. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बिस्त मंत्री 1 जून, 1967 के भताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 1107 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1965-66 में सरकार को पोस्त के व्यापार में, जिससे सदैव राजस्व मिलता रहा है, 6 लाख रुपये की हानि होने के क्या कारण थे ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सरकार द्वारा 1965-66 के साल में अफीम खरीदने के चने में लगभग 6 लाख रुपये का नुकसान होने का कारण यह है कि अफीम उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है तथा निर्यात मूल्य घट गया है। कुल कितने अफीम का उत्पादन किया जाय तथा वर्ष में ऐसे उत्पादन के लिये कितने क्षेत्र में खेती करने के लायक दिये जायें, ये बातें मुख्यतः परवर्ती वर्ष में विश्व में अफीम की माग पर तथा भारत द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली मात्रा की सम्भावना पर निर्भर करती है। वर्ष 1965-66 में कुल 436 टन अफीम का उत्पादन किया गया था, जब कि उसके पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष में 625 टन का उत्पादन किया गया था। 1965-66 में कम मात्रा में उत्पादन करने से अफीम-उत्पादन की लागत लगभग 1 रुपया प्रति किलोग्राम बढ़ गई। फिर इस साल में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महगाई भत्ते के लगभग 1.15 लाख रुपये तक देना पड़े। निर्यात-कर्त्ता दूसरे देशों द्वारा की जा रही प्रतियोगिता के सामने तथा कुछ यूरोपीय देशों में पोस्त के भूसे से सीधे ही बनाये जाने वाले 'मारफीन' की प्रतियोगिता को भी दृष्टि में रख कर इस साल के दौरान, अफीम के निर्यात मूल्य में थोड़ी सी कमी कर देनी पड़ी है।

नलकूपों को चलाने के लिये बिजली

4741. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और बिजल मंत्री 1 जून, 1967

के भताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 1224 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 4,000 सरकारी नलकूपों, 50,000 गैर सरकारी नलकूपों तथा 8 लाख पम्पिंग सेटों को चलाने के लिये कुल कितनी किलोवाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी,

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

(ग) चौबीसवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कृषि कार्यों के लिये कितनी प्रतिशत बिजली का उपयोग होने लगेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजल मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). 4,000 सरकारी नलकूपों, 50,000 गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों और 8 लाख पम्पों की बिजली के कुलेशान देने के लिये कुल लगभग 30 लाख किलोवाट की आवश्यकता होगी। ये लक्ष्य राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से निर्धारित किये गये हैं और भाषा की जाती है कि वे इन लक्ष्यों को चौबीसवर्षीय योजनावधि में पूरा करेंगे।

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

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

4742. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और बिजल मंत्री 1 जून, 1967 के भताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 1225 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिये सहायता की रकम बाव की प्रवधि में 265 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1529 लाख रुपये कर दी थी, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बिजली की सप्लाई के लिये पाच हजार रुपये प्रति नलकूप का प्राक्कलन तैयार किया था परन्तु उसने इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से दस हजार रुपये प्रति नलकूप के हिसाब में सहायता ली है ?

लिखत में तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डॉ० सु० ब० राव) (क) जब कि तीसरी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक ग्राम विद्युतन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत साधारणतः सभी ग्रामों को बिजली दी जानी थी, चौथी योजना के दौरान ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में इस बात पर बल दिया जा रहा है कि उन ग्राम समूहों को बिजली दी जाये जहाँ पम्प शूटों में उपलब्ध हो, और जहाँ भूगत जल ससाधन निश्चित रूप में वर्तमान हो, ताकि खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके। ग्राम विद्युतन कार्यक्रम को कृषि पक्षीय बना देने के परिणामस्वरूप 1964-65 के वर्ष के पश्चात् कम ग्रामों को बिजली दी जा सकी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

4743 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu
Shri Bhagaban Das.
Shri K. Halder:
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

Andhra-Baraman 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 Ramaiiah) (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 Nitiraj 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 Ramaiiah): (a)

(i) Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factories

Name	Capacity in terms of nitrogen (tonnes)
1 Sindri fertilizer factory	117,000*
2 Nangal ,	80,000
3 Trombay ,	90,000
4 Rourkela ,	120,000**
5 FACT Alwaye ,	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 Adani Chemical and Fertilizers, Surat	5,590
8 Dhanraj Morest Chemicals Co., Ambamath	7,320
9 J.K. Chemical Industries, Bombay,	930

	Tonnes in terms of Pz O5
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., Tanuku	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 Combatore 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 Dharamsi Morari 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 Siddheshwar 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 Ramsiah): (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. 39.82 crores and Rs. 65.17 crores, respectively.

(d) Year	Expenditure
1965-66	Rs. 50.23 crores
1966-67	Rs. 136.64 crores

(e) Commodity	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 F. 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 Oulgaret Commune which is a separate municipality, contiguous to the municipality of Pondicherry. The question of notifying the Oulgaret 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 667 are at places which were devoid of any commercial banking facilities.

डा० धार० के० हजारी

4752. श्री विश्वम्भरन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) डा० धार० के० हजारी को, औद्योगिक प्राधिकरण तथा साइलेंट देने की नीति के बारे में उनके अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पहले, योजना आयोग में अवैतनिक परामर्शदाता के पद से मुक्त किया जायेगा, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा अन्तर्जल कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
(क) और (ख) साइसेट देने की प्रणाली में अध्ययन करने के लिये प्रोफेसर धार० के० हजारी को 11 जुलाई, 1966 से छ महीने की अवधि के लिये योजना आयोग 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 निवेदन 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 औपचारिक रूप से आगे और वृद्धि की जाय। प्रतिवेदन को पूरा करने का काम जारी है।

स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय

4753. श्री राम चरण : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय के अग्रोह पर उनके मन्त्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी पिछले वर्ष अमेरिका गये थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अधिकारी

ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
(क) स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय ने भारत सरकार से निवेदन किया था कि मई मास, 1966, में सम्पन्न सगठन की प्रबन्धक परिषद् की चतुर्थ बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए वाशिंगटन प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजे। उस समय योजना आयोग के जो सयुक्त सचिव स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय का काम देख रहे थे, उन्हें भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए चुना गया था।

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने स्वैच्छिक सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय की परिषद् की बैठक की सक्षिप्त कार्यवाही की और भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था और भारत से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर तदनुसार भागे कार्यवाही की गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Burning of Siles of Finance Ministry

4754. Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Gopal Shrivastava:

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. Surya Prakash Fari:

Shri Inaq Samkhani:

Shri A. N. Mulla:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwala:

Shri Nitinaj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. C. Bink:

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 start?

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. Viswambharan:
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 pm) 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 residences 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 Mohan Prasad:

Shri Babu 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, 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 1982(A)LS-5.

rates were not found excessive compared even to the reduced rates of overtime allowance admissible for office staff.

बिना मंत्रालय के प्रशासन-प्रभाग में हिन्दी में काम किया जाना

4761. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के प्रशासन-प्रभाग में कितने अनुभागों में काम मूलतः हिन्दी में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये दस्तावेजों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद भाषने की उच्चाधिकारियों की प्रवृत्ति के कारण हिन्दी के प्रयोग में मुख्य बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (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 Deas): (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 सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनाएँ

4764. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई और विद्युत सम्बन्धी कितनी योजनाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) उन पर विचार करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार और कितना समय लेगी; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे तथा अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं के बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय करेगी ?

सिंचाई व विद्युत मंत्री (डॉ० के० सुन्दराम) : (क) सीधरी योजना में सम्मिलित सिंचाई व बिजली की स्कीमों में से 452 लाख रुपये की अनुमति लागत की हार्सी विकास (सिंध व्यपवर्तन स्कीम) ही एक ऐसी स्कीम है जो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई है। छेदन कार्य सम्बन्धी कुछ जानकारी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है।

चौपी 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 अभी पता लगेगा जब चौपी योजना अन्तिम रूप से तैयार हो जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग) चौपी योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमों की शीघ्र तकनीकी जांच के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार भरपूर कोशिश करेगी। सूखा तथा अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाली स्कीमों को अन्य स्कीमों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता 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. Chandrasekhara): (a) The estimated per capita expenditure on Family Planning Scheme during 1965-66 and 1966-67 was as follows:—

1965-66 : Rs 0.34

1966-67 : Rs. 0.37

(b) No. Actually grants are made on the basis of Schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

सर्व-संच द्वारा परियोजना के अतिरिक्त सहायता

4768. श्री ईश्वर देही : क्या बिल बंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्व-संच द्वारा परियोजना के अतिरिक्त 90 करोड़ की सहायता का जो बचन दिया गया था, उसमें से कितनी सहायता अब तक प्राप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ख) इस वर्ष कुल कितनी राशि की सहायता मिलने की आशा है और इसके कब तक मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). भारत सहायता सच (एड डिस्ट्री कसाशियम) की 4 अप्रैल से 6 अप्रैल, 1967 तक पेरिस में जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें सच ने 1967-68 के सम्बन्ध में सहायता की, भारत की कुल आवश्यकताओं की समीक्षा करने के बाद अपना यह विचार स्थिर किया कि आयोजन के प्रयोजन के लिये, गैर-प्रायोजना सहायता के रूप में दी जाने वाली नयी सहायता के लिये खाद्य सहायता सहित लगभग 130.00 करोड़ डालर का लक्ष्य उचित है। इसमें से, खाद्य और सम्बन्ध सहायता को छोड़ कर, जो गैर-प्रायोजना सहायता ही होती है, रखरखाव सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए 1967-68 में 90 करोड़ डालर की सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। संच के सदस्य देशों में से प्रत्येक देश के प्रसदान की रकम उन देशों में आवश्यक वैधानिक और सरकारी कार्रवाई पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही बतायी जायेगी। लेकिन कुछ देशों ने उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य में अपने प्रसदान के एक भाग की घोषणा पहले ही कर दी है जिसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

* कनाडा ने 460 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के मूल्य की खाद्य सहायता दी है। इसके अलावा, कनाडा ने, भारत द्वारा उसे चुकाये जाने वाले लगभग 7 लाख अमरीकी डालर

के मूल्यांकन की वापसी को 31 मार्च, 1968 तक स्थगित करना भी स्वीकार कर लिया है। कनाडा ने 1958 के गेहूँ ऋण के सम्बन्ध में भारत द्वारा 1967-68 में देय 12 लाख अमरीकी डालरों की वापसी भी रद्द करने की घोषणा की है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के साथ पी० 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 खाद्य सहायता का एक हिस्सा है जिसका मूल्य सहायता संच द्वारा बताये गये, 130 करोड़ डालर की सहायता के लक्ष्य में शामिल है।

ब्रिटेन के साथ 70 लाख पौण्ड के एक गैर-प्रायोजना ऋण के लिए एक करार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, ब्रिटेन ने भारत द्वारा इस समय ब्रिटेन को देय 115 लाख पौण्ड के ऋण की वापसी से उसे छूट देना मंजूर 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 of

Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (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	229
(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 specialties 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%
	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 Yajna 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 निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने बाजार बनाये गये और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय हुआ,

(ख) उनमें दुकानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी दुकानें अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को मालाट की गईं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (बी इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) तथा पटल पर विवरण रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या
LT—937/67]

(ग) दुकानें धाबेदकों की जाति के आधार पर धाबेदित नहीं की जाती। धारभिक धाबेदतन पात्र धनधियासियों तथा अन्य उपयुक्त धाबेदकों को इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि विभिन्न व्यापारों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित हो जाये। इसके बाद के रिक्त स्थान टेंडर द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। धाबेदियों की जाति के विषय में सूचना एकत्रित करने में पर्याप्त समय तथा श्रम लगेगा जो कि सूचना के उपयोग के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली से लोगों में धाय-कर की बकाया राशि

4770. श्री राम खरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कितने व्यक्तियों से धायकर की 50,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि बकाया है;

(ख) धाय-कर की यह बकाया राशि किन कारणों से वसूल नहीं की जा सकी; और

(ग) इन बकाया राशियों की वसूली के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) 288।

(ख) संक्षेप में नीचे दिये गये कारणों से उपर्युक्त मामलों में कर की वसूली करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है :—

मांग के किसी अंश के बारे में अपील की गई है, और धायकर अधिकारी अथवा अदालतों द्वारा वसूली की कार्यवाही पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

किन्हीं मामलों में, किस्तें मंजूर की गई हैं और मंजूर की गई किस्तों के अनुसार वसूलियां की जा रही हैं।

कम्पनियों के कुछ मामलों में, कम्पनी समाप्त कर ली गई हैं और समाप्त कर्तव्यों के कब्जे में अत्यल्प परिसम्पत्ति है, और इन परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य कर-दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

कुछ मामलों में कर-निर्धारिती भारत छोड़ कर चले 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 द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण

4771. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना अवधियों के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम ने मकान बनाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कितना ऋण दिया; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपरोक्त काम के लिये कितना ऋण देने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा 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—

लाख रुपयों में)

दूसरी योजना की अवधि . 181.10
तीसरी योजना की अवधि . 305.85

इनके अलावा, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में "अपना घर बनाइए" योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न बीमा-मालिकी-भारको को सकल बनाने के लिए 9.38 लाख रुपये के ऋण और मध्य प्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड को 40 लाख रुपये के ऋण दिये गये थे।

(ख) चौथी योजना के पहले वर्ष, अर्थात् 1966-67 में, निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता सम्बन्धी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं के लिये 85 00 लाख रुपये के ऋण दिये। चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि में ऋणों सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम 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 Phulrena 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 केंद्र

4773. श्री राम सिंह धरमवाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या 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 नर्सों, भण्डार-रक्षण (स्टोरकीपिंग) तथा औषधयोजन (डिस्पेंसिंग) में व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है,

(ख) उनमें से पृथक्-पृथक् सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूल कितने हैं,

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितन व्यक्तियां न प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया तथा क्या उन सब को दिली में राजगार मिल गया है, और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को कितनी सरकारी मजदूरी दी गई?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति बन्नागोहर) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में कोई मेडिकल स्कूल नहीं।

चिकित्सा तथा परा-चिकित्सा शास्त्रों में प्रशिक्षण 11 सरकारी तथा सरकार सहाय्यता संस्थानों में दिया जाता है। कोई निजी संस्थान चिकित्सा शास्त्र में प्रशिक्षण नहीं देता।

नर्सिंग का प्रशिक्षण 14 संस्थानों में दिया जाता है। इनमें से 8 संस्थान सरकारी

हैं और 6 प्राइवेट।

डिस्पेंसिंग फार्मेली प्रशिक्षण का एक संग्रह है। इसके प्रशिक्षण को व्यवस्था केवल एक सरकारी संस्थान में ही है।

मजदूर-रक्षण में प्रशिक्षण के रूढ़ि संस्थानों की संख्या के बारे में इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में चिकित्सा शास्त्रों में जिसमें मजदूर रक्षण और डिस्पेंसिंग भी सम्मिलित है, कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया तथा कितनों का दिल्ली में रोजगार दिया गया इस सम्बन्ध में भी इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहाँ तक नर्सिंग का सम्बन्ध है पिछले तीन वर्षों में 1247 नर्स प्रशिक्षित की गईं तथा उनमें से 418 नर्सों को दिल्ली में रोजगार दिया गया है।

(घ) महाय्यानुदान के रूप में सरकारी सहायता केवल उन्हीं केन्द्रों को दी जाती है जो नर्सिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में 6 नर्स-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को 1,73,814 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. 35 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 Nagharamaiah): (a) and (b). The total net stock of surgical instruments with the surgical instruments plant, Madras was of the value of about Rs. 35 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 statues 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 E. 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. Tapuriah:
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.

-संसद धोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन
तथा मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4782. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सिचकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :

क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मैसर्स धोरियंटल टिम्बर
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज
लिमिटेड, बम्बई, के बीच एक निश्चित
साझेदारी करार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उन्हें
किस आधार पर साझेदार मानती है और
किम आधार पर उन्हें बड़े ठेके दिये जाते
हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार
द्वारा ठेके वास्तव में मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड
को दिये जाते हैं और बाद में किसी युक्त
द्वारा ये ठेके इन दोनों फर्मों की साझी फर्म
को आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस
मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्स मंत्री (श्री
मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कुछ ठेके के
मामले में मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड तथा धोरि-
यंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के बीच साझे-
दारी के निश्चित करार हैं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) टेंबर ही मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमि-
टेड द्वारा ही दिये जाते हैं, टेंबर बंधूरा हो
जाते पर ठेकों का काम साझेदारों द्वारा
किया जाता है । भावकर के दृष्टिकोण
से ऐसी प्रणाली में कोई अनियमितता नहीं
है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड संस, बम्बई का
मानता

4783. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री सिच कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिस्स मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के
अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 198 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई की मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड
संस नामक फर्म के मामले की, जिस में कभी
भायकर नहीं दिया है तथा जिस की विद्य-
मानता और लाखों रुपये के व्यापार का पता
श्री मैसर्स धोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरे-
शन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज
लिमिटेड, बम्बई के हिसाब-किताब से लग
जाता है, जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस का व्योरा
क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक
पूरी हो जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्स मंत्री (श्री
मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख).
मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड संस के कर-निर्धारण
की कार्यवाही कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-
63 तक के लिए पूरी हो गयी है तथा निष्पी-
रिती पर लगाया गया कर उससे शेष कर

दिया है। हिसाब-किताब की अब तक की पूरी छान-बीन से बता दिया है कि मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, के सभी खातों में अगस्त, 1964 में मैसर्स जे. पी. एण्ड सन्स से 96,254 रुपये के मास की खरीद बर्ष है। ये खरीदवारियां कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1965-66 के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, जिसके कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है।

(ग) धारा है कि छान-बीन दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर, ट्रेडिंग कार-पोरेशन द्वारा देय धायकर का निर्धारण

4784. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिल मदी 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 2342 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा एक दूसरी कम्पनी के साथ साझेदार बन कर हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची और हिन्दुस्तान फो-टो फिल्म, कारपोरेशन, उत्कल से लिये गये 1.7 करोड़ रुपये के ठेके के सम्बन्ध में उस पर 1963-64 से लेकर आज तक के धायकर निर्धारण के मामले के बारे में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है,

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

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

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वित्तुत तथा सूक्ष्म जांच-पड़ताल की आवश्यकता होती है जिसमें समय लगता है।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4785. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स ओरि-यंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड बम्बई, के साझेदारी के खातों की बिल्कुल आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है जब कि ये दोनों लिमिटेड फर्म हैं तथा इस धाराय का संकेत वर्ष 1965-66 के लिये मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड के सतुलन-पत्र में भी मिलता है,

(ख) 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-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमि-टेड तथा मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग प्राइ-वेट लिमिटेड की संयुक्त व्यापार साझेदारी के हिसाब-किताब की लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है। कम्पनी कानून के अन्तर्गत, संयुक्त व्यापार साझेदारी के हिसाब-किताब की

लेखा-परीक्षा कराना आवश्यक नहीं है, चाहे साझेदार लिमिटेड कम्पनिया ही क्यों न हो।

(ख) तथा (ग) ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठने।

बम्बई में आयकर विभाग के कर्मचारी

4786. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1986 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 2280 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई, के आय कर विभाग में बहुत से ऐसे अधिकारी हैं, जो गत 8-9 वर्षों से बम्बई में ही काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि सामान्यतया 3 अथवा 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 मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) श्रेणी-I के अधिकारियों को, एक ही आयुक्त के कार्य-क्षेत्र में 5 से 6 वर्षों की सेवा के बाद, सेवा की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है। स्थानान्तरण का निर्णयकतर आयुक्त का कार्य-क्षेत्र है, न कि वह स्टेशन जहाँ 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-क्षेत्र से प्राम-तौर पर स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाता।

(ग) जो अधिकारी किसी आयुक्त के कार्य-क्षेत्र में वर्षों की निर्धारित सख्या तक कार्य कर चुकते हैं उन्हें स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही अप्रैल, मई में वार्षिक स्थानान्तरणों के समय की जाती है।

बम्बई के एक बस्ताल के पास से पकड़ गये काले धन के दस्तावेज

4787. श्री. राम. गोपाल. शालबाले. :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 नवम्बर, 1986 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 1134 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई में एक दलाल श्री ज्वालादत्त भूत के पास काले धन के बारे में पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों की इस बीज जाच कर ली गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन दस्तावेजों में कितनी धनराशि का व्यौरा है और इन मामलों 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 मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) दस्तावेजों से मालूम होता है कि 55 81 लाख रुपयों का सम्बन्ध 87 व्यक्तियों से है। इस प्रश्न की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है कि क्या इस रकम का कुछ धन विज्ञान-बाह्य धन के रूप में है और क्या विज्ञान-

बाह्य बन इन 67 व्यक्तियों का है और यदि है तो किस सीमा तक है।

(ग) यह सवान 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 kacha 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 Scheme

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 thereof 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

लिपुला में सोनामूर सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार

4792. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राई :
श्री बसवत सिंह कुसाबाह
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लिपुला के सोनामूर सीमा क्षेत्र में से विभिन्न वस्तुएं चोरी छिपे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को भेज जायी जाती हैं,

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे मामलों का पता भी लगा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे बन्द करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) लिपुला में सोनामूर सीमा पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को चीनी के पत्ते व सुपारी जैसी कुछ वस्तुएं चोरी छिपे के जायी जाती हैं ।

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1967 से 15 जून 1967 तक की अवधि में इस क्षेत्र में 28 मामलों में 20,000 रुपये मूल्य का मास चोरी छिपे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान आते हुए पकड़ा गया था ।

(ग) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों तथा इस क्षेत्र में तैनात सीमा सुरक्षा सैनिकों की सहायता से बिना क्या है तथा उनको तस्कर विरोधी उपायों की कड़ी कर करनी का धार्ष्ट्य से बिना क्या 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 प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बालू दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बसन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या कैबिनेट और रतनाम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में स्पिरिट के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में इस समय बल रहे विवाद की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या इन स्थिति का वर्तमान के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप

किया है और कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

डोलिभय तथा रसायन और योजना एवं सनाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल, दिल्ली में स्प्रिट की आयात के लिए एक कम्पनी को दिये गये बोक लाइसेंस के बारे में उनके ध्यान में लाये गये कुछ धरोपों पर इस समय जांच 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 getting House Rent Allowance since February, 1966,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Staff Nurses of the same hospital 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 Hospital 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 provided 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 Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2610 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 Plum Clearance Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation who expect to complete the work before the commencement of the next Summer

Foreign Debts

4798. Shri M. R. Krishnan: 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.	388.07
Yugoslavia	19.36
	<hr/> 456.23

Plan of Himachal Pradesh

4799. 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 1966-67 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.

Sur 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 Hawk-Yarn

4801. Shri M. S. Murti:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of excise duties collected on Hawk-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 "Hawk-Yarn" is a misprint 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. Solanki:

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 Ramiah): (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 Fertilizers & 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 Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd have negotiated with the Japanese Party

Refineries with Foreign Collaboration

4893. 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 Ramiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Funds for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in Kerala

4894. Shri E. K. Nayanar: 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 reasons 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

4896. Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Jyotirmay Basu:

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 Question

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 Vishwanatha 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 Ramalah): (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. Anuradhan.
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 Ramalah): (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. Anuradhan:
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 Ramalah): (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. Anuradhan:
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

the Delhi Cloth Mills for the supply of the additional quantity of chlorine required after expansion,

(b) if no, 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 Ramiah): (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 Ramiah): (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	300,000 cubic meters per day
Gujarat Fertilizer Project	300,000 "
Baroda Industries	110,000 "
Baroda Municipal Corporation	50,000 "
Total	760,000 "

Uttaran Power Station has started lifting the full quantities allocated to it. Gujarat Fertilizer Project is lifting 100,000 ccmd. Oil India Limited has reserved the following quantities of associated gas in Assam—

Assam State Electricity Board	0.504 mcmd
Assam Gas Company	0.283 mcmd
Fertilizer Corporation of India	0.2264 mcmd
Total	1.0138 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 0.8956 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

4814. Shri D. N. Patodia: 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 Raghun Ramasiah): (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 fertilizers 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 adjudge the comparative merits and demerits of the two kinds of loop.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

सरकारी कार्यालयों को वातावरण
करने में किया गया व्यव

4816. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
की ओर क्या कदम :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री राम सेवक दासब :

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

(क) सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों को वातानुकूलित करने पर 1966-67 में कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया,

(ख) उस अवधि में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के कमरे वातानुकूलित करने पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया, और

(ग) इस काम के लिये किन किन कमरों को ठेके दिये गये थे प्रथवा यह काम केन्द्रीय श्रोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया गया था ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) हे (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

टेलीफोन शुल्क

4817. श्री महारज सिंह भारती :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री बं० एच० पटेल :
श्री राम सेवक दासब :

क्या बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल और मई 1967 के महीनों 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-प्रधानमंत्री तथा बिजुत मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही तथा की वेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

तीनमूर्ति भवन

4819. श्री बं० एच० पटेल :
श्री महारज सिंह भारती :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक दासब :

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

(क) तीन मूर्ति भवन का अनुमानित बाजार मूल्य क्या है,

(ख) यह भवन कितने एकड़ भूमि में बना हुआ है;

(ग) इसमें रहने का कुल कितना स्थान है;

(घ) इस समय इसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा रहा है,

(ङ) दिल्ली में इस समय निवास-स्थान की कमी होने के तथ्य को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार तीन मूर्ति भवन को रिहायशी प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाने का है, और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) तीन-मूर्ति भवन के अहाते में स्थित सपटि का पुस्तक-मूल्य (बुक वेल्थ) 13,77,401 रुपये है ।

(ख) भूमि-खेजफल 44 74 एकड़ है ।

(ग) रिहायशी वास में (i) मुख्य भवन, (ii) पुराना नियंत्रक का कार्यालय, (iii) उप-प्रधीक्षक पुलिस (डी० ए० पी०) का छोटा भवन तथा (iv) नौकरी के क्वार्टरों के दो ब्लॉक शामिल हैं।

(घ) आज तक जहाँ तक उपर्युक्त व्यक्तिगत व्ययिकात्मक व्ययिकात्मक म) पुस्तकालय में नेहरू म्यूजियम के कार्यालय एवं आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास के अनुसंधान के लिए प्रस्तावित बन्द के पुस्तकालय, अभिलेखागार तथा मौखिक इतिहास के अनुभागों—के लिए किया जा रहा है। अनुषंगी काम का उपयोग नेहरू म्यूजियम तथा पुस्तकालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए किया जा रहा है या अधिकांश नौकरी के क्वार्टरों में प्रधान मंत्री-भवन तथा मरवाने आतिथ्य सगठन (गवर्नमेंट हा पीटेलटी आर्गनाइजेशन) से सबद्ध कर्मचारियों, स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर, आदि रह रहे हैं।

(ङ) इस भवन को किसी भी वैकल्पिक उपयोग के लिए करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(च) इस प्रश्न के भाग (घ) में जैसा बताया गया है उसी के अनुसार इस समय इस भवन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। म्यूजियम में प्रति दिन बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दर्शक आते हैं, रवि-आर-आर छट्टियों के दिन यह संख्या 5000 तक पहुँच जाती है।

दिल्ली में गगन-चुम्बी भवन

4820. श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नहीं दिल्ली में पूसा रोड तथा रामकृष्णपुरम में गगन-चुम्बी भवन बनाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दिल्ली में गगन-चुम्बी भवनों का निर्माण करने से पहले सरकार ने भूमिगत जल के स्तर को ध्यान में रखा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के उपमन्त्री (श्री इंदरबाब सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पूसा रोड तथा रामकृष्णपुरम के जिला केन्द्रों (डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर्स) में गगन-चुम्बी भवन बनाने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी यह प्रस्ताव है कि इन जिल्लों में इन जिल्लों के मास्टर प्लान/डोनल प्लान के अन्तर्गत गगन-चुम्बी भवन बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये। भूमिगत जल के स्तर की समस्या को सरकार में ध्यान में रखा है। यह विशेष प्रकार की नवा से कि रैफ्ट ग्रुपवा पाइल के द्वारा मुलभूत जा सकती है। बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में जहाँ पानी के स्तर की ऊँचाई दिल्ली से अधिक है, ऊँच भवन बनाये गये हैं तथा बनाये जा रहे हैं।

सरकारी बस्तियों में जल सम्भरण

4821. श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की कुछ सरकारी बस्तियों में जल सम्भरण सारा दिन होता रहता है, परन्तु कुछ अन्य सरकारी बस्तियों में दिन में कुछ घंटे में पानी आता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी सरकारी बस्तियों में सारा दिन जल का सम्भरण बनाये रखने का है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति बंगाल में उपमंत्री (बी इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। इसका कारण यह है कि इस समय जो पानी उपलब्ध है वह, विशेष रूप से गर्मियों में, सभी की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। अतएव दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका वे, जो कि साफ पानी की सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कुछ घंटों के लिए पानी की सप्लाई सीमित/निलंबित कर दी है। कुछ बस्तियों में जिनकी स्थिति ऊर्बाई आदि अनुकूल है, पानी की सप्लाई चौबीस घंटा रहती है।

(ग) सरकार स्थानीय निकायों पर जोर डाल रही है कि वे पानी की सप्लाई ताकि सभी सरकारी बस्तियों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके।

Investment in Public Sector in Rajasthan

4822. Shri S. K. Tapuria: 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 Asoka 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. Tapuria: 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 80 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 Waghuramiah): (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-939/67].

(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

4325. 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 1965-67;

(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 1965-67 is as under:

Unregistered & Untried firms	28
Unregistered but tried firms	18
Registered firms	174

(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.

अनुवृत्ति जातिवां तथा अनुवृत्ति जातिवां
जातिवां

4326. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सविधान में दिये गये उपबन्ध के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी स्तर दस वर्षों की अवधि में अन्य जातियों के स्तर के बराबर लाना अपेक्षित था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उपबन्ध का क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु मुरू) : (क) सविधान में इस प्रकार की कोई समय सीमा विहित नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समायोपरि भत्ते में कटौती

4831. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावहू :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समायोपरि भत्ते की दरों को जिनकी दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, कम कर दिया

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये दरें उन दरों के भी कम हैं जो दूसरा वेतन आयोग बनने में पहले प्रचलित थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने अतिरिक्त समय के भत्ते के लिये किन्हीं विशेष दरों की सिफारिश नहीं की थी, बल्कि कुछ मागदर्शक सिद्धान्त बताये थे। आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 1961 में स्वीकृत की गई दरों को, बचत के साधन के रूप में, कार्यालयों तथा सम्बन्धित अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए 1 जनवरी 1966 से घटा दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अन्ध प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय : न

4832. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावहू :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) सरकार ने नीचरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश को राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय तथा रू-ऊ-ऊ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देहाती तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये कितनी तथा किस रूप में तैयारियाँ दी,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन किन शहरों तथा देहाती में यह योजना लागू की गई है भयना की जा रही है,

(ग) क्या ये योजनाय निर्धारित अवधि में पूरी हो जायेगी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री जीपति चन्द्रशंकर) : (क) अपेक्षित योजना विवरण के परिशिष्ट — 1 में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.—940/67]

(ख) भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिन शहरों और ग्रामों के लिये जल पूति योजनाएँ तकनीकी रूप से मंजूर कर दी हैं उनका नाम विवरण के परिशिष्ट—11 में दिये गये हैं जो समा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L. T.—941/67]

(ग) इन योजनाओं का पूरा करने के लिये कोई अवधि नहीं रखी गई है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Financial Assistance for Electrification in M.P.

4833. Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
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.

मद्रास में सोना पकड़ा जाना

4834. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह 1 जून, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1149 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मद्रास में सोना पकड़े जाने के मामले में न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें प्रायः कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) सबाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विभागीय न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही को सीधे ही पूरा करने के लिए पुरो कोमिशन की जाएगी।

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बिदेसी मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

4835. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 1 जून, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1147 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एक यात्री से 3.6 लाख रुपये की बिदेसी मुद्रा पकड़ी जाने के मामले की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें और कितना कमजोर करने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). बीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी पूछताछ पूरी हो गई है। बीमा शुल्क विभाग ने पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़ी गयी 3 8 लाख रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा न्याय विधाय की कार्यवाही के बाद जीटा दी है। इस रकम को धन 14-8-1967 को प्राप्त कर विभाग ने अपने कन्डे से ले लिया है। बांधकर अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) जाच-पड़ताल में कुछ समय लगने की आशा है। जाच-पड़ताल पूरी करने तथा क्वासम्प्रभ सीध कर-निर्धारण करने के लिए मंत्री उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

ग्रनोक होटल के कर्मचारियों

4836 श्री वसन्त सिंह कुमवाह
श्री निहाल सिंह
श्री हुकम बन्ध कडवाह

क्या निर्वासन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री का बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि ग्रनोक होटल के कर्मचारियों ने होटल में होने वाली अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध तथा अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिये धरना दिया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि यदि उनकी मांगों पर विचार न किया गया तो वे भूख हड़ताल कर देंगे, और

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

निर्वासन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री हुकमल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) ग्रनोक होटल के कर्मचारियों की यूनियन ने ग्रनोक होटल लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक को 1 जून,

1967 को एक आपन मेजा वा विधेय होटल के प्रबन्ध के विरुद्ध धरने की धारोप है। उन्होंने 15, 16 तथा 17 जून, 1967 को होटल के दरवाजे पर धरना भी दिया था। दरवाजे पर हुई मीटिंग में से 28 जून, 1967 को हुई एक मीटिंग में यूनियन के महासचिव (बनरस बंकेटरी) ने यदि उनकी शिकायत नहीं सुनी गयी तो भूख हड़ताल करने की धमकी दी थी।

(ग) ग्रनोक होटल लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा अध्यक्ष ने यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 13 तथा 16 जून, 1967 को दो बैठकें की थी जिसमें उन्हें इन मामलों में प्रबन्ध की स्थिति विस्तार से स्पष्ट कर दी थी। कर्मचारियों ने फिर यह कह दिया गया था कि विशेष शिकायतों को प्रत्युत्तर करे तब तक विचार किया जायगा।

Loan from U.K.

4837 Shri R. Barua
Shri D. N. Patodia
Shri Y. A. Prasad

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between India and U.K. under which U.K. would give Rs 147 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 for the amount of 7 million (£Rs 147 crores) was signed between the Government 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 Kingdom including those relating to purchase of components, raw materials

and spare 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. Kakkappa. 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, 1968 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 Raghuramaiah): (a) The discharge was into the settling pit for effluents 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 Najafgarh 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. Kakkappa: 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 Raghuramaiah): (a) Nine, including five by one employee, since 1958.

(b) Only one case, filed in 1967, is pending.

Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project

4840. Shri K. Kakkappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the details of USA 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 Deasai): (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 \$12 million due to her in 1967-68 on account of the 1958 wheat loan.

An agreement has been signed with USA for supplies of 15 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 £ 115 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. Tiwari:
Shri Vaimiki Choudhary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri Y. P. Mandal:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:
Shri Sradhakhar Sengupta:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

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

1202(A1)LS-7

(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 प्रकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सहायता

4847. श्री ना० १६० शर्मा :

श्री श्रीकार नाल बेरवा :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री बंजीसर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान में प्रकाल सहायता कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो भारत सरकार ने उस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि दी है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त राशि पूर्णतया खर्च हो चुकी है और राजस्थान सरकार ने और राशि मांगी है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार राज्य के सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में चालू किये गये प्रकाल-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 मूलतः 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 अभी हाल ही में मंजूर 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-shining 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 Tehbazari fee to the Committee.

1223 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 (Bairampur): 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.

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

ई छद्, बिहारी बा. चंय (बलर मपुर)
मेबर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह, जो मैं छद्
जायेगा धीर छप्पन 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.

जी मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : दिवस तो बतलिए।

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.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मिनी पर्स के बारे में 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 Seshyan (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 Maharashtrawadi 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 Maharashtrawadi 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 Pondichery, 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 (बस्ती) :

भादरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस होम-विभाग पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, मैं आज इस हाउस को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ मुझे भक्तसोह है कि होम मिनिस्टर यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को जाग्रत करना चाहता हूँ, तेरे खून में मगठा खून बाकी है, जो पंचमांगी उधर बैठे हुए हैं मैं उन बाम-पंथियों से पूछता हूँ. (श्ववचान)...

हैं बामपंथी, पूजता है दुर्गा,

देश में बढ़ता है कम्यूनिस्टों का गुर्गा।

एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब जरा होश में आयें, जो नक्सलवादी 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 क' देता हूँ, घबराते 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 सिध नारायण : मैं बनर्जी साहब का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर वह ठीक एकट करेगे तो उन से पांच सौगुना ठीक एकट करूंगा। भले को भला हूँ और जैसे को तैसा हूँ।

मैं इन वामपंथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बंगाल में जो नंगा नाच हो रहा है, हमारी माँ-बहनों की आबरू लूटी जा रही है—यह वामपंथियों का नमून है। कल मेरे मित्र प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री जी ने जो चिट्ठी पढ़ी वह बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है मैं हर हिन्दुस्तानी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी माँ-बहनों की आबरू लूटी जाय फिर भी इन का साथ देने को तैयार हों। कहाँ है, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, मैं उन से भी पूछना चाहता हूँ, कल उन्होंने बड़ा उपदेश दिया—दिल्ली के अन्दर सन 1948 में जो नंगा नाच हुआ, क्या उन की जुलासा जा सकता है, वे जून के छोटे बरों वीबार पर भी बाकी हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन को बड़ी लीन न्ही दी हुई है। मैंने आपको एमरजेंसी पावर दी है, उसका इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते हैं। मैं इन लोगों से सहमत हूँ कि उसे वापस ले लेना चाहिये क्योंकि जब आप उस उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते तो उसके रखने से क्या फायदा है। इसी बड़ी सलवार आपके पास है, फिर भी उस का इस्तेमाल न करें, हमारी माँ-बहनों की इज्जत लूटी जाय, मक्कमचाकी में गरीब बीरतों के सिर काट भिरे गये हैं, उन के हाथ-पैर बाँध कर उन को जूटा जा रहा

है, फिर भी आप चुप बैठे हुए हैं। जब नक्सलवादी के बारे में जो बयान अफसरों में छपा है वह उस का नमूना है।

आज 71 मेम्बरों ने हस्तक्षेप कर के जो चिट्ठी दी है मेज प्रमुख के लिये—होय. हाय हिन्दुस्तान के सपूतो जीयो, मानसिंह के भीलादों की कमी अभी भी इस देश में नहीं है। मुझे माफ करेंगे श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी मैं इतिहास का विचारों हूँ मैं इतिहास में से कोट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी लीनियेन्स, हमारी नान-शायलेंस का इस तरह से फायदा उठाना चाहते हो। नेहरूजीम में साल बहादुर शास्त्री ने अम्बुल्ला को छोड़ा था और वही अम्बुल्ला महाशय ने पाकिस्तान से रात में प० नेहरू को टेलीफोन किया और दूसरे दिन सबेरे प० नेहरू की मृत्यु हो गई, न मालूम उन से क्या कहा? वे कितने देश-विदेशों में गये और कितना प्रोपेगण्डा उन्होंने इस देश के खिलाफ किया, इस देश के साथ कितना बड़ा विश्वासघात उन्होंने किया। मैं बरखी गुलाम मोहम्मद की तारीफ़ किने बिना नहीं रह सकता उन्होंने कल भी कहा है कि उस को मत छोड़ो। रकी अहमद रिजवी ने कहा उन को मर्द किया था, उस के बाद जब उन को छोड़ा गया तब भी उन की आत्मा की बड़ा कष्ट पहुँचा था। व्यवधान..... भाई बनर्जी तुम्हारी डायरी हथ जागते हैं और हमारी डायरी तुम जानते हो, उत्तर प्रदेश से तुम भी आते हो और उत्तर प्रदेश से हम भी आते हैं, न तु कह मेरी और न मैं कहूँ तेरी।

अजाल महोदय, घर का नैबिवा लंका डायरे, यह मत कहनाइये। साहू जीन को मैं भी जानता हूँ, किस को नहीं जानता हूँ—जुने से भत पूछिये, डेढ़ लाख में तीन लाख की रसीद बिंकी है, अपने कसबी पर हाथ रख कर बीनो। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी का

इस्तेमाल करो—यह किसान या जमींदार का सवाल नहीं है—हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के खतरे का विगुन बजने वाला है इस लिये गवर्नमेंट सचेत रहे और अगर सचेत हों कर इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे तो आप जानो आपका काम जाने। हजार हमारी ड्यूटी क्या है? इस गवर्नमेंट को सचेत करना। द. अंग्रेजीशन से हम ज्यादा किटसाइज कर सकते हैं, गवर्नमेंट को जो पावर गेने बी है उस का सही इस्तेमाल करे।

मैं गवर्नमेंट से दरखास्त करूंगा कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के मवाल को कलेजा मजबूत कर के हन करे। 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? उस के प्रधान मंत्री कोसिगिन ने किया था, जिस समय वह लाल हादुर शास्त्री की लाश को लेकर आये थे इसी राम नीला भंडान में उन्होंने इन वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों को वह करारी चट मारी—ये लोग तो सब अंग्रेजी में बोले लेकिन वह रशियन में बोले और फिर हिन्दी भाषा में उस का अनुवाद किया गया। हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का किना सम्मान उन्होंने किया, मैं उन को बेलकम करता हूँ, आदर करता हूँ। मैं उन का आदर व सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन यह अंग्रेजों के टुकड़ों पर फलते आने वाले लोगों के लिए जोकि अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी अंग्रेजों 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 अंग्रेजीशाही को अब भी कायम राना चाहते हैं और देश की करोड़ों ताता पर स्वायंत्त अपना आधिपत्य बनाने रखना चाहते हैं उन के लिए मेरे मन में जरा भी सम्मान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं शीघ्र ज़रम किये देता हूँ। "गरीबों का मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है"। यह नारा शहीदभाइयम भगतसिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव ने लगाया था। सरदार भगतसिंह ने इसी हाउस में अंग्रेज साम्राजशाही को बम फेंक कर चुनौती दी थी। मैं बनर्जी साहब से कहूंगा कि खाली कांग्रेस वालों को गाली देने और कोसने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अगर बाल से कोई श्रीयुत सुभान चंद्र बोस सरीखा देगमत उठ खड़ा हो तो हम सब उस के पीछे चलने के वास्ते तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए अब वह बैठ जाय।

श्री शिव नारायण : कृपया दो मिनट मुझे और दिये जायें। उम्बर से करप्शन की बात कही गई है कि हम 20 वर्ष में बड़े करप्ट हुए, बड़े बदनाम हुए लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम तो फेब रैबलशन से बच गये। कौन करप्ट है आप या हम? श्री सुब्बा राव चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया जून ही बाज अडर दी सर्विस ओफ दी गवर्नमेंट, उस बड़े आवमी की इस अपोजीशन ने करप्ट किया, भिसगाइड किया... (अव्ययान) इसलिए यह करप्शन का जार्ज उन के ऊपर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से बड़ा करप्शन और सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है... (अव्ययान)

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should try to conclude. Let some other Member from the Congress Party also get a chance.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं उस तरीक़ और पिछड़े हुए तबक़े का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और हमारी यह सरकार इस देश की तमाश

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जनता की, गरीब जनता की, प्रतिनिधि सरकार है। मेरी अपनी सरकार से यह मांग है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है वहाँ वास्तव में हमें उस अनुपात में स्थान नहीं मिले हुए हैं इसलिए सर्विसेज में हमें अधिक स्थान दिये जाय। हालाँकि यह है कि जहाँ हमें 12 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन प्राप्त है वहाँ ऐक्चुअली 2 परसेंट भी फिल अप नहीं हुआ है और 1.44 ही स्थान हमें सर्विसेज में मिले हुए हैं। हमारे भाइयों की बड़ी शोचनीय 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 पिछड़ा वर्ग है वह बहुत मुसीबत में है और मैं ही भ्रमेला 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 प्रिक्टिकल रूप से और यह देखे कि बाकी इतने आदिवासी सर्विसेज में लिये जाते हैं।

मैं बीरबर ऐरिया से आता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वहाँ की सड़कों आदि का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय। बीरबर पर बसने वाले लोगों को अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करे। अपने बीरबर को हर तरह से मजबूत बनायें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी हमले का वहाँ के लोग सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सकें। बस में एक शेर सुना कर अपना भाषण खत्म करूँगा। "कुलजर्म हस्ती तै तू उभरा है मानिन्दे हुबाब इस जमाखाने में तेरा इम्तिहा है ज़िदगी।" मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूँगा कि वह देश की बागडोर को मजबूती से पकड़ कर प्रगति के पथ पर आगे मुल्क को ले 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 सुब्बाराव 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 उन्होंने उनको मिसगाइड किया

Mr. Speaker: He has only said that the 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.

"दीप जीजन के इन लोगों ने सुप्रीम 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 that 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 (Bahraich) He said 'they corrupted 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 Badrudduja (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 सिक्खजन शास्त्री (विक्रम गज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलना तो बहुत है, लेकिन समायाभाव के कारण गागर में सागर भरने का असफल प्रयत्न करना होगा।

स्वतन्त्रता का मूल्य सतत सतर्कता है और गृह मंत्रालय इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। मैंने 1948 से आज तक इस मंत्रालय के कार्यों को जानने की कोशिश की है, और मैंने देखा है कि गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े आदिमियों को खोया है। इस देश में गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से युग के महान पुरुष महारणा गांधी को खोया है। यह बात भ्रम मानी जा रही है कि गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की वजह से यह दुष्प्रभाव है। अगर हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही न होती और हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता तो हम गांधी जी की हत्या न होने देते। हम ने दूसरा महापुरुष इस मुल्क का खोया है श्रीमती एल० एन० राय, गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही से। देहरादून में जिस रोज उनकी हत्या हुई, उस रोज अगर पुलिस सतर्क होती तो ऐसा न होता। एक जर्मन आया दुष्प्रभाव और तीन रोज से नकली मेहमान बनने की कोशिश कर रहा था। उसकी जालसाजी की वजह से उनकी हत्या हुई। अगर गृह मंत्रालय का गुप्तचर विभाग सफल होता, कारगर होता, तो उनकी हत्या न होती।

श्री धनपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : माननीय श्री शास्त्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इसकी सुझाव लें कि वह महापुरुष नहीं है, महामहिम है।

श्री सिक्खजन शास्त्री : इसी तरह से अभी हाल में हमारे दिल्ली के जेल में एक ऐसा वीरस कांड हुआ जिस के कारण हमारा सिर नतमस्तक हो गया है। अगर

गुप्तचर विभाग होशियार होता तो उसे पता होना चाहिये था कि जेल में किस तरह की कार्रवाई होने वाली है। गृह मंत्रालय की इसकी खबर होनी चाहिये थी और पहले से ही कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन अगर हम बीस वर्षों के मामलों की छान बीन करें तो जो लोग ऐसी घटनाओं के शिकार हुए हैं उनके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय पहले से नहीं जान सका, पहले से पता नहीं लगा सका और पहले से बचाने की तयारी नहीं कर सका।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है मैं इस सम्मानित सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू जी अपनी मृत्यु के एक रोज पहले जब देहरादून गये थे तब श्री श्री प्रकाश जी ने उन से भेंट की थी। श्री श्री प्रकाश जी ने एक लेखमाला में एक लेख लिखा है जो कि "आज" में प्रकाशित हुआ है। उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि उस दिन नेहरू जी वृष थे। हर बार जब वह मिलते थे तब वह बोलते थे और श्री प्रकाश जी सुनते थे। उस दिन नेहरू जी मीन थे और जो कुछ बोलना था वह श्री प्रकाश जी बोलते थे। उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैंने उस दिन नेहरू जी से कहा कि मैंने अपने घर के बटवारे के समय गवर्नर होते हुए भी लाचार हो कर घूस देनी पड़ी है। आप बतलाइये, एक गवर्नर को भी घूस देनी पड़ती है तब फिर मामूली नागरिकों का क्या हाल होगा इस मुल्क में? यह भ्रष्टाचार की मिसाल है और गृह मंत्रालय की इसमें बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। जनता की सुरक्षा के लिये उनको जन सेवकों को ठीक करना चाहिये था ताकि कर्मचारियों में ईमानदारी पैदा हो जाये, उन में दखता पैदा हो, उनकी मनोवृत्ति ठीक हो। लेकिन आज तक यह दुष्प्रभाव नहीं।

हमारा देश बदला, हम स्वतन्त्र जरूर हुए, हम ने समाजवाद का नारा भी लगाया, लेकिन श्री राज्य बलाने दाखे हैं, जो राज्य बलाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं क्या वे भी समाजवादी मनोवृत्ति के बन सके? क्या उन एक भी

अफसर है जो समाजवाद को पसन्द करता हो, जो सचमुच मानता हो कि अगर इस जीवन को सुखी बनाना है तो इन्सान को बड़ा बनाना होगा, धन को नीचा करना होगा। धन इन्सान के सामने कुछ भी नहीं है क्योंकि इन्सान धन को पैदा करता है, धन इन्सान को पैदा नहीं करता है। अगर इन्सान को सुखी बनाने के लिये हम को धन का बटवारा करना हो, हम को अपने धनान्व को बढ़ा कम करना हो, तो हम को कम करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। क्या यह मनोवृत्ति आफिसर्स में पैदा हुई है? क्या हम ने इसे पैदा किया है? हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया, ऐसे अफसर हमने तैयार नहीं किये।

आज जो अन्धकार फैलता जा रहा है उसको दूर करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह अशान्ति पैदा हो रही है। उसमें नक्सलवादी भी है। लेकिन उसकी यह दवा नहीं है कि हम उनको गोली मारे, हम उन लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दें, उनको मार डालें। उसकी दवा यह है कि जिन कारणों से अशान्ति पैदा हो रही है उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। कारण है गरीबी, कारण है बेकारी, कारण है मुसामी, जिसकी तरफ माननीय डा० मोहिया ने इस सदन का ध्यान बहुत पहले दिलाया था।

हमारी योजना के बावजूब इस मुल्क में 27 करोड़ आबदी, बानी कुल आबादी का 60 सैकड़ा व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनकी रोज की आमदनी सिर्फ 3 पाना है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि वहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष आय 200 • है। साल में 360 रोज होते हैं। इस का मतलब है कि 11 घा० रोज से भी कम होती है। इस तरह से कैसे कोई इन्सान सुखी होगा? इसलिये हम कारणों को दूर करने की कोशिश सब से पहले जरूरी है। इन मौलिक प्रश्नों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

Shri Tuladhas Dasappa (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 governments. 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 are 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 यादव (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 क्षेत्र 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 मुख्तलिफ़ 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 सन्न के साथ हम को मुकाबला करना है और एक हमदर्दी का,

दूसरों के साथ सहयोग का, दूसरे के विचारों को समझ कर, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझ कर हम को इन समस्याओं का धाज मुकाबला करना है। अगर हमारे बिरोधी दल के लोग केवल धारोप या प्रत्यारोप से अपने को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहते हैं, तब बात दूसरी है, अन्यथा हमारा देश काफ़ी संकट के ज़माने से दीड़ रहा है और हम सब को बैठ कर, एक दूसरे को समझ कर उन तमाम कमजोरियों को हल करने के लिये प्रयास करना है, जिसका मुकाबला धाज हमारा राष्ट्र कर रहा है।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि धाज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी हम अपने वर्तमान 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 प्रश्नों को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, देश के अन्दर हमारी राज्य सीमाओं को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हुआ है। कभी कभी ऐसी घारणायें पैदा हुई हैं—ग्राम्य को बनाने के लिये किसी रानुलू को अपनी आत्महूति करनी पड़ेगी, महाराष्ट्र का निर्माण करने के लिये सैकड़ों लोगों को बलिदान करना पड़ेगा, पंजाब के निर्माण के लिये किसी संत फ़ाह सिंह को अपने आत्मबलिदान की धमकी देनी पड़ेगी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपना महंगाई भत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिये हड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी। सरकार कुछ नीतियों में विश्वास करती है, सरकार उन समस्याओं का हल भी ढूँढना चाहती है, लेकिन अगर जनता पर इस बात का इम्प्रेसन पड़े कि जब तक बेबा तरीके से दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा, ये समस्याएँ हल नहीं होंगी, जब तक दबाव नहीं डाला जायगा—गलत या सही, तब ही सरकार मानेगी तो यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण धारणा है। हमारे वर्तमान गृह मंत्री जिन पर धाज देश को भरोसा है, विश्वास है हमें खुशी है कि हमारे देश की राजनीतिक पाठिदा और हमारे देश की जनता उनके

कामों को देख कर उनके अन्दर यह विश्वास 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, धाज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ ऐसी विकट समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी तरफ़ 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 धोपन नहीं किया जा सकता, हिन्दी को सारे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना है। जो दूसरे राज्य हैं, जहाँ दूसरी भाषाय बोली जाती है—उच्चतम शिक्षा उनकी रिजनल भाषा के माध्यम से करनी चाहिये। हम को उन भाषाओं का भी विकास करना है। हम को अंग्रेजी भाषा को एक वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिये। इस पर सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये।

दूसरा खतरा, जिसको कि मैं देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—धाज बढ़ती हुई साम्प्रदायिक ताकत हमारे देश के सामने एक दूसरा बड़ा खतरा है जो जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर धाज राजनीति में काम कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ़ जाना चाहिये। हम को अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा करनी है, अपने देश की एकता को बनाये रखना है तो इस तरफ़ गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। सन् 1961 के बाद हम ने जो नैशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कानून दिल्ली में ब्रुलाई भी, उसके बाद भी ये साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें देश में बढ़ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय को इस तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, यह सफ़रवा एक कठिन सफ़रवा है।

[श्री .नन्दी . पादध]

दूसरी समस्याएँ जो हैं नक्सलवादी की समस्या है या माजो की समस्या है या नागाओ की समस्या है। इसके पोछे आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं, सामाजिक समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ राजनैतिक पहलू भी है। जिस आर्थिक और सामाजिक सकट को राजनीतिक रूप से कुछ शक्तिशाली इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं उनका हल भी गृह मंत्रालय को मुम्तदी के साथ निकालना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिवी पर्सों के ऊपर मेरी तो निश्चित धारणा है कि किसी भी प्रजातन्त्रवादी जनवादी सरकार के अन्दर इस प्रकार के विशेषाधिकार इस प्रकार की सुविधाएँ किसी राजा, रानी या महाराज के नाम पर देना वह प्रजातन्त्र के साथ शोभा नहीं देता। उसके लिए भी गृह मंत्रालय को मुम्तदी के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए। मैं धारणा करता हूँ कि जो सकट देश के सामने है उसके लिए इन सारी बाना को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस रोति से कदम उठावेंगे जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकरता हमारे इस देश के अन्दर मजबूत हो, देश मुद्द हो ताकि वह किसी भी बाहरी हमले का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सके और साथ ही देश के अन्दर भी जो अनेको आंतरिक समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं उनका भी एक सुगठित राष्ट्र के रूप में मुकाबला 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 forget or to do away with 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 Tarkeshwari 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 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

1209 (A)LS-8.

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 तारहेडवरी सिंह: (बाढ़)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री सी० सी० देसाई की जो स्पीच हुई उसे सुन कर मुझे उनके बारे में एक और याद आ गया जो कि इस तरह है :

"माना कि बातें हैं उनकी झूठी

कुछ प्रजब लुप्त हैं उनके रुक रुक के कसम खाने में।"

मैं प्रिबी प्लेज के बारे में अभी कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती थी क्योंकि यह मामला अभी सरकार के जेरागर है और सरकार उम पर सोच विचार कर रही है। अभी इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। पर मैं सिर्फ इतना 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 सार्वभौम देश है। सार्वभौमिक सत्ता भारत की है। इस सार्वभौमिक सत्ता का खंडन किसी बात का किसी तरह से नहीं हो सकता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह माननीय सदस्य जिस तरह की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्धतियों की बात करते हैं? सी० सी० देसाई साहब बहुत दिनों तक सरकारी अधिकारी रहे हैं सरकारी अफसर रहे हैं और अब जाकर वह इस जगत में आ गये हैं। कई लोगों को तीनों लोक यही नसीब हो जाते हैं। अब इस जगत में आकर भी अभी तक वह उसी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। वह क्या कारण बतलावेंगे? उनकी तो पूछ कर काम करने की पुरानी आदत पड़ी हुई है। सरकारी दफ्तर में रह कर ही वह सरकार को आज तक गलत राय ही देते आये। पहले उनकी राय की सरकार जायद ज्यादा का

करती थी लेकिन अब सम्भल गई है। हमारे श्री चम्हाण साहब को इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंचडे में नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला नहीं है। यह भारत का अपना मामला और जो भी यहां फैसला होगा उसे भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता करेगी।

अब मैं कुछ बातें गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ। अखबारों में खास करके और 21 जून का जो अखबार है उस में एक खबर छपी है चाइनीज एम्बेसी के जो तीसरे सेक्रेटरी हैं उन के बारे में। सरकार की तरफ से कोई वक्तव्य इस बारे में नहीं निकला। मैं नहीं जानती कि इस में क्या तक सचबाई है पर मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगी क्योंकि यह बातें बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं और वह उनका जवाब दें। मैं इस बात को कहने की आज इमलिए जरूरत समझती हूँ कि यहां नैपट कम्युनिस्ट्स के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन्होंने बहुत जोरशोर से इस बात को कहा है कि नक्सलवादी में जो कुछ हो रहा है या 24 परगने में जो कुछ हुआ या हो रहा है उस का चीन में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर यह सच नहीं होता तो फिर यह सब क्या होता? यह नक्सलवादी में भी क्या हो रहा है? आज 20 साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गये। क्या जो अधिकार गरीब लोगों में हैं उसे क्या हम उन्हें नहीं दे सकते थे। लेकिन हम ने पुराना फायदा भी रक्खा और आगे के लिए भी हम फायदा देखते हैं तो वह तो नहीं हो सकता। इस खबर के मुताबिक मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जो चाइनीज एम्बेसी के तीसरे सचिव हैं जिन को अग्रेजी में थर्ड सचिव कहते हैं वह कमलके में 20 से 25 मई तक थे? अगर वह थे तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो कामगन्गी नेता हैं उन में से किन से उन की मुलाकात हुई और क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है कि उन में क्या-क्या बात थी हुई?

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ वह यह, श्रीर मैं चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस का उत्तर दें कि क्या यह सही है कि चादनीज एंटीसी केबिनेटरे सचिव बोर्बोम परगना जो कि पश्चिमी गाल का एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है और जहाँ कुछ गड़बड़ हो रही है गये थे उसी वक्त ? अखबार में जो खबर छपी है उस के मुताबिक वह बहा गये थे और लोक सभा के एक वामपंथी पार्टी के सदस्य— मैं नहीं जानती कि वह कौन से सदस्य है पर लिखा है कि वामपंथी पार्टी के लोक सभा के सदस्य—के साथ चादनीज सचिव बहा गये थे। आज के अखबार में भी यह छपा है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई लोपलेटस या किताबें बना बाटी थी ?

चौथी बात यह मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वहाँ किसी मास्युतिक ग्राम का आयोजन हुआ था और वहाँ कोई ड्रामा हुआ था जिस के लेखक उत्पल दत्त है जिस का विषय था “ग्रज्य विपिननाम” और उस ड्रामे में कलकत्ते में वह भी निमन्त्रित थे ? जब वह वहाँ पर गये तो उन्होंने माधो ल्मे तुग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये और माध साध जो बंस्ट बगाल की सरकार है उस के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ भी नारे लगाये ? यह सही बात है या नहीं ?

मे यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि मैं बिलिखन अस्पताल गई थी जहाँ जिन चादनीज को चोट लगी थी वे भरती थे। उन्होंने बाहर माधो ल्मे तुग को तस्बीर लगा रक्खी थी और वहाँ 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 गृह मंत्री महोदय की छड़-छाया के नीचे दिल्ली गहर में और सरकारी अस्पताल में इस तरह की बातें हुई तो वह कैसे अपनी

ग्राबे बन्द किये हुए रहे ? डाक्टरों ने मुझ से कहा कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सके क्यों चीनी लोग उन को गालियाँ देने लगे। अखिर हम कैसे यह चीजे बर्दास्त 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 गहर में यह वाक्या होता है यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही इत्तजा करती हूँ कि वह इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

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. Dhullon]

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 Tarkeshwari 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 Tarkeshwari 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 Tarkeshwari 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 lap 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 अब्दुल सली बर (गुडगाव) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, चन्हाण साहब के इनचार्ज होते हुए भी, जिन पर मुझे क्रोध है, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की विमर्श को अपनी सपोर्ट नहीं दे सकता हूँ, जिस की मातायकी, बल्लरी और बदनीयती से देश के सब से बड़े नेता, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को बड़ा भारी धक्का लगा। अगर इस मिनिस्ट्री ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को चाटना की कोशिश और थिफ्टरी स्टेवेली के बारे में बसावा होता, तो वह कभी यह न कहते

कि मैं ने अपने जर्नलों को यह हुक्म दे दिया है कि चीनी क्रोडों को मार कर सब मुल्क से बाहर धकेल दिया जाये। अगर काश्मीर में बाधिल होने वाले इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स, कुलपैठियों, वर इस मिनिस्ट्री की पूरी निगाह होती, तो श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को साक्षात् जा कर अपनी जाने-अनजाने देवी पढ़ती। अगर इस महकमे ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के उस तारीखी खत को मुल्क के सामने लाया होता, जो उन्होंने 9 जुलाई, 1965 को श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और राष्ट्रपति को लिखा था और जो देश-प्रेम से दूबा हुआ था, जो शायद मेरे भाई, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, को उस अजीब मोहबे-बतन, शेख अब्दुल्ला, के बारे में उतनी चिन्ता न होती, जितना उन्होंने कल जाहिर की।

जहाँ तक शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला का ताल्लुक है, अगर पिछले चौदह पंद्रह बरसों में हमारी सरकार की यह हिम्मत न हुई कि उन को ट्रेटर साबित कर सके, तो कम से कम अब उस को चाहिए कि वह उन पर मुकदमा चलाए और अदालत से फ़नवा से कर उन को फासी पर लटका दे हमें—उन पर कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। शेख अब्दुल्ला आज़ाद काश्मीर के जन्म-दाता हैं। (Interruptions) पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जो "आज़ाद काश्मीर" है, वह शेख अब्दुल्ला या हम ने नहीं दिया बल्कि वह उस हुकूमत की बुजदिली, निकम्मेपन और नामर्दानगी से हमारे हाथ से चला गया। (Interruptions) जब पाकिस्तानियों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया, तो राजा कर्णसिंह, जो आज इस हुकूमत में बैठे हैं, और उन के पिता, जो उस वक़्त काश्मीर में राज करते थे, कुछ नहीं कर पाए, पाकिस्तानियों को नहीं रोक सके। उस वक़्त शेख अब्दुल्ला और उन के साथियों ने ही काश्मीर बीबी को बसावा, जिस की शिकायत की इतनी क्रिक की प्रकाश और शास्त्री और दूसरे लोगों को हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन्साफ़ का तकावा है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री शेख अब्दुल्ला के उस

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

बात को साया करे, ताकि हमारे जनसंघ के उन भाइयों को भासलियत मालूम हो, जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू को सच्चे दिल से प्रेम करते हैं अगर जो अपनी शलतफहमी में शेष अब्दुल्ला के दुश्मन हो गए हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री शेष अब्दुल्ला पर मुकदमा चलाए और यह मांगित करे कि वह मुजरिम है।

अगर काऊन्सिलर को रोकने के नाम पर सेकड़ों मुसलमान कत्ल हुए, तो मुझे कोई रजिष नहीं है, क्योंकि वे शलत-फहमी में कत्ल हुए। हकीकत तो यह है कि मुसलमान तो यह चाहते थे कि काऊन्सिलर पर बैन लगा दिया जाय, लेकिन यह महकमा अपने निकम्मेपन की वजह से उस पर बैन लगाने के बारे में फैसला नहीं कर पाया। इस मिनिस्ट्री ने सैकुलरिज्म की मिट्टी पलीद की, जब उस ने काऊन्सिलर को बन्द करने के इकानोमिक एसपेक्ट्स पर गौर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई। उस ने इस कमेटी में जगद्गुरु शकगचार्य और गुरु गोलवलकर को रखा, कई अफसरों को रखा, लेकिन उन्होंने किसी मुसलमान को उम में नहीं रखा, हालांकि मुसलमानों को मजहबन जीबह-गाधों का हक हासिल है और वे बालन्टेरिली उस हक को छोड़ना चाहते हैं। क्या यह मिनिस्ट्री इस कमेटी में श्री बदरुजा या किसी और मुसलमान को शामिल नहीं कर सकती थी? क्या यह सैकुलर स्टेट है?

मैं मानता हूँ कि जो घुसपैठिये आए, उन के साथ जो मुलूक किया गया, वह कम था, लेकिन उस के पदों में उस इलाके में बसे हुए हजारों मुसलमानों को यहाँ से भार कर भगाया गया और पाकिस्तान को भेज दिया गया। क्या ये सैकुलर स्टेट के कारनामे हैं? आसाम से मुसलमानों को इस बिना पर भार भार कर निकाला जाए कि वे पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, क्या यह ही सैकुलरिज्म है?

कुछ दिन पहले डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने श्री इसहाक साम्मली के जवाब में बड़े जोर से कहा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसा कोई सीक्रेट सर्कुलर नहीं निकाला गया है कि मुसलमानों को किसी पोस्ट में न लिया जाये। अगर आप टेलीफोन की डायरेक्टरी को देखें, तो आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि सिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं, बल्कि सिख, हरिजन और ईसाई वगैरह जितनी भी माइनारिटीज हैं, अफसरों में उनकी तादाद उन की आबादी के हिसाब से दसवा हिस्सा भी नहीं है।

हालांकि हिन्दी नॅशनल लॅम्बेज है और उस की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है, लेकिन नौ स्टेट्स में उस का एक भी डेली पेपर नहीं निकलता है। इस के मुकाबले में जिस उर्दू के साथ यह हुकूमत पिछले बीस साल से सौतेली मा का मुलूक कर रही है, उस के पेपर मद्रास और मैसूर में भी निचलते हैं, इन नौ स्टेट्स में से तीन स्टेट्स के अलावा उम के पेपर सब स्टेट्स में निचलते हैं। आज हिन्दी के बारे में सिर्फ जुवान से बात की जाती है, लेकिन हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में अन्धे हो कर साउथ को अपने से जुदा करना अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है। (Interruptions)

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने मुल्क की बाकी तमाम स्टेट्स के हिस्से बखरे किये, लेकिन इस ने यू० पी० के हाथ में खेल कर उस की री-आगनाइजेशन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यू० पी० एक बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। बजाये इस के कि दूसरी स्टेट्स को दोनों की शकल में उस के बराबर बनाया जाता, उस की सियादत (सीडरशिप) को बनाए रखने के लिए बाकी स्टेट्स के टुकड़े टुकड़े किये गए।

आज नक्सलवादी का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता

हूँ कि देश में सैकड़ों और नक्सलबाजियाँ बनेंगी। अगर फूड का मुनासिब इन्तजाम नहीं किया जायेगा, तो हमको कई जगह नक्सलबाजी जैसे हालात का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर फूड मिनिस्ट्री और फूड कारपोरेशन के अफसरान यह इन्तजाम न करे, तो उनको कैद से डाल दिया जाये। अगर बंगाल में खाने के लिए पूरा अनाज नहीं गया, तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत इन हालात को सम्भाल नहीं सकती है। मुल्क में इस वक्त बिल्कुल अफरा-तफरी है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा माननीय सदस्य हरियाणा से अनाज लाने की इजाजत दिन-रात दे।

श्री अश्वकुल गनो बार : हरियाणा एक डेफिसिट स्टेट है। हालांकि सब डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन हरियाणा को नहीं दिया गया। वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि चूकि फिनाय कमीशन ने इस की सिफारिश नहीं की, इसलिए उसको पैसा नहीं दिया गया। मैं भ्रम करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, उस वक्त हरियाणा पैदा ही नहीं हुआ था। जब बच्चा पैदा ही नहीं हुआ, जब श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा पैदा ही नहीं हुई, तो उनको कैसे कोई डिपुटी मिनिस्टर बना दे ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : बच्चा पैदा हो या न हो, लेकिन गेहूँ पैदा हुआ है।

श्री अश्वकुल गनो बार : मैं आपके जरिये अपने प्यारे भाई, चन्हाण साहब, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस देश को सात बोज में नहीं बांट सकते, तो कम से कम वह चुबान के इलाकाई और जो दूसरे तास्तुब पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन को रोकने की कोशिश करें। वह मुसलमान के दिल को जीतने की कोशिश करें। वह हाथ जोड़ता है कि मैं खुश हूँ, लेकिन उस को खार कहा जाता

है। मुझे एक बात बताई जाये कि अब तक सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर जितने बदारी के केसिज चले हैं, उनमें से कितने मुसलमान थे और कितने गैर-मुस्लिम थे अगर हम पर गौर करेंगे यह लोग जो हिन्दी और हिन्दू के प्रेम में अन्धे हो रहे हैं तो उन को मुसलमान की बफादारी की शिकायत करने की कोई गुंजाइश न होगी।

[श्री मेदाल्फली डार (कोरुगुर) -

देखी मेमबर صاحب - चोहान صاحب के अजाज होने होने भी - जन ५ मेमबर मस्त्री में हम मस्त्री की मेमबर को लेली सुवर्त नभन दे सकता हों - جس کی نالائقی - فلعی اور بدنیتی سے دیہ کے سب ہے بڑے نہتا - پلندت جواہر لال نہرو - کر بڑا بہاری دھکا لگا - اگر اس ماسٹری نے پلندت جواہر لال نہرو کو چالدا کی فورس اور ماسٹری ماسٹری کے بارے میں بتایا ہوتا - تو وہ کبھی یہ نہ کہتے کہ میں نے اپنے جرنیلوں کو یہ حکم دے دیا ہے کہ چھلی فوجوں کو مار کر اس ملک سے باہر دھکیل دیا جائے - اگر کشمیر میں داخل ہونے والے انٹرنیشنل ٹرسٹیوں پر اس ماسٹری کی پوری نکاح ہوتی - تو شری لال بہادر شاستری کو ناشتہ میں جا کر لےلی جانے بڑے نہ دی پڑتی - اگر اس مصکمے نے شیعہ مہدائت کے اس تاریخی خط کو ملک کے سامنے لیا ہوتا - جو انہوں نے 9 جولائی 1910 کو شری لال بہادر

[شری عبدالغنی تار]

شاستری اور راجپریتی کو لکھا تھا اور جو دیسی پریم میں توہین ہوا تھا - تو شاید سمرے بھائی - شری پرکاش ویر شاستری کو اس عظیم مصعب وطن - شہید عبداللہ - کے بارے میں اتنی چلتا نہ ہوتی - جتنی انہوں نے کل شاعر کی ہے -

جہاں تک شہید عبداللہ کا تعلق ہے - اگر پچھلے چودہ پندرہ برسوں میں ہماری سرکار کی یہ ہمت نہ ہوئی کہ ان کو تریبہ ثابت کر سکے تو کم سے کم اس کو چاہئے کہ وہ ان پر مقدمہ چلائے اور عدالت سے نفع لے کر ان کو پھانسی پر لٹکا دیتے - ہمیں اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوا - شہید عبداللہ آزاد کشمیر کے جنم داتا ہیں - (Interruptions) پاکستان کے قبضے میں جو د آزاد کشمیر ہے - وہ شہید عبداللہ یا ہم نے نہیں دیا - بلکہ وہ اس حکومت کی بزدلی - نکتہوں اور نامزدیوں سے ہمارے ہاتھ سے چلا گیا - (Interruptions) جب پاکستانیوں نے کشمیر پر حملہ کیا - تو راجہ کرن سنگھ - جو آج اس حکومت میں بیٹھے ہیں - اور ان کے پتا - جو اس وقت کشمیر میں رہ رہ کر رہے - کچھ نہیں کر پائے - پاکستانیوں کو نہیں روک سکے - اس وقت شہید عبداللہ اور ان کے - انہیں نے ہی کشمیر واپسی کو بچایا - جس کی حفاظت کی اتنی قہ شری پرکاش

ویر شاستری اور کئی دوسرے لوگوں کو ہو رہی ہے - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ انصاف کا تقاضا ہے کہ ہم شاستری شہید عبداللہ کے اس خط کو شائع کرے - تاکہ ہمارے جن سنگھ کے ان بھائیوں کو اصلیت معلوم ہو - جو ہندو اور ہندو کو سچے دل سے پریم کرتے ہیں اور جو اپنی غلط فہمی میں شہید عبداللہ کے دشمن رہ گئے ہیں - ہم شاستری شہید عبداللہ پر مقدمہ چلائے اور یہ ثابت کرے کہ وہ مجرم ہیں -

اگر کاؤ - لائر کو روکنے کے نام پر سہلکاروں مسلمان قتل ہوئے - تو مجھے کوئی رنجش نہیں ہے - کیونکہ وہ غلط فہمی میں قتل ہوئے - حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ مسلمان تو یہ چاہتے تھے کہ کاؤ - لائر پر بین لگا دیا جائے - لیکن یہ مصحکہ اپنے نکتہوں کی وجہ سے اس پر بین لگانے کے بارے میں فیصلہ نہیں کر پایا - اس شاستری نے سیکولرزم کی معنی فہم کی - جب اس نے کاؤ - لائر کو بلند کرنے کے انکمیک ایسوسی ایشن پر غور کرنے کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنائی - اس نے اس کمیٹی میں جگت گورو سنگھ آچاریہ اور گورو گولندر کو رکھا - کئی برسوں کو رکھا - لیکن اس نے کسی مسئلہ کو اس میں نہیں رکھا حالانکہ مسلمانوں کو مذہباً

ذہن کو کا حق حاصل ہے اور وہ واللتھریلی
اس حق کو چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں
کہا یہ مسٹری اس کہنگی میں
شری پندر الکا جلاب محمد اسماعیل
یا کسی اور مسلمان کو شامل نہیں
کر سکتی تھی - کہا یہ ہی سیکولر
ستھت ہے -

میں مانتا ہوں کہ جو کہہ رہے تھے
آئیے - انکے ساتھ جو سلوک کیا گیا -
وہ کم تھا - لیکن اسکے پردے میں
اس علاقے میں بسے ہوئے ہزاروں
مسلمانوں کو وہاں سے مار کر ہٹایا
گیا اور پاکستان کو بھیج دیا گیا -
کہا یہ سیکولر ستھت کے کارنامے ہیں -
آسام سے مسلمانوں کو اس ہڈ پر مار
مار کر نکالا جائے کہ وہ پاکستان سے
آئے ہیں - کہا یہ سیکولرزم ہے -

کچھ دن پہلے دہلی پرائم مسٹری
صاحب نے شری اسحاق ساسعلی
کے جواب میں بڑے زور سے کہا کہ
گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے ایسا کوئی
سیکریٹ سولر نہیں نکالا گیا ہے کہ
مسلمانوں کو کسی پوسٹس میں ذہ
لیا جائے - اگر آپ تھلہوں کی فائرنگ کری
کو دیکھیں - تو آپ کو معلوم ہو
جائے گا کہ عرف مسلمان ہی نہیں -
بلکہ سکھ ، ہندو اور عیسائی وغیرہ
جعلی بھی مٹا دیئے گئے ہیں - انصروں
میں ان کی تعداد ان کی آبادی کے

حساب سے دسواں حصہ ہی نہیں

حالانکہ ہندی لٹھل لٹھل کی جاتی
اور اس کی بہت چرچا کی جاتی
ہے - لیکن سٹیس میں اس کا ایک
بہی تھلی پھر نہیں نکلتا ہے -
اس کے مقابلے میں جس اردو کے
ساتھ یہ حکومت پچھلے بیس سال
سوںہلی ماں کا سلوک کو رہی
ہے - اسکے پھر مدراروہی ہر
بھی نکلتے ہیں - ان تو سٹیس میں
ہے تھن سٹیس کے علاقہ اسکے پھر
سب سٹیس سے نکلتے ہیں - لیج
ہندی کے بارے میں صرف زبان سے
ہاتھ کی جاتی ہیں - لیکن ہندی
اور ہندی کے پریم میں اندھ ہوکر
ساؤتھ کو آپ سے جدا کرنا عقلندی
کی بات نہیں ہے - (Interruption)

اس مسٹری نے ملک کی ہاتی
تمام سٹیس کے حصے بھرے گئے -
لیکن اس نے یہ - ہی کے ہاتھ میں
کھل کر اسکی دی آرڈر تھن کی
طرف کوئی دھیان نہیں دیا - یہ - ہی
ایک بہت بڑی ستھت ہے - بھائی
اس کے کہ دوسری سٹیس کو زونوں
کی شکل میں اس کے برابر ہٹایا
جانا - اس کی سٹیس (لٹھل) کی
کو ہٹائے رکھنے کے لئے ہالی سٹیس
کے کچھ کچھ گئے گئے -

[شری عبدالغلی قار]

آج نکسلازی کا بہت ذکر کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن میں چھتاؤنی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیہی میں سہلکڑوں اور نکسلازیوں بلوگی۔ اگر،

ملائم انتظام نہیں کیا جائیگا تو ہم کو کئی جگہ نکسلازی جیسے حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑیگا۔ اگر فوجی دستوں اور فوجی کارپوریشن کے افسران یہ انتظام نہ کریں۔ تو ان کو قید میں ڈال دیا جائے۔ اگر بلکال میں کھانے کے لئے پورا اناج نہیں لیا تو دنیا کی کوئی طاقت ان حالات کو سنبھال نہیں سکتی ہے۔ ملک میں اس وقت بالکل افوا تفریق ہے۔

شریمنی تارکیشوری سنگھ : ماننیج سدرپ ہرییاگنا نے سناج نانی کی سناجنا دینا دے۔

شری عبدالغلی قار : ہریانہ ایک ڈیپریسٹ سٹوٹ ہے۔ حالانکہ سب ڈیپریسٹ سٹوٹس کو پیسہ دیا گیا لیکن ہریانہ کو نہیں دیا گیا۔ وہ ملادی کہتے ہیں کہ چونکہ فلاحی کمیشن نے اس کی سفارش نہیں کی۔ اس لئے اس کو پیسہ نہیں دیا گیا۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب کمیشن نے پورٹ دی اس وقت ہریانہ پھدا ہی نہیں ہوا تھا۔ جب بچہ پھدا ہی نہیں ہوا۔ جب

شریمنی تارکیشوری سنگھ پھدا ہی نہیں ہوئیں۔ تو ان کو کھسے کوئی چھتی ملے گا پھدا ہے۔

شریمنی تارکیشوری سنگھ : بچہ پھدا ہو یا نہ ہو، لیکن گھر تو پھدا ہوا ہے۔

شری عبدالغلی قار : میں آپ کے خیریتہ آپ پھارے پھائی۔ چوہا صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس دیہی کو سات روزوں میں نہیں پاتے سکتے۔ تو کم سے کم وہ زبان کے علاقائی اور جو دوسرے تعصب پھدا ہو رہے ہوں۔ ان کو روک لے کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ مسلمان کے دل کو جیتنے کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ ہڑتہ چورتا ہے کہ میں تمہارا ہوں۔ لیکن اس کو غدار کہا جاتا ہے۔ مجھے ایک بات بتائی جائے اب تک جیتنے سرکاری ملازموں پر غداروں کے کھسے چلے ہوں۔ ان میں سے کئی مسلمان ہوں اور کئی غیر مسلم تھے اگر اس پر غور کریں گے، لوگ جو ہندی اور ہندو کے پریم میں اٹھ رہے ہیں تو ان کو مسلمان کی وفاداری کی شکایت کرنے کوئی گنجائش نہ ہے کی

को बहुत हिंस्रकाम नाच रहे जबकि देने के लिए मौका दीजिए। हम बड़ी देर से कह रहे हैं कि हमें मौका दीजिए, लेकिन आप हम मौका 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 Consti-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

ution are taken together—(Interruption)—what I am saying will make them a little more sober—then, prohibition 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 (UP), 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 सजी कृष्ण जी (सदर नया नागर हवेली) उपाध्यक्ष महादय में गृह मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। दादरा नागर हवेली का सम्बन्ध गृह मंत्रालय से है। वहाँ पर 90 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आदिवासियों की है तथा शेष 10 प्रतिशत से अन्य लोग हैं। अभी कल मेरे एक गोरा के भाई ने कहा कि वहाँ पर 72 गाँव हैं जिनमें से 40 गाँव ऐसे हैं जो भराठी भाषा का समझने वाले हैं और 32 गाँव ऐसे हैं जो गुजराती को समझने वाले हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात मूलतः है। वहाँ पर दो तीन प्रकार की भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं—जैसे धाडी, बारली कुनबी, जो भराठी या गुजराती से भिन्न है—ये भाषाएँ न भराठी हैं और न गुजराती हैं।

मैं अपने गृह मंत्रालय से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अभी तक विकास का कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ जो प्राइमरी स्कूल खुले हैं, उनमें जाने वाले आदिवासी बच्चे के शरीर पर वस्त्र तक नहीं हैं, उन के कपड़े फटे हुए होते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चे के लिए सरकार की ओर से कुछ प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर तीन वर्ष हुए लैंड रिकॉम कमीशन गया था, वहाँ पर कोई लैंड-रेवेन्यू-ला लागू नहीं है, जिसके लिये हमारे लोग ने अपील की लिखा था, परन्तु अभी तक वहाँ पर लैंड-रेवेन्यू-ला लागू नहीं हुआ है। इस से आदिवासियों को बहुत मुश्किल होती है उन बेचारों को अपनी पैदावार का भाग जमी-

दारो को देना पड़ता है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि लैंड-रेवेन्यू-ला फौरन लागू करना चाहिये।

पिछले दो वर्षों से उस क्षेत्र में बहुत बारिश हुई, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं हुई है, धनाज की परिस्थिति बहुत खराब है। पिछले वर्ष आपने वहाँ के लोगों के लिये भाला दिया था, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस वर्ष भी उन का शीघ्र से शीघ्र भाला दिया जाये।

वहाँ पर रास्ते और सबको की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, जिससे वहाँ का विकास नहीं हो पाता है। मैं बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर रास्ते बनाये जायें, लेकिन अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ का विकास करने के लिये शीघ्र से शीघ्र रास्ते बनाये जायें।

चार वर्ष हुए हम ने वहाँ पर दो पुल बनाने की मांग की थी, लेकिन अभी तक हमारी मांग का कुछ भी परिणाम नहीं निकला है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन पुलों के बनाने का शीघ्र प्रयत्न किया जायें।

हमारे यहाँ इण्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट बनी है लेकिन कच्चा भाल नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र को कच्चे भाल का कोटा मिलना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस भाग का समापन करता हूँ।

श्री एस०एन० जोशी (पुना) उपाध्यक्ष महादय में गृह मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं और हमारे मित्र भण्डारे साहब ने अभी उस का बिक्री भी किया। मैं जब देखता हूँ—जब से भारत सब राज्य बना है उस का जो केन्द्रीय मंत्री

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

मडल है इस में अगर कोई महत्वपूर्ण मह-
कमा है, मंत्रालय है तो वह गृह मंत्रालय है ।
जितना यह मंत्रालय महत्वपूर्ण है उतना ही
यह बिकट जिम्मेदारियों का महकमा है ।
क्योंकि पूरे देश में जो कुछ होता है उसकी
अगर कानूनी नहीं, तो नैतिक दृष्टि से जिम्मे-
दारी गृह मंत्रालय पर रहेगी । मैं इसके सम्बन्ध
में कुछ सुझाव गृह मंत्री को देने के लिये खड़ा
हुआ हूँ ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हमारे
लोगों की, चाहे वे उस तरफ के हो या इस
तरफ के हो इखलाकी गिरावट हो रही है,
उन का नैतिक अधीनता हो रहा है, इस
से देश में बहुत गन्दगी फैल रही है । इस को
अगर साफ करना है तो कहा से प्रारम्भ होना
चाहिये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय का
यह काम है । हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री ने एक
सदाचार समिति का निर्माण किया था ।
लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा
कि अगर हम को इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना
है तो इन का प्रारम्भ तो उपर से होना
चाहिये और जा भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी कानून
है वे कानून यदि बमजोर पड़ने जाते हैं—
चहवाण साइब से यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ—
भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जो कानून है वे अगर
कमजोर पड़न जान हैं, उन में अगर खामिया
है, तो गृह मंत्री जी को चाहिये कि उन में
संशोधन लावे । आज भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ
जो कानून हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं, जैसे कि 1947
का कानून है उस में काफी खामिया है, गृह
मंत्री जी खुद इस बात को जानते हैं । अगर
आप इस में संशोधन नहीं लायेंगे तो यह काम
होने वाला नहीं है । इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी
से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जल्द से जल्द वह कोई
ऐसा कानून लावे कि जिसके जरिये हम
भ्रष्टाचार को रोक सकें ।

क बात मैं यह सुनता हूँ—जी प्रिन्सी
पसैंज के बारे में हो रही है—कि हमारे उन

के साथ एग्जीमेन्ट्स हैं । मैं मानता हूँ कि एग्जी-
मेन्ट्स होंगे, लेकिन जब हम नई दुनिया
बनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या पुराने एग्जीमेन्ट्स
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
खुद-खुद भागे आ कर यह कहना चाहिये
कि अब जो नई दुनिया बनाई जा रही है उस
में आप जो सुझाव देगे हम उस को कुबल
करेंगे ।

एक बात मैं और ब्राखिर में निवेदन
करूँगा और वह है चौथे दर्जे के लोगों के
सम्बन्ध में । इनके मंत्रालय में एक नियम
ऐसा कि 25 साल के पहले कोई भी आदमी
आ सकता है । चौथे दर्जे का पिएन बन कर आ
सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह बाद में आता है
और उस की 24 साल की उम्र हो । और वह
ए० एम० एल० सी० पाम कर लेता है तो उसे
कह दिया जाता है कि अब तो तुम्हें क्लर्क
नहीं बनायेंगे । तुम्हें तो यह ए० एल०
सी० का इम्तिहान 21 साल की उम्र के
पहले पास करना चाहिए था । ऐसा एक
बेम मैं आप को बताता हूँ जहाँ उस को यह
नौकरी मिली लेकिन उस के बाद उस को इस
बिना पर निवाल दिया गया । इसलिए मैं
चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय अपने इस नियम में
सुधार करे । क्योंकि गरीब आदमी जोकि
चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं वह भी ब्राखिर
अपना कुछ आर्थिक विकास चाहते हैं,
उन्नति के अवसर चाहते हैं । इसलिए इस
दकियानूसी कानून को गृह मंत्रालय को हटा
देना चाहिए ताकि जो छठे फॉर्म क्लास के
कर्मचारी हैं वह भी आगे बढ़ सकें और कुछ
आर्थिक उन्नति कर सकें । उन्हें भी उन्नति
करने का अवसर व सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए
यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है ।

जी महन्स विविजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप ने कहा है

में तीन मिनट के अन्दर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करने की चेष्टा कबगा। मैं समझना मुझे अधिक समय लेने के लिए किसी अन्य पार्टी में सम्मिलित होना पड़ेगा।

मैंने यहाँ नक्सलवादी की काफी चर्चा सुनी। नक्सलवादी के बारे में चर्चा करने हुए कामरेड डागे ने एक युक्ति दी कि वहाँ भूखमरी की समस्या विषम होने के कारण वहाँ पर बगावत हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बगावत त्रिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर ज़िले में क्यों नहीं हुई? वहाँ पर पर भी तो भूख की समस्या थी। वहाँ पर भी तो लोग खाने की कमी से तड़प रहे हैं। वहाँ पर हालत यह है कि जब तक वहाँ के लोग क़ीस नहीं पहन लेते तब तक इमाई पादरियो द्वारा उनको भोजन नहीं दिया जाता है। लोगों की भूख और बेकारी का नाजायज़ फायदा उठा कर के उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उस का किसी ने ज़िक्र नहीं किया। Change of religion is change of nationality अर्थात् धर्मान्तरण से राष्ट्रान्तरण होता है। इस देश में जिन नरों के पे हिन्दुओं का धर्मान्तरण हो रहा है उस में लगना है कि कालास्तर में बहुमध्यक सम्प्रदाय वाले धल्पसक्यक हो जायेंगे। इस अवसर पर मैं अपनी सरकार को नावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय रहते सक्रिय पग उठाये। गृह मंत्री जो आप दब रहे हैं कि यह नागा-लैंड और मीज़ो की समस्या किम तरह से हमारे सामने ममाधान के लिए मुह बाये खड़ी हैं? उन के लिए यहाँ पर किनने ज़ोरो से धर्मान्तरण हो रहे हैं। उस के लिए मिस्टर स्काट को बुला कर आप समझौता करना चाहते हैं। आप ऐसा करके पादरियो को अपनी आपत्तिजनक कार्यवाहियों के लिए और भी बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में अधिकाधिक सभ्यता में विदेशी पादरी आ रहे हैं। इसे आप को रोकना पड़ेगा। अभी हमारे एक निध 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 चाहूँगा कि वह जो एक धलगाव की भावना को बढ़ावा देना चाह रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि हम सब एक ही भारत-वासी हैं दूसरे उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि कि यहाँ जितने भी मुसलमान भाई हिन्दु-स्तान में मौजूद हैं, व एक जमाने में हिन्दु थे जोकि कालान्तर में जबरदस्ती मुसलमान बना दिये गये थे। वह कोई शरब से धाये हुए मुसलमान नहीं हैं।

15.14 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Badradduja: 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 Badradduja: 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.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ यह तो इतिहास की बात है। खैर मैं इस विषय को यहीं छोड़ कर आगे बढ़ता हूँ क्योंकि आप मुझे भाषण समाप्त करने के लिए मकैत कर रहे हैं।

अभी यह कहा गया कि य० पी० के लोग देश में विभाजन करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तीयता

[जी महन्त बिबिजय नाथ]

की भावना सब प्रान्तों में है, लेकिन केवल य० पी० मेही नहीं है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि भगवान राम और कृष्ण यहा पैदा हुए और वह राम वह कृष्ण सब के भगवान हैं वह केवल य० पी० के नहीं हैं।

मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि य० पी० के मुसलमान भाइयो ने देश के विभाजन की मांग की। मैं उन समय प्रान्तीय 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 चर्चित हो रही है यह केवल विभाजन के स्वीकार करने की गलती के कारण ही है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मेरे शरीर के टुकड़े भले ही हो जाय लेकिन मैं इस देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने दूंगा। लेकिन हमारे नेताओं ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और फलस्वरूप भारत देश के टुकड़े हुए और भारत को तथाकथित स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई, जिसका कि नतीजा आज नक्सलवादी बेइश्वारी, असम और कश्मीर में हो रहा है। यह हमारी गलतियों का फल है जो हमें आज भोगना पड़ रहा है। मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। देश चारो तरफ मजबूती से घिरा हुआ है, इन्टरनल डैजल अर्थात् अन्तरिक खतरा हमारा अलग है, एक्सटरनल डैजल अर्थात् बाहरी भय तो है ही। पत्रकार यहा प्राये हैं और अगर हम अलग अलग अलग-अलग की दृष्टि बोलेंगे तो वह यह नतीजा निकालेंगे कि उनका यह सपना 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 मन्त्रालय की बजट मांगो का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता था लेकिन इस समय देश की परिस्थितियों के कारण से करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप ने देश को अविभाजित नहीं बनाया तो यह मजबूती के

हाथ में चला जायेगा और वह लोग जो उनके एजेंट यहा काम कर रहे हैं, मजबूती की मदद करके देश को विभाजित कर देंगे। इन मजबूती के साथ मैं मांगो का समर्थन 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 exalamed. 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 Ramamurthi 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 argument 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 powers, 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 senseless 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 Randhir 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-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

lem of Punjab There was a demand Nanday 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 type 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 explain 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 Nad 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 Nad 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 Lok pal 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 one 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 (Tiruchirappalli) 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 Krinamoor-thi 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.

श्री मधु लिमये प्रधान मंत्री की बात धाज मैने पढ़ी कि इस का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र भी हा करना है। अब कम से कम हमारी मार्क्सवादिता का तो ख्याल 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.

श्री मधु लिमये जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिक मामले होते हैं उन के क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानने 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.

श्री मधु लिमये सायद 20 साल भी लग जाय।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not as pessimistic as you are, Mr. Lumaye.

Shri Pillo 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 Pillo Mody: He must address the Chair.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I address you, are you afraid of it?

Shri Pillo Mody: Yesterday Acharya Kripalani mentioned about people driving cycles without lights, this is 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 of 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 of 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, dacoity, arson etc. In April there were three instances in which one was a 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 मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक रपट से कुछ पढ़ा इसलिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत मैं यह मांग कर सकता हूँ कि यह रपट सभा की मेज पर आये।

एक माननीय सदस्य क्यों नहीं आ सक्ता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये अगर वह यहाँ रखने के लिये तैयार 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 मधु लिमये 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 Swatantra 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 Governments 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. This 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 picket or it is satyagrah. 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? ५।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मंत्री महोदय ने केवल एम्प्लायर के बारे में कहा है। उन्होंने वर्कर्स की बात नहीं कही।

श्री यशबन्त 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 मधु लखरे : इसी लिए हम देखेंगे कि सब से ज्यादा गोलिया बली।

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 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 Chintamani Panigrahi, Shri P. Venkata-subbiah, 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 (बाराबंकी)
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 Surendranath 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 लिनये मगर 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 लिनये बाद में बता दें ।

Shri Umamath: Did you refer this matter to the State Government for information and if so, what was the information given? (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha (Contai). 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. Mulla, 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 aspersion on a party here

श्री राज सेवक बाबू व्यस्तता का प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: What is the vyavastha ka prama? I had myself raised that question

श्री राज लोकाचार्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि कुछ व्यक्तियों से यह चीनी दूतावास के प्रथम तथा तृतीय सचिव मिले और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम देने से उन्होंने इनकार किया। अब यह कहते हैं कि यह मेरे पाम नहीं हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन साधारण पर उन्होंने यह बयान दिया और जब कोई साधारण न हो तो क्या इस तरह से कह सकते हैं ?

Shri Umanath: No andhaar.

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. Chavva: 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.

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahrwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ankneedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Beera, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh,
Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C
K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarial
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati
Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulshidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri
Mahant
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahal, Shri
Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra
Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Yamuna
Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Mamkya Bahadur, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohunder Kaur, Shri-
mati
Mudrika Singh, Shri
Mukne, Shri Yeshwant-
rao
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengal-
raya
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya
Lakshmi
Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
mani
Paokar Haokip, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri A. V.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kushan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhra Prasad
Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Ganga
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sush-
ila
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shri-
mati

Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethuramase, 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
Siddayya, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Nara-
yan
Sinha, Shrimati Tar-
keshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Supakar, Shri Sradha-
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 Suren-
dranath
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri P.

Gowd, Shri Gadilungans
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.
Kasoor, Shri Lakha)
Lal
Karni Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Latifat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mayavan, Shri
Meetha Lal, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwan-
tha
Mody, Shri Piloo
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri Ramabadr)
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri N. Sreeka)
tan
Nambiar, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.

Nayar, Shrimati Shak-
untala
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Rai, Shri Charanjit
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
Sezhayan, 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
Tapuria, Shri S. K.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

Mr. Speaker: The result of the divi-
sion is:

Ayes 154; Noes 88.
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 70,18,000 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 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 '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. 23,00,88,000 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. 2,57,11,000 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. 2,57,85,000 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 125—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 800 million people and we need about

102 milion tons of foodgrains to feed ourselves. At best, so far we produced 80 milion tons in 1964. After four years, the population will go up to about 555 milion and by the end of the next plan, about 625 milion. Then we will need a food production of about 130 milion 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 sad 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 milion 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 milion acres, whereas the utilisation was about 26 milion 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 flood, 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 food-grains in property, in cattle, and in relief work, etc. a sum of about Rs 100 crores per annum.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI 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 3-1½ 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 even 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

arid 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, or 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

[Dr Karni Singh]

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 today 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 35 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 Patana 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 coordination 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.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति 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 वक्त 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 ख़ुशी है कि हमारी हुकूमत के नहरों और बिजली के बजौर एक निहायत होशियार और तजुर्बेकार बजौर हैं, जिन के दिल में तड़प भी है, जिन के पास तजुर्बा 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.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह देश इस बात की सज्जे कि जब तक किसान की बेटी की सब से ज्यादा ग्रहणित नहीं की जायेगी, जब तक उसकी सम्पत्ति बर्बाद नहीं मिलेगी,

तब तक इस देश की भूख नहीं जायेगी और यह देश को कमबल में कर अमरीका या कनेडा या आस्ट्रेलिया से भीख माग्नी पड़ेगी। देश की इच्छत और गान इस बात की इच्छत नहीं देती है कि एक उराभती देश, एक किसान का देश जिस देश में दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा किसान हैं, वह देश दूसरे देशों से अनाज मागता फिरे। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारी खुददारा पर सब से बड़ी चोट है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हुकूमत इस बात का एहसास करे कि रुपया बर्बाद करने के बजाये उसका सही इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए और उसको बेटी पर लगाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहली फाइव-यीयर प्लान में सिंचाई के लिए जो 400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था, वह थोड़ा था। दूसरी फाइव-यीयर प्लान में जो 571 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था, वह भी थोड़ा था। इसी तरह तीसरी फाइव-यीयर प्लान में जो 900 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया था, वह भी बहुत थोड़ा था। इतना रुपया लगाने के बावजूद आज भी हमारे देश की खसती जमीन का सिर्फ पच्चीस फीसदी हिस्सा सराब होता है—तो बीच में से सिर्फ पच्चीस बीघे में पानी आता है। यह एक बहुत भ्रष्टोत्सनाक 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 ट्यूबवैल से, पम्पिंग सेट से पानी देना पड़ेगा। जहाँ पहाड़ हैं वहाँ तालाबों से पानी देना पड़ेगा और जहाँ और कंसेलिटिड नहीं हैं, वहाँ कुयों से पानी देना पड़ेगा। इस प्लान में इर्रिगेशन के लिए जो रक्कत दिया गया है, उसके लिए मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ।

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम के लिए ख़र्च करना चाहते हैं और किसानों को ऊँर उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय में इरिगेशन के लिए इतना ख़र्चा नहीं मिला है, जिससे इस देश का और किसानों का काम चल सके।

मैं यह बात ख़ास तौर से इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमें बाहर से 12 मिलियन टन भनाज लाना पड़ता है और 4, 5 मिलियन भलाज तो अभी भलाज कील काट सहीनों से आता है। भमरीका वगैरह देश भनाज देने के बारे में इस किस्म की शरायत लगा देते हैं कि जब तक फ़लां फ़लां देश हमें इजाजत नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम भनाज नहीं देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए बेइज्जती की बात है। मैं देश की इज्जत के लिए भी यह बात कह रहा हूँ।

आज किसान यह महसूस करता है कि समाज में मजदूर की इज्जत है, बाबू की इज्जत है, सनभतकार की इज्जत है, लैंडलार्ड की इज्जत है लेकिन किसान की इज्जत नहीं है। इसलिए हमें शहरों के बजाये देहात की तरफ़ देखना पड़ेगा और देहात में जो किसान और ग़रीब मजदूर वगैरह जो ग़ैर-किसान रहते हैं उनको उभारना पड़ेगा।

मैं इस हाउस की इतिला के लिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में दिल्ली, कलकत्ता जैसे छः बड़े-बड़े शहर ऐसे हैं जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बिजली का 56 फीसदी इस्सा हजम कर जाते हैं। हमारे देश में जो साढ़े पाँच लाख गांव हैं और जो बाकी के दो, ढाई हजार शहर हैं उनमें सिर्फ़ 40, 42 फीसदी बिजली की खपत होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के सिर्फ़ बड़े-बड़े छः शहरों के कारख़ानों और एयर-कन्डीशनिंग वगैरह पर मुल्क की 56 फीसदी बिजली ख़र्च हो जाये यह एक बड़ी अक्षयोजनाफ़ तस्वीर है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब

से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ख़ास तौर से इस बात का नोटिस लें।

सारे देश की बात करने के बाद मैं आप की तबज़ह ख़ास तौर से हरियाणा की तरफ़ दिलाता चाहता हूँ। यह स्टेट ऐसी है, जिस में ज़मीन तो बहुत है, लेकिन पानी का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। इस स्टेट का रकबा पंजाबी सूबे से ज्यादा है और उसके किसान बहुत मेहनती हैं। अगर सरकार इस स्टेट को *दुसबबैन वगैरह* के लिए ख़र्चा दे, तो अकेली यह स्टेट सारे मुल्क को भनाज मुहैया कर सकती है। हमारी स्टेट में सिर्फ़ एक छोटी सी नहर जमन-नारबी है। जिस स्टेट का रकबा पंजाबी सूबे से सवाया है, उसका काम सिर्फ़ इस छोटी सी नहर से नहीं चल सकता है। जहाँ तक भाखड़ा के पानी का ताल्लुक है, पंजाबी सूबे के हमारे भाई ज्यादा ताकतवर हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हम हरियाणा वालों को नजदीक नहीं आने देंगे। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूँगा कि जब तक वह हरियाणा को आल्टरनेटिव पानी न दे सके, तब तक के लिए वह उसके लिए हरियाणा के पानी का बन्दोबस्त करें। इसमें देश का हित है, क्योंकि हरियाणा की ज़मीन साना उगलने वाली ज़मीन है, बेहतरीन ज़मीन है, जिसका मुकाबला लायलपुर नहीं कर सकता है। हिसार की ज़मीन बेहतरीन ज़मीन है, जो एक बीघे में पंद्रह मन गेहूँ—और बड़े बैरायटी की गेहूँ—पैदा करने वाली है, जो साल में दो तीन फ़सलें दे सकती है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारी स्टेट का दौरा किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हमें पानी की शिकायत है, वहाँ हमें यह भी शिकायत है कि काफ़ी ज़मीन बाटरलाफ़ है, डूनेज का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। बारिशें आ रही हैं। जब बारिश ज्यादा होगी तो ग़ैराज, डलान, बाले इलाक़ों में पानी इकट्ठा हो जायेगा। इरिगेशन और पावर के साथ

प्रेनेज की बात भी बुरी हुई है। वह भी इसी मिनिस्ट्री का काम है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ पानी न मिलने से लाखों एकड़ जमीन कम पैदावार देती है, वहाँ बरसात के मौके पर ज्यादा पानी इकट्ठा होने से लाखों एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद भी होती है और हमारे हरियाणा में खास तौर पर ज्यादा होती है। मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को मौके पर से जा कर ऐसा जगह दिखाई है। उन्होंने वहाँ पर कहा था कि बूँक तीस मील के टुकड़ पर बोनो तरफ का पाच सात मील का हिस्सा ज्यादा वाटरलाग्ड है, इसलिए उसको पक्का करवाया जायेगा। मिनिस्टर साहब एक काबिले-इज्जत हस्ती हैं। मैं उनका अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वादा किया जाये, उसको तो इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। यह देश के हित की बात है। हरियाणा इस देश का डेनमार्क बन सकता है। वहाँ पर पानी देने से पर एकड़ जो यील्ड मिलेगी वह हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में नहीं मिलेगी। मैं आन्ध्र या पंजाब 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 ध्यान करें और नेशनल इन्स्टीट में ध्यान करें। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली देते वक्त किसानों की सूट होती है। वह इस बारे में अपने मुहकमे को रगड़ा दें और बीच मिनिस्ट्रों की मार्केट स्टेट्स के मुहकमों को भी मनासिब सुझाव दें। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि किसान को तीन गहोने के अन्धर-अन्धर ट्यूबवैल दिया जाने,

लेकिन तीन गहोने की बात तो दूर, किसान को तीन तीन साल तक ट्यूबवैल नही मिलता है, उसके लिए पैसा नहीं मिलता है। सरकार किसान को ट्यूबवैल के लिए पाच हजार रुपये देती है, उसमें से किसान का दो हजार खपया तो रिश्वत में खर्च हो जाता है। जब ऐसी बुरी हालत हो, तो हम ऐसे ट्यूबवैल का क्या करेंगे? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार अपने रुपये से खुद ही ट्यूबवैल बना दे, तो बेहतर होगा।

हमारा वह खादर का इलाका है और उसके नीचे बड़ी मिक्दार में मीठा पानी मौजूद है। सरकार वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल लगाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब हरियाणा के लिए नहर की बात को भी खास तौर से ध्यान में रखेंगे। मैं एक बात की तारीफ़ किये बिना नही रह सकता हूँ कि जब से कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने चार्ज सम्भाला है, तब से इरिगेशन बढ़ती जा रही है, घटी नहीं है। लेकिन वह कम है। जैसे 50-51 में 22 मिलियन एकड़ में इरिगेशन हुआ है, 55-56 में 25 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है, 60-61 में 30 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है और इसी तरह से 65-66 में साढ़े 39 मिलियन एकड़ पर हुआ है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि तरक्की तो है लेकिन तरक्की इतनी नहीं है कि जो गरीबी देश की या जो बाहर से हम अनाज मांग कर भाज लाते हैं उन से हमें छुटकारा मिल जाये, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है। यह मैं खास तौर पर आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

यही हालत बिजली की है कि बिजली हमें ज्यादा मिली है, मैं मानता हूँ इस बात को कि जहाँ पहले 100 में से 4 गांवों में बिजली थी वहाँ आज हालत यह है कि 100 में से 10 जरूर हुआ है। लेकिन यह बहुत बोझ है क्योंकि दुनिया के देशों के साथ कम्पैरिजन करके बताऊँ तो हिन्दुस्तान फिर भी लोएस्ट है बिजली के मामले में। हाइड्रो

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

पावर की जितनी एन्डायर वोटिंगबल कैपेसिटी है उसका केवल 4 परसेंट हिन्दुस्तान ने डेवलप किया है जबकि स्विटजरलैंड ने 38 परसेंट किया है, यू० एस० ए० ने 22 परसेंट, जर्मनी ने 50, फ्रांस ने 27 और यू० के० ने 20 परसेंट किया है। यह इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि उन देशों के पास हमारे से ज्यादा साधन बेशक हैं लेकिन हमारे पास रिसोर्स बड़े हैं। इसलिए यहाँ की पावर आपकी बढ़ानी चाहिए। यह बात इसलिए मैंने कही।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी स्वीच खत्म करता हूँ और यह कह कि भाखरा के लिए खास तौर से मिनिस्टर साहब, इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि हम लोग यह शिकायत करने वाले हैं आप से कि भाखरा और पंजाब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हरबाने के साथ सौतेली माँ का झगड़ा करने लग है। तो आप इस तरफ खास तौर से ख्याल रखें। चेयरमैन साहब नारा न हो जायें इस बजह से मैं और ज्यादा इस पर नहीं कहना चाहता। ऐसा न हो कि यह बेहतर जमीन सूखी पड़ी रहे, प्यासी पड़ी रहे और पंजाबी भाई पानी देना बन्द कर दें, बिजली देना बन्द कर दें और देश का मुहताज हो। यहाँ का किसान जो लाखों टन अनाज पैदा कर सकता है पानी मिलने से, अपना देश और अपनी कौम उससे महकम 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 K. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I have sent the cut motion No. 63.

Mr. Chairman: That relates to the Food Ministry.

Shri K. K. Amin: No, to the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Narasimha project and Nahi river, Ravines Reclamation schemes.

Mr. Chairman: For his satisfaction, it is all right, but I am told it relates to the Food Ministry.

Shri Ramavaiar 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. (25)].

Shri Ramavaiar 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 electricity 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 cheap 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 Ramavatar 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 Gandhak, 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 Bhavan 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 Awanashi Taluk (Madras State) for irrigation purpose out of the Kundha Hydroelectric Project. (48)].

Shri Ramavatar 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 Gadak 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 Ramavatar 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, Udanti and Uta 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 Ramul irrigation project in Dhenkanal district in Orissa. (72)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to take up the Suktel 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 Baitarni 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 Rs. 100"

[Need for tapping power from the tidal waves (78)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to arrive at a decision on the recommendation of the Guhathi Commission on Godavari and Krishna water dispute (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Bagnadi 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 Meheraninadi 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 Sagodia 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 Darha Athmallik Sub-Division in Dhenkanal District in Orissa. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the Dandadha Project on the Ramala river in Kamakhyanagar 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 electric 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 Rayalseema (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 Kothagudem 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 left channel in the Rajasthan canal project to serve Lunarkansar and other brackish water belt areas in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan (122)]

"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 (123)]

"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 Nilgiris 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 hydel 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 Thiru V R Nedunchezian, an hon. Minister of my State, when he 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 attention

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 Thiru 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, Thiru 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.

बी गंगा रेड्डी (भादिसाबाद) सभा-
पति महोदय इन्सान की जिन्दगी के लिये
कौन कौन सी चीजे जरूरी हैं, अगर इस पर
गौर करे तो पहली बुनियादी चीज उतकी
सिंचा है, उस के बाद तब ढाकने के लिये

[श्री गया रेड्डी]

कपड़ा, और फिर सिर छुपाने के लिये शोपडी इमलिये पहली चीज जिसकी जरूरत है वह है—गिजा। गिजा को पैदा करने के लिये किन चीजों की जरूरत है अगर इस पर गौर करना पड़े तो सब से जरूरी और बुनियादी चीज है—पानी। पानी हमें कुदरती तौर पर बारिश से मिलता है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि पानी पांच सालों में—एक साल अच्छी बारिश होती है, एक साल कम होती है और तीन साल मुश्तलफ किस्म की होती है ऐसी हालत में हम हमेशा के लिये बारिश पर दारोमदार नहीं रख सकते। हम कुछ ऐसा करना होगा जिससे खेती के लिये पानी मिल सके।

हिन्दुस्तान एक बर्ग्ड मुल्क है, यहाँ की 80 फीसदी में ज्यादा आबादी ज़रायत करती है, लेकिन उसके बाज़ूद भी काफी अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है। इस की वजह से यह समस्या है कि पहली और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में जितनी अहमियत हमें इर्रिगेशन एण्ड पावर महकम का देनी चाहिये थी और जितनी रकम खर्च की जानी चाहिये थी, उतनी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकी अगर शुरू से ही इस तरह तवज्जुह दी जाती तो आज हम गिजा के मामले में मुस्तफीद हो सकते थे, बल्कि कुछ गल्ला बाहर भेजने की हालत में होते।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह ध्यान करूँगा कि हमारे देश की बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की जरूरत है। आज हमारे पास कई बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और बाढ़ तो दुनिया के बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में शुमार होते हैं मगर इन बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के तकमील होने में कई साल का अर्सा लगता है और भारी रकूम की जरूरत होती है। इस लिये अगर हम गल्ले के मामले में मुस्तफ़ीद होना चाहते हैं तो हमारे दो-तीन सालों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम माइनर इर्रिगेशन पर, छोटी आबाधियों पर खर्च

करे। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे फ़ीरी रिटर्न मिलेगा और ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरी जी से मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस साल और आइन्दा आने वाले सालों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकूमत आबाधियों के छोटे ज़रायों के लिये दें।

मुझे ताज़्जुब हुआ अफसोस भी हुआ जब मैंने आज के अखबारों में यह ख़ान पढ़ा कि जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ़्रेंस होने वाली है उसमें उन से कहा जायगा कि सेक्टर से 20-25 करोड़ रुपये माइनर इर्रिगेशन के लिये शायद कम पड़ेगे, इसलिये मैं अपने बजट में इस के लिये रकम फ़राहम करे, मैं यह कहूँगा कि किसी भी हालत में यह रकम कम न की जाय बल्कि ज़रा तक हो सके कुछ ज्यादा रकम ही इस काम के लिये दी जाये ताकि गिजा का मसला ज्यादा से ज्यादा ममय के लिये हल हो जाय।

आज हमारा मुल्क में जो बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन के सामने भी कुछ समस्याएँ हैं। मसलान ये है कि कई सालों से न उ पर काम हो रहा है और जिस रकम और ज़म मुरत में उन को तक्मील होना है, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसकी वजह है—अख़्तलीन यह है कि जिस कदर रकम की जरूरत है वह बर-बर्त मुहिय्या नहीं कर सक रहे हैं। जिस अर्से में या जिस रकम में वे प्रोजेक्ट्स तक्मील होने वाले थे, उससे दुगुने और तिगुने खर्च वे और ज्यादा अर्से में तक्मील होंगे। इस लिये मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि ऐसे जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन पर काम चल रहा है, उन के लिये ज्यादा रकम मुहिय्या करे और तब तक कोई नया प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में न ले, जब तक कि वे पूरे न हो जायें। बीच प्रोजेक्ट्स तो ऐसे हैं जो दो-तीन साल में तक्मील पा सकते हैं जिनसे कि लाखों एकड़ में काबू हो सकेगी और गिजा का मसला कुछ हद तक हल हो सकेगा। मिसाल के तौर पर नानार्जुन सागर की

बीजिये—बहु एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, जिस पर 100 बिल्ले करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, अगर इस को मजबूत 30-35 करोड़ रुपये और दे दिये जायें तो यह जल्दी तकमील पा सकता है और इस से 22 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकती है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के तकमील पाने से मैं समझता हूँ कि जुबूबी हिन्दुस्तान की जो गल्ले की किल्लत है, वह सारी किल्लत सिर्फ़ आन्ध्र पूरा कर सकेगा। लिहाजा जो रकम इस साल दी गई है वह काफी नहीं है इस साल और आइन्दा साल में मजबूत 10-10 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायें तो दो साल में नागार्जुन सागर कम्पलीट हो सकेगा और इस तरह से आन्ध्र कर्ल और मद्रास में जो गल्ले की कमी पड़ेगी उस को सप्लाई कर सकेगा।

17.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

एक विनति में यः कहूंगा कि अगर हम अपने आदाबो-मुमार को देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में हमने इरिगेशन पर 28 परसेन्ट खर्च किया, दूसरी में 18 परसेन्ट और तृती में 15 परसेन्ट। हम को यह ब्याप्ये था कि जब हमारे पास गिवा की किल्लत है और हम सैल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट नहीं हैं तो यह परसेन्टेज बढ़ाते, लेकिन बजाय उस के हम देखते हैं कि परसेन्टेज घटती जा रही है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि हम आइन्दा सालों में इस पर ज्यादा रकम खर्च करें। जैसा कि बताया गया है कि बीजे प्लान में इस के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत 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 सोचना होगा कि आबपाशी के काम को बढ़ाने के लिये, हो सके तो दूसरे महकमों के जो काम हैं, इनको कुछ दिनों के लिये रोका जा सकता है, उन को रोके और उनकी रकम को इस

तरफ ड्राईवर्ट करे ताकि हमारे ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी तकमील हो सकें।

‘आप’ देखें कि आन्ध्र अपने बजट का 14 परसेन्ट इरिगेशन पर खर्च करता है, जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स सात या आठ परसेन्ट ही खर्च करती हैं। जब मुल्क के सामने ऐसा संकट है तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि जहा से हम को ज्यादा गल्ला मिल सकता है, जहाँ पर पैदावार की ज्यादा पोटन्शियेलिटी है, जहाँ के काश्तकार मजबूत और मेहनती हैं, जहाँ की जमीन सोना उगलनेवाली है, अगर उन को हम टक्का करें तो बहुत हद तक हम गिवा का मसला हल कर पायेंगे और इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि आन्ध्र को जिस कदर ज्यादा रकम आप दे सकते हैं, जरूर दीजिये।

हमारे यहाँ एक दौलेश्वर-मानीकट (गोदावरी बैरेज) है, जो 20 साल पहले बनाया गया था, उस की लाइफ खत्म हो रही है और खराब है कि वह कहीं टूट न जायें। अगर टूट गया तो लाखों एकड़ की सीराबी खत्म हो जायगी। आन्ध्र जो आज राइ-वाउल कहलाता है, वह इस के लिये मोकूफ नहीं रहेगा। इसके लिये 17 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है, मंत्री जी इस को बखूबी जानते हैं कि इसकी ग्रहमियत क्या है, इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस के लिये जरूर इन्तजाम करेंगे और उस में जल्द से जल्द काम शुरू करवायेंगे।

इसी तरह से निजाम सागर जो तेलंगाना जिले में है और 30 साल पहले बनाया गया था जिससे साढ़े तीन लाख एकड़ की खेती होती है। मुझे भयसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि कुछ भयें से उस में कुछ ऐसी रेत भरती जा रही है कि कुछ ही सालों में वह बिलकुल सिल्ट-अप हो जायगा। इस की वजह से निजामाबाद जिला जो तेलंगाना का सब से ज्यादा धान पैदा करने वाला जिला है, वह बन्जर हो जायगा। इस की तरफ तबज्जह

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

देने की जरूरत है। मैं मंत्री जी से बिनती करता हूँ कि वह फॉरेन इस इलाके का दौरा करें और इस बारे में जो कुछ विचार किया जा सकता है, करें।

इस के साथ मैं उन से यह रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि छोटी-भाबपासी के लिये जिसको भाइनर-इरिगेशन कहते हैं, इस के लिये जितनी ज्यादा रकम दी जाय, वह ठीक है अगर इन पर ज्यादा गौर की जाय तो ये एक-दो साल में ही कम्प्लीट हो जायेंगे और इन के जरिये काफी एरिया ड्रेनेजेशन या सकेगा और उस से गिजाई मसला काफी खत्म हो सकेगा।

अब मैं अपने जिले की बात बतलाता हूँ जहाँ 82 लाख रुपये की स्कीमें तैयार हैं और महज रकम न होने की वजह से रोक दी गई हैं। अगर यह रकम दी जाय तो 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन ड्रेनेजेशन या सकेगी। जनाब फखरुद्दीन भली अहमद साहब ने अपनी गुजिस्ता बजट स्पीच के दौरान बतलाया था कि अब वह वक्त आ चका है जब कि बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स को सेंटर की जानिब लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह जो भन्सूबा उन्होंने बताया, उस पर ध्यान किया जाय और जो बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो सेंटर की नेचर के हैं उनको फौरन सेंटर की जानिब ले लिया जाय। आज स्टेट्स इस हालत में नहीं है कि जिस कदर रकम की जरूरत इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये है, वह मुहिया कर सकेगी, इस से उनकी हालत और भी खराब होती जायेगी।

अब मैं बाटर डिस्प्यूट्स का जो मामला चल रहा है, उस के बारे में अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ। इस में स्टेट्स को कुछ एतराजात हैं, कभी महाराष्ट्र को एतराजात है तो कभी पंजाब को एतराजात है, इस से काम का बड़ा मुश्किल हो रहा है। हम यह न देखें कि इन डिस्प्यूट्स

में उनका हक कितना है, बल्कि हम यह देखें कि कहाँ पर इस के खराबे हैं, कहाँ पर इसकी पोटन्शियेलिटी है, कहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला उगाया जा सकता है, इस बुनियाद पर हम उन का तसफिया करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से हमारा मुल्क मुस्तफीद हो पायेगा।

हर साल जो 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन हम ड्रेनेजेशन ला रहे हैं यह उसी के लिये काफी है, जितनी की हमारी बढ़ती हुई भावादी है। जो गिजा भाज कम है, उस को कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है, उस के लिये हमें फौरी कदम उठाने चाहिये।

अब मैं लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की तरफ आपकी तबज्जह खीचना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में कई ऐसी नदियाँ हैं, जो साल भर रवा रहती हैं, जिनका पानी बगैर इस्तेमाल किये खराब जा रहा है। मैं यह बिनती करूँगा कि जिस तरह मैं आपने कैच-प्रोग्राम लिया था, उस प्रोग्राम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ले, ताकि इस पानी का इस्तेमाल बेती के काम में किया जा सके।

बाज ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहाँ पानी बहुत कम पड़ता है, जहाँ भकान होता है, ऐसे इलाकों के बारे में मैं यह तबज्जह दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ बाभलीया बाँदी जाँव, घण्डर घाउण्ड वाटर हर जगह काफी है। जहाँ पर रीकीसोयल और दूसरी तरह के सोयल हैं, वहाँ पर बोरिंग मशीन सप्लाय की जाय। अपने मुल्क में बोरिंग मशीनें अण्डी नहीं हैं, इस लिये या तो अण्डी बोरिंग मशीनें बनाई जायें या बाहर से इम्पोर्ट कर के अण्डी की जाय। ब्लाक और डीलेक्वाइजेशन के वेहत जो मोल्ड दिने जा रहे हैं इस के बारे में यह कहूँगा कि बीन देने से अण्डी होया कि बोरिंग करवा कर दी जाये। डिपार्टमेन्टली कोई ऐसी

एक्सेन्सी क्रियेट करें जो खुद बोरिंग करवा कर दे, इस से कास्तकारों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा ।

इसके साथ साथ ग्राम में थोड़ा सा पावर के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान करना चाहूंगा । इस मुल्क का डेवेलपमेंट और तरक्की पावर के ऊपर निर्भर करती है पावर के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है । यह भी ध्यान जानते ही हैं कि बगैर पावर के देश में एग्रीकल्चर और इण्डस्ट्री की रेपिड प्रोग्रेस और डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता । सोवियत रूस ने जो हर क्षेत्र में इतने कम घरेलू में तरक्की की है वह इस पावर की बढ़ीसत से ही की है । पावर की तरफ हमारे फर्स्ट प्लान खींच प्लान और थर्ड प्लान में ज्यादा तबज्जह दी गई है और मैं चाहता हू कि उसे कायम रखा जाये । बर्फ फाइव डायर प्लान के आखिर तक हम केवल 10.5 मिलियन किलोवाट पावर जनरेट कर मने जबकि हमारे पाम 41 मिलियन किलोवाट तक जनरेट करने की प्रोटेक्लिडिड हैं । मौजूदा वक्त में करीब 75 परसेंट जनरेटेड पावर डोमैस्टिक परपोजेड में इण्डस्ट्रीज के जरिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही है । हमें इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि पावर एग्रीकल्चर को मलवाई हो नाकि अधिक खनाज पैदा किया जा सके और अधिक कच्चा सामान इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए पैदा किया जा सके । रा मंटीरियल के बगैर इण्डस्ट्रीज बर्क नहीं कर सकती । मैं चाहूंगा धाध के श्रीसलम प्रोवैकट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फण्डम प्रोवाइड करके यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी पूरा किया जाये ।

रुग्म एलैक्ट्रिकलेशन एग्रीकल्चर और कोटैज इण्डस्ट्री के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए जरूरी है । रूरल एलैक्ट्रिकलेशन के लिए और अधिक रकम प्रोवाइड की जानी चाहिए और एग्रीकल्चरल परपोजेड के लिए सस्ती बर बर बिजली मुहैया की जानी चाहिए । मैं चाहूंगा कि दो तीन सालों में एक कास्तकार भी ऐसा ब हो जो एग्रीकल्चरल परपोजेड के लिए

करेंट मांगता हो और वह नाउम्मीद रह जाय । मैं जनाब की तबज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाऊंगा कि धाध में इस साल भी ड्यु टु लैक धाफ फण्डस कोई नया गांव करल एलैक्ट्रिकलेशन के लिए नहीं लिया जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जहा पर प्रोटेक्लिडिड हैं ऐसी जगहों पर धाफ रुपये की इमवाइ दें और वहा यह करल एलैक्ट्रिकलेशन करवाये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री मणा रेडडी . यह मेरा पहला भाषण है इसलिए दो मिनट का समय मुझे देने की और कृपा की जाये ।

आजकल के जमाने में बिजली बहुत काम की चीज है । मोडर्न साइटिफिक ऐज में बिजली सिविलाइजेशन के लिए मोस्ट एफिशिएंट एकनामिकल और एफैक्टिव इस्ट्रूमेंट है ताकि जिन्दगी के स्टैण्डर्ड को ऊंचा उठाया जा सके और इसलिए यह और भी जरूरी है कि गावों में बिजली को अधिक से अधिक फैलाया जाये ताकि गावों के लोगों की एकोनामिक कडीशन बेहतर हो सके उनका स्टैण्डर्ड धाफ लिविंग ऊंचा हो सके । एलैक्ट्रिसिटी महज एग्रीकल्चर धाफ इण्डस्ट्री की ही तरक्की में मदद नहीं करती बल्कि इससे बड़ा फायदा यह होगा कि आजकल हमारे गावों के जो नौजवान हैं वह शहरों की ओर जाने के बजाय अपने गावों में ही रह कर इण्डस्ट्री और खेतीबाड़ी का काम देखेंगे व करेंगे । इस सिलसिले में मैं श्री के० एल० राव साहब के खुद के ही अलफाज की तरफ ध्यान दिलाऊंगा और उनसे यह उम्मीद करता हू कि वह अपने ही अलफाज को अपनी जामा पहनावेंगे और वह इस देश के तनाम गावों में लाइट पहुंचा देंगे । इससे न सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर को फायदा होगा बल्कि कोटैज इण्डस्ट्रीज को भी फायदा होगा ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं धाफ से वह सब कहेगा कि हमारी पावर की प्लानिंग में एक

[श्री गंगा रेडडी]

खामी है। मुल्क में काफी इम्बैलैस है। पर कैपिटल कंजन्शन के लिहाज से ऐसी हिन्दुस्तान में लोएस्ट है हालांकि एपी कोयले पानी और मिनरल्स में सैकेड या थर्ड है और नैवेली की तरह की बहा पर कोई सेट्टली स्पॉन्सड प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। ब्राध में पावर की बहुत ही कमी है इसलिए आप खास तौर से ब्राध की तरफ तबज्जह दें और करल ऐलेक्ट्रिकिफिकेशन के लिए बरीब 2 करोड़ रुपये और एपी को प्रोवाइड कीजिये। ब्राध के मन्वी होने की वजह से आप यह न समझें कि आप ब्राध के लिए ऐसा प्रोवाइड करके कोई खास उसके साथ तरफदारी कर रहे हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आप से कहूंगा कि यह जो हम 118 करोड़ रुपया फूड पर सर्वाइसी दे रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रकम अगर हम डाइवर्ट करके इर्रिगेशन एण्ड पावर के लिए इस्तेमाल करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की काफी तरक्की हो जायगी। इर्रिगेशन एण्ड पावर इण्डस्ट्री बहुत ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण इण्डस्ट्री है। गवर्नमेंट को इस इण्डस्ट्री को एडिक्टेड फंडस प्रोवाइड करने चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को इस इण्डस्ट्री को और भी ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंस इस मन्त्रालय के मिनिस्टर को कैबिनेट रैंक देकर देनी चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री सजीव रेडडी ने कहा है कि 1,000 करोड़ रुपये जो कि हमने मिलाई के लिए खर्च किये और उससे मुल्क का कोई खास भला नहीं हुआ अगर वही रकम इस मिनिस्टर पर खर्च की गई होती एपीकल्चर पर खर्च की गई होती तो हम फूड के मामले में न सिकर्सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जाते बल्कि हम बाहर भी फूडबैल इम्पोर्ट कर सकते थे। आज हर शक़्त यह महसूस करता है कि हम को इण्डस्ट्री से ज्यादा फूड एण्ड एपीकल्चर पर तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। अब वक्त आ गया है जब हम इस दिशा में मजबूत कदम उठावें और इसकी इम्पोर्टेंस को आप नजरअन्दा न करें।

डा० के० एल० राव से मुल्क को बड़ी उम्मीदें हैं। वह बूब एक बड़े मेहनती और काबिल शक़्स हैं। अपने काम के वह बहुत बड़े बाहिर हैं। मुल्क उन की तरफ उम्मीद करी नज़रो से देख रहा है और वह उस वक़्त का मुन्तज़िर है कि कब वह हमारे लिए यह जरूरत लायक पावर एण्ड इर्रिगेशन देगे।

Shri S. S. Reddy (Cuddapah).
Sir the vital importance of irrigation and power needs hardly to be emphasised. 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 Amarit 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 famines 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, hypocritical and fables 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.

18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—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 (Mangaldai). 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. Khadkar, 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 communication has yet reached them or they would work on this proposal because of the dislocation in the movement of food ships as also because of the increasing scarcity of food in our country that we are facing 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. Gopjendragadkar 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 subjects 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 24, and 17 vessels are waiting to go out, and the estimate is that all these will be

[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. 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 over-time". 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.

[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. Mantra 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 मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है कालिग

अटेंशन नोटिस पर उन को लेकर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने पूरा बयान पढ़ा अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें दो महत्व के हिस्से हैं। एक जो यूनियन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी की और 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.

बी जाब करनेवाला नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष 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 घाना चाहिए था हकीकत के ऊपर वह नहीं आया।

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 रहा आपके सामने

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this time, this type of point of order cannot be entertained

बी जाब करनेवाला 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

बी जाब करनेवाला दो मिनट के लिए सुन लें

10125 *Strike by* ASADHA 15, 1889 (SAKA) *Crew under Bombay* 10126
Port Trust (C.A.)

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. 18.17 hours.
So, let the bell be rung—

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).*