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**Wednesday, July 26, 1967
Sravana 4, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 41-50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 26, 1967/Sravana 4,
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विशाखापत्तनम बन्दरगाह के कर्मचारियों
द्वारा हड़ताल

4

* 1381. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964 से
ले कर 1967 तक की अवधि के लिए बोनस
की मांग के सम्बन्ध में विशाखापत्तनम
बन्दरगाह के सात सौ कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल
कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हड़ताल
का प्रभाव उन जहाजों पर पड़ा है जिन्होंने
इस पत्तन पर लंगर डाले हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) तीन वर्षों के बोनस की देय राशि
कितनी है ; और

(ङ) इस हड़ताल के कारण प्रति दिन
कितनी हानि हो रही है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) विशाखापत्तनम बन्दरगाह के 1186
नौभरक कर्मचारी 10 से 29 अप्रैल, 1967
तक हड़ताल पर रहे ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) सरकार ने यह विवाद न्याय-
निर्णय के लिए औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के
पास भेज दिया ।

(घ) औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण ने अभी
तक निर्णय नहीं दिया है ।

(ङ) यह सूचना मिली है कि जहाज
मालिकों को लगभग 21 लाख, श्रमिकों
को 2 लाख और पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को एक लाख 20
हजार रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह
जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह संघर्ष या इन
मजदूरों का आन्दोलन पिछले कितने दिनों से
चला आ रहा था, और इसके सुलझाने में
सरकार की ओर से विलम्ब के कारण क्या
हैं ? इस प्रकार के मामले इतने लम्बे न चलने
पायें इसके लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम
उठाये हैं ?

श्री हाथी : मैं पूरी तौर से सहमत हूँ
कि मामले लम्बे नहीं चलने चाहियें । माचं
महीने से मेरे खयाल से समाधान करने की
शुरुआत हुई थी । समाधान तक पहुँच भी
गये थे और कुछ तय होने वाला था । लेकिन
आपस में एक यूनियन ने एक मांग की और
दूसरी ने दूसरी मांग की । एक ने मांगा कि
4 परसेंट मिनिमम दिया जाये । दूसरी ने कहा
कि हमें ढाई महीने तनहवाह दो । इस तरह
की बातचीत में कुछ तय नहीं हो सका ।
मामले को ट्राइब्यूनल के पास भेज दिया
गया ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री
महोदय बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या उनको
मजदूरों ने एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें यह मांग
नहीं, इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य अनेक मांगें हैं ?
जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मामला

विचाराधीन है और इस वक्त न्यायाधिकरण में मामला चल रहा है, तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा सुलझाने में और उनकी मांगें क्या-क्या हैं तथा उनका फैसला कब तक होगा ?

श्री हाथी : अब विचाराधीन नहीं है । निर्णय भी कर दिया गया है और ट्राइब्यूनल को भेज दिया गया है । अब कोई विचार की बात नहीं है । जल्दी से जल्दी इसका फैसला भी आ जायेगा ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि जो ज्ञापन दिया है

श्री हाथी : जो जगड़ा है वह बोनस के लिये है ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : इसके अलावा और भी मांगें तो भी ?

श्री हाथी : और मांगें मेरे पास नहीं हैं, वह वहां दी होंगी ।

Defects in Qutab Minar

+

*1383. **Shri Sharda Nand:**

Shri J. B. Singh:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee appointed to go into the defects in the foundations of the Qutab Minar has recently submitted its report;

(b) whether the Committee have recommended further cementing of its foundations; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide necessary funds for the purpose?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जैसे ही धनराशि उपलब्ध होगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहां से धन उपलब्ध होगा ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जहां से आप लोग मंजूर करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आसमान की तरफ नज़र रख कर मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं ?

श्री शेर सिंह : आप लोग मंजूर करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार यह बतलाये कि पैसे देने जा रही हैं या नहीं । पैसा मिलने पर कहने का क्या मतलब है ? अगर मांगेंगे तभी तो हम लोग देंगे ।

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसने कितने दिनों में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

श्री शेर सिंह : समिति जुलाई, 1964 में नियुक्त हुई और मई, 1965 में उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । कितना खर्च हुआ इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या सरकार इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करके इसको ठीक कराने का प्रयत्न करेगी ताकि दर्शकों को सुविधा हो सके ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अभी हमने इसके लिये 10 लाख 20 हजार रुपये का एस्टिमेट तैयार करवाया है । पहले इसकी बुनियाद जो कमजोर है उसको ठीक करने के लिये, इसमें सीमेंट भरने के लिये, फोल्डिंग एरेक्शन के लिए और ऊपर सारा मजबूत करके जो पत्थर खराब हो गये हैं उनकी जगह पर दुबारा अच्छे मजबूत पत्थर डालने के लिये, एस्टिमेट तैयार हो गया है, और जैसे ही पैसा मंजूर हो गया इस पर काम चालू हो जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर जल्दी हुआ तो इस चले

वर्ष में आरम्भ हो जायेगा या फिर अगले वर्ष में जरूर आरम्भ हो जायेगा। इसमें केवल ऐसी बात है कि जितना रुपया इस वक्त है उसमें यह काम शुरू नहीं हो सकता है। असल में जब काम शुरू हो तो अच्छे ढंग से होना चाहिये। एक बार काम छोड़ दें तो काफी रुपया होना चाहिये। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि धनराशि उपलब्ध होने पर काम शुरू होगा। काफी धनराशि उपलब्ध हो तभी काम को छेड़ना चाहिये।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : कब होगा, कहाँ से होगा और कैसे होगा ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने बतलाया कि 10 लाख 20 हजार रुपया का एस्टिमेट बनाया गया है और तीन फेजेज में यह काम होना है। पहले फेज में 1 लाख 20 हजार ६० खर्च होगा, दूसरे फेज में 5 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और तीसरे फेज में 4 लाख ६० खर्च होगा। इस प्रकार से इसके लिये इस वक्त 10 लाख 20 हजार रुपये का एस्टिमेट तैयार हो गया है। पहली स्टेज के लिये जैसा मैंने बताया 1 लाख 20 हजार रुपया लगे उसको ठीक प्रकार से चलाने के लिये।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the Government is aware that residential accommodation for students is not available in other cities?

Mr. Speaker: We are not on that question now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुतुब मीनार के शरीर को सम्भालने के साथ साथ कुतुबमीनार के इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कार्य क्या किया जा रहा है—इतिहास वेत्ताओं में इसके सम्बन्ध में बड़ा मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया है—ताकि इस शरीर के साथ साथ इस की आत्मा की रक्षा भी की जा सके। क्या इस के लिये कुछ रुपया मंत्री महोदय निर्धारित करेंगे ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अभी आत्मा की रक्षा का प्रश्न इस रूप में नहीं आया। शरीर की रक्षा के प्रश्न जरूर है और इस के लिये योजना बनाई गई है। माननीय सदस्य आत्मा की रक्षा के लिये कोई बात लायें तो हम वह भी करेंगे।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May we know when exactly this repair work would start—this year or next year? Can we know the date?

श्री शेर सिंह : जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 1964 में कमेटी बनी और 1965 में उस ने रिपोर्ट दी। आज 1967 है। अभी तक मंत्रालय पहले फेज के लिये 1 लाख 20 हजार रुपये भी जमा नहीं कर सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय के सामने रखा है ? क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय कुतुब मीनार को बनाये रखने के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय को 1 लाख 20 हजार रुपया भी देने को तैयार नहीं है।

श्री शेर सिंह : हमारा विचार इस साल करने का था। लेकिन अभी केवल मरम्मत के काम के लिये 1 लाख 50 हजार रुपया इस बार मंजूर हुआ है, और इसमें बहुत सारे काम ऐसे हैं जिन के कमिटमेंट पहले से है जो पहले से चालू हैं। चालू कामों को हम छोड़ नहीं सकते। 13 छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ हैं जिन पर 1 लाख 50 हजार ६० मंजूर हुआ है और वह सब खर्च हो जायेगा इन चालू कामों को हम छोड़ नहीं सकते। जिन कामों के लिये पैसा मिला है उन को हम को पूरा करना पड़गा कि जो दूसरे काम चालू हैं उन को बीच में छोड़ कर दूसरे काम शुरू करने से तो सब अधूरे रह जायेंगे। इस से कोई लाभ नहीं है। इस लिये जो 1 लाख 50 हजार खर्चा मिला है वह जो 13

छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ हैं उन के लिये रख दिया गया है। जिस समय और पैसा मिलेगा उस समय इस काम को भी हम ले लेंगे।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister kindly state whether the Qutub Minar is inclining to a side and if so to which side is it inclining? (*Interruptions*). The entire structure is inclining to northwest or southwest, it is stated. What is the degree of inclination till now.

Shri Sher Singh: Qutub Minar is also following a policy of non-alignment. It is neither to the left nor to the right. There is no inclination so far.

श्री मधु लिमये : कम से कम कुतुब मिनार खड़ा रहेगा बीच में ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो जड़ होते हैं वे ही ऐसी नीति अपनाते हैं।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Apart from the question of the major repairs, I want to know whether the Government will pay a better attention to keep the surroundings of Qutab Minar neater and cleaner, to give the garden a better look and to make the canteen a little more presentable to the foreigners and also to the Indians who come from outside Delhi and have got a high notion about the Qutub Minar.

Shri Sher Singh: For encouraging tourism, the Ministry of Education is thinking of establishing a liaison with the Ministry of Tourism so that with the help and guidance of the other Ministry we could improve these monuments and make them more attractive for the tourists. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: That is not the reply to the question.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: According to historical researches, this Qutab

Minar was never built by Qutubuddin Aibak who ruled over Delhi only for four years, from 1612 to 1616, but it was built by Vishal Dev who ruled over Delhi for a long time. I would like to know whether, in view of this fact, and in view also of the fact that our motto is *Satyameva Jayate*, the Government will accept this fact, and name this tower as *Vishal Stamb* instead of Qutub Minar?

Shri Sher Singh: When it is established that *sat* is *sat* it is accepted.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Are you prepared to appoint a committee to go into the matter and find out the real man who built it? Here is a historical fact. If you do not accept it, then you could appoint a committee of scholars to go into the whole matter.

Shri Sher Singh: It is a matter for the historians and experts to decide. (*Interruption*). The Government is not in a position to make any declaration.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Are you prepared to form a committee of scholars to go into the whole question? Please say yes or no.

Mr. Speaker: Are you prepared or not prepared? One need not go into the merits.

Shri Sher Singh: We have got a committee which is writing the history of India.

श्री बलराज मधोक : इस स्तम्भ के बारे में कोई कमेटी नियुक्त कराने को क्या आप तैयार हैं जो कि सारा जो ऐतिहासिक डाटा है उसको देख कर निर्णय करे कि इसे किसने बनाया था और उसके अनुसार इसका नाम रखा जाए ?

Shri Sher Singh: As I have already said, there is a committee headed by Dr. Tara Chand.

Mr. Speaker: For this purpose?

Shri Sher Singh: No. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Then, for this question, please say yes or no for heaven's sake.

Shri Sher Singh: This matter could also be referred to that committee. There is no need to appoint another committee. The committee is there and this matter can be referred to that committee.

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : आपने इनका सबाल सुना होगा हां या न कहिये । क्या ब्रेन ट्रेन है वहां ।

शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार

+

* 1384. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

श्री रामचरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1950-51 से 1965-66 तक की अवधि में परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए विद्यार्थियों की संख्या की दृष्टि से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो विस्तार हुआ है, उसके अनुपात में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें आशानुकूल सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार मिल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो छात्रों की शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1203/67].

For the benefit of Members, may I say a few words?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dr. Triguna Sen: Referring to part (a) of the question, the percentage of passes of students at various examinations shows an improvement over the last 15 years. But to my mind, this is no criterion of improvement or otherwise in educational standards. The overall picture about educational standards, I think, is a mixed one. On the one hand, there has been some increase in the sub-standard institutions due to rapid expansion accompanied by inadequate investment and resources. There has been also a big rise in the number of first generation learners. But there is also a brighter side to this picture. There has been a distinctive improvement in the teaching of several subjects such as natural sciences, agriculture, engineering, medicine, economics, sociology, etc. Good institutions and first-rate students are now more numerous and qualitatively also better. But due to expansion and lack of resources and teachers, there are also sub-standard institutions. It is a mixed one.

Regarding (b), I agree that in the first three five-year plans, the output of matriculates and graduates in arts and commerce has been very large and has outstripped the employment opportunities available. This has increased the volume of educated unemployment. Many students are under-employed, according to their qualifications.

Regarding (c), the improvement of educational standards depends on several factors, but the most important to my mind is that the student should be taught in the language in which he thinks and dreams. That depends also on the quality of teachers and motivation of students. A series of measures have been taken by the Ministry of Education, UGC and NCERT in this respect. The Education Commission also has made

certain recommendations and they are under the active consideration of the ministry. But you will agree with me that we have not been able to create a climate of hard work and dedication and intensive utilisation of facilities. This is one of the reasons why we cannot raise the standard of education.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : टेबल पर जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ले रखा है उसमें उन्होंने बताया है :

"Good institutions and first-rate students are now more numerous and qualitatively even better."

और जगह पर दिया गया है कि सब-स्टैंडर्ड स्कूल और टीचर्स हैं। गरीब जो लड़के हैं, वे गुड इंस्टीट्यूशंस में जहाँ पर स्टाफ भी अच्छा होता है, खर्च भी ज्यादा पड़ता है, और पढ़ाई भी अच्छी होती है, नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसलिए उन का जो स्टैंडर्ड होता है वह अच्छा नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाने जा रही है कि एक ही स्टैंडर्ड सभी के लिए रहे, जिसमें अच्छे टीचर्स रखे जायें और जिसमें सभी लड़कों को इक्वल फैसिलिटीज हों ताकि सभी का स्टैंडर्ड अच्छा हो सके ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We are trying our best to give equal opportunities to all the students. But the hon. member must be aware that in the professional institutions particularly, there are 25 to 30 per cent vacancies in the recruitment of teachers. We lack in teachers, equipment, etc. We are trying our best.

Shri Banga: But thousands of trained teachers are unemployed.

Dr. Triguna Sen: May I know where?

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly resume his seat? Mr. Tiwari.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : स्टेटमेंट के बी चाग में लिखा हुआ है :

"It is true that in the first three five-year plans, the output

of matriculates and graduates in arts and commerce has been very large and has outstripped employment opportunities available."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो साइंस के स्टुडेंट्स पास करके निकलते हैं, जो टेक्नीकल स्टुडेंट्स पास करके टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में से निकलते हैं तथा मैडीसिन और डाक्टरी और इंजीनियरिंग पास करके निकलते हैं उनमें से जो अनएम्प्लाइड हैं उनका नम्बर क्या है, कितने लोग पास कर चुके हैं और कितने बेकार बैठे हुए हैं जिनको नौकरियाँ नहीं मिली हैं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Sir, I want notice for it. Numbers I cannot supply now.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी न अभी शिक्षा का स्तर गिरने के कुछ कारण बताए हैं। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी गया है कि जिन लोगों के पास काफ़ी सम्पत्ति है, जो साधन-सम्पन्न है, उन के बच्चे तो अच्छे स्कूलों, कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ते हैं और इस लिए उन की शिक्षा के स्टैंडर्ड में कोई कमी नहीं आई है, लेकिन पिछले बीस वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षा के विस्तार में जो नये नये स्कूल, कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय खुले हैं, वृत्ति सरकार ने उन में पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं दी हैं और वृत्ति शिक्षकों का वेतन उनमें बहुत कम है, इस लिए देश की साक्षरता जनता के बच्चे जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, उसका स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Sir, we agree that the status of teachers in the colleges and schools should be improved. As a matter of fact, that is the first recommendation of the Education Commission also—improvement in the status and quality of teachers—in addition to, of course, improvement and upgrading of curricula. Recently, the University Grants Commission has upgraded the salary scales of teachers in the colleges and universi-

ties. It is the intention or endeavour of the Ministry of Education to see that the salary scales of teachers in the Primary and Higher Secondary Schools are also improved. We are giving prior importance to that.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर गौर करेंगे कि जब तक देश का राज-काज देश की बोली में नहीं चलाया जायेगा और जब तक गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास और विज्ञान आदि जनता की बोली में नहीं पढ़ाए जायेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हो सकता है ? बहुत सदियों पहले जब इस देश में आर्यों का राज्य था, तो राज-काज संस्कृत में होता था और जनता उससे अलग थी । मुसलमानों के राज्य में सारा राज-काज अरबी-फारसी में चला और जनता उस से अलग रही । अंग्रेजों के राज्य-काल में सारा राज-काज अंग्रेजी में चला और जनता उस से अलग रही । आज़ादी मिलने के बाद बीस बरस से इस देश में जनता का राज्य है लेकिन राज-काज जनता की बोली में नहीं चलाया जा रहा है और जनता की बोली में शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है, इस लिए शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हो रहा है । उदाहरण के लिए हमारे गोरखपुर में आज़ादी से पहले केवल एक कनवेंट स्कूल था, लेकिन बीस साल के कांग्रेसी राज्य में वहां पर नो कनवेंट स्कूल खुल गए हैं । इस देश में अंग्रेजियत को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और इस लिए शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है । जब तक इस देश में कनवेंट, नर्सरी और मान्टेसेरी स्कूल समाप्त नहीं किये जायेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के स्कूलों को खत्म करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: Sir, I think I made a statement declaring the decision of the Government that education will be through the mother tongue or regional languages. I think that satisfies the question of the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार खर्चीले अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों के बारे में क्या कर रही है । वह कहते हैं कि शिक्षा का स्तर तभी सुधरेगा जब गरीबों के स्कूलों में अमीरों के बच्चे, भी जायेंगे । अंग्रेजी माध्यम के जो स्कूल बढ़ रहे हैं, उन को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : जब तक फ़ैन्सी स्कूल समाप्त नहीं किये जायेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा का स्तर नहीं उठ सकता है ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is not a question; it is an opinion.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार खर्चीले स्कूलों, अंग्रेजी स्कूलों, तथा कथित पब्लिक स्कूलों को कब खत्म कर रही है ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: The question is, there are certain recommendations in the report of the committee of parliamentarians which we are going to consider on the 9th, 10th and 11th of next month—you have very kindly allotted me time for that—and Government will be guided by the opinion of Members. We cannot take a decision now.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमी इस प्रश्न की सफाई नहीं हुई है । जब ये लोग दो प्रकार के स्कूल चला रहे हैं, तो फिर एकता के भाषण क्यों देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड गिरने का एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी और हायर सैकंडरी एजुकेशन में एग्जामिनेशन का मापदंड गिरता जा रहा है और यूनिवर्सिटी तथा स्कूल एक दूसरे से कम्पिट करने के लिये विद्यार्थियों को उन की योग्यता से अधिक मार्क्स दे रहे हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त सारे देश

में जो मेडिकल और इंजिनियरिंग कालेज खुल रहे हैं, उन में मेडिकल एडमिशन की स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग दस, पंद्रह हजार रुपये डोनेशन देते हैं, उन के बच्चों को एडमिशन मिल जाता है, चाहे उन के माक्स पैंतीस या चालीस परसेंट ही क्यों न हों। जब ऐसे बच्चे शिक्षा संस्थाओं में जाते हैं, तो शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड जरूर कम होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या शिक्षा के स्टैंडर्ड गिरने का यह भी कारण नहीं है, यदि है तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे।

Dr. Triguna Sen: Perhaps, the hon. Member referred to some bad practices in the institutions like capitation fee and influence by which students of lower calibre are admitted. I think everybody agrees that this should not be there. We must be above board.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is a question meant for the Health Ministry. Anyhow, he is answering it.

Dr. Triguna Sen: The only thing we can do is to request the heads of departments to be honest and just and admit students on merit and not on pressure and other considerations.

Shri Swell: The Minister said that one of the means by which to bring about an improvement in the standard of education is that the student should be taught in the language in which he thinks and talks. I think he is referring to the switching on to the regional language as medium of instruction. Now, may I know whether it is a fact that many of these regional languages are most ill-equipped to be the media of instruction even in schools, not to speak of colleges and universities. In that context, does the Minister still stick to his decision that the switching over will be within a period of five years and how does he expect that the standard of education will go up within that period?

Mr. Speaker: Before the Minister answers this question, may I inform the House that we are discussing the

Education Commission Report, for which yesterday the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 10 hours, which is sufficient time. At that time we can have a thorough discussion on policy matters, which cannot be asked or answered during the question hour. So, let us cut short the time for this question and take some other question. Now the hon. Minister may answer the question.

Dr. Triguna Sen: The hon. Member asked whether it is not a fact that some of the regional languages are below par and cannot be the media of instruction; may be. But I do not agree with that. Unless we try, we cannot improve them. I firmly believe that it can be done, if we want to do it.

Shri Swell: The second part of my question has not been answered. The Minister has admitted that some of the regional languages are below standard. My question is how does he expect to improve the standard of education by switching over to these languages as media of instruction, when they are below standard.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I would request hon. Members to wait for five years and see if we can improve the languages.

Shri S. Kandappan: In answer to part (c) of the main question the hon. Minister has stated that for the improvement of educational standards we have to improve the quality of the teaching staff. In that connection, may I point out about the pay scales announced by the University Grants Commission and accepted by the Central Government though they have been intimated to the States, their response has been very meagre and in many cases they have not at all responded. Unless all the States implement the scheme, of what avail will it be to announce a scheme and then say or proclaim that they have enhanced pay scales? I would like to know whether the Government would see to it that the enhanced pay scales are properly implemented.

Dr. Triguna Sen: The Government has decided to bear 80 per cent of the enhanced expenses; only 20 per cent is to be paid by the State. May I request the hon. Member, through you, to impress upon his party chief in the State to implement it?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि शिक्षा का स्तर कैसे ऊंचा हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए किसी भाषा की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि जैसी भी हमारी भाषा है, हम उस के द्वारा ठीक ढंग से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि दिल्ली स्कूल आफ इकानोमिक्स की पढ़ाई का जो स्टैंडर्ड है, क्या वही स्टैंडर्ड पटना यूनिवर्सिटी या किसी और सूबे की यूनिवर्सिटी का है, अगर नहीं है, तो सरकार जितना यहां खर्च करती है, उतना और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ पर भी खर्च कर के उसही शिक्षकों को क्यों नहीं रखती है, ताकि शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो?

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is desirable that we improve all the institutions—of course, that requires resources—and it will be our endeavour to improve the standard of institutions throughout the whole country.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that with some education has become almost an industry—particularly Delhi is notorious about that—and that that is responsible for lowering educational standards in the country; if so, what steps have Government taken to see that education in this country is not allowed to flourish as an industry by private management?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I may only draw the attention of the hon. Member to the recommendation of the Education Commission in this regard. They have also advised that each State should come forward with an Edu-

cation Act to put a stop to these things. It will be discussed here also.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री खुद वाइस-चांसलर रहे हैं, शिक्षक हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि एजुकेशन करीक्यूलम आप का इतना हँसी है और एक एक क्लास में 35 के बजाय सो सी लड़के जमा होते हैं तो क्या इन सब चीजों को दूर करने के लिए आप एक करीक्यूलम हिन्दुस्तान भर में लागू करेंगे, इस गरीब मुल्क में एक करीक्यूलम लागू करेंगे, जिस किताब को मैं पढ़ूँ वही दूसरे पढ़ें, ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I most humbly want to suggest through you that the hon. Member should not threaten me with his finger.

Mr. Speaker: Minus that you can answer.

Dr. Triguna Sen: The Government thinks of and is trying its best to evolve a good curriculum for each subject through its research and training institutions; at the same time, I do not believe that there should be one curriculum for the whole of the country. There will be some standard guide which will be developed by each State.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सी लड़के जो एक एक क्लास में होते हैं उस के बारे में नहीं बताया।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government would do its best to prevent at least these elementary school teachers from being thrown out of employment on the ground that there is this economic recession, need for economy and so on? Actually, it is happening in Andhra. More than a thousand teachers are threatened with unemployment. If they

cannot do anything else by way of raising their salaries, allowances and anything like that, at least let them see that these trained teachers are not thrown out of employment.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I have not heard that trained teachers are being thrown out of employment in Andhra State; rather, it is only last week that I addressed letters to the Education Ministers of States concerned to make primary education free and, if we cannot make it compulsory, at least let us have opportunities so that it is available to all the children of the soil. It is a news to me that the trained teachers who are employed in schools are being thrown out. I will inquire about this.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Since the present tendency is to acquire more knowledge than to gain education which is necessary for moulding the character of students, may I request the Government to reduce the number of subjects in the curriculum so that students may not have to fritter away their energy in studying subjects which are not so necessary for building up their character and may concentrate on these?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

श्री शिवशंकर शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय शिक्षा के संबंध में आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि उन का स्तर कुछ अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड के स्तर से नीचा होता है, और वजहों के अलावा एक वजह उस की यह है कि लिखने का काम यहाँ कम होता है। हिन्दुस्तानी विद्यालयों में क्वेश्चन आन्सर उस तरह से नहीं कराया जाता और विद्यार्थी नोट बगैर पढ़ कर के पास हो जाते हैं। लिखने की आदत कम होती है और ओरिजिनल काम कम कर पाते हैं जबकि वहाँ फर्स्ट ईयर से ही सेमिनार रिपोर्ट बगैर उन से बनवाते हैं जिससे ओरिजिनलिटी बढ़ती है और ओरिजिनल काम बढ़ करते हैं। तो हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालय-

नयों में रिसर्च को एक तरह से कम्पल्सरी रूप में रख कर राइटिंग का काम वह ज्यादा करें। इस तरह का सिलसिला सरकार चलाने जा रही है या नहीं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not agree with the hon. Member about adopting the system of education that is in vogue in America. We must evolve a system suited to our soil.

Long distance Telephone and Telegraph Communications

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*1385. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are improving the long distance telephone and telegraph communications with strategic areas as Assam and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, when it is to be completed and put into operation?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A microwave link capable of providing high grade telephone and telegraph circuits has been commissioned between Calcutta and Shillong and some other towns in Assam. A system comprising coaxial cable and microwave link connecting Delhi with Jammu and Srinagar is nearing completion. Other schemes involving microwave systems and land line carrier systems are taken up progressively for implementation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन् 1966 के अक्टूबर तक गवर्नमेंट ने यह एलान किया था कि जम्मू और काश्मीर से डाइरेक्ट कनेक्शन हो जायगा यानी एक डायल घुमाकर सीधे बातचीत हो जायगी। अब अक्टूबर भी चला गया और अक्टूबर के बाद इतने दिन और

गए तो क्या कारण है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर जैसे जो सामरिक महत्व के स्थान हैं इतनी इम्पार्टेंट जगह के ऊपर आज तक भी कोई डाइरेक्ट कनेक्शन नहीं हो सका ? इतनी देर जो हो रही है उस का क्या कारण है और कब तक टारगेट आप देंगे कि इस टाइम तक यह हो जायगा ।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जनाबगाला , यह आनरेबल मੈम्बर ने ठीक फरमाया कि जम्मू कश्मीर के साथ माइक्रो वेव सिस्टम जल्दी हो जाना चाहिये था लेकिन कुछ हालात की वजह से लैट हो गया । मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगले दो महीने के अन्दर यह हो जायगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यहां बॉर्डर के संबंध में जब हम सवाल करते हैं या कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस देते हैं तो सप्ताह वार वार कहती है कि इन्फार्मेशन नहीं आई जब कि चाइना के 65 रेडियो वहां लगे हुए काम कर रहे हैं जो कि माइक्रोफोन के अन्दर हर वक्त हमारे खिलाफ जहर उगल रहे हैं और हम अपने देश में भी नहीं कर सके कि नागा हिल के बारे में या मिजो विद्रोहियों के बारे में सवाल पूछे जायें तो उन का उत्तर तक नहीं मिलता । तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक हो जायगा ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहां तक बॉर्डर का ताल्लुक है शिलांग के साथ कलकत्ते का माइक्रोवेव चालू हो चुका है और वह काम कर रहा है । आसाम के बाकी शहरों के साथ भी कर रहे हैं । जोरहाट के साथ हो चुका है । बाकी जिले शहर हैं अगले साल के जून, जुलाई तक सोघे उन से रिश्ता कलकत्ते तक जुड़ जायगा । मैं आनरेबल मੈम्बर को यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का पूरा एहसास है कि बॉर्डर एरियाज के साथ सेंटर का पूरा रिश्ता सोघा रहना चाहिए और इसलिये माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम जो किया तो उस की सब से पहले प्रायरिटी हमने जम्मू और काश्मीर को दी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether auto-transmitter system of pre-punching tapes has been introduced in the strategic areas of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and other border areas and, if so, what improvement is contemplated during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri I. K. Gujral: If I have understood the hon. Member rightly, he has asked if we have introduced microwave system in Assam and in Jammu and Kashmir. In reply to the main Question, I have said that Calcutta is already linked since last year by microwave with Shillong and also with Jorhat. Other stations are being linked up with Jammu and Kashmir. Work is almost complete and, as I have said, in the very near future it will be through.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the trunk telephone connection between Delhi and Gauhati in Assam and other places frequently breaks down? Even this morning, the line is out of order. Will he kindly enquire into it?

Shri I. K. Gujral: It will be enquired into.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

I.T.I. Ltd., Bangalore

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*1386. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of a telephone manufactured at the Indian Telephone Industries and whether this cost compares favourably with that of foreign manufactured telephone;

(b) whether there has been any export market for Indian manufactured telephones; and

(c) whether a new type of telephone—far superior in performance

and less costly than those known so far—has been designed by the I.T.I.?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):

(a) The Indian Telephone Industries Limited manufactures a variety of telephone instruments. The price of a typical automatic telephone instrument is Rs. 112 and this compares favourably with the price of foreign-manufactured telephones.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. But a new type of receiver having superior performance and costing less than the existing receiver has been designed by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for use with the existing telephones.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंजी : जब इस मुल्क में जितने टेलीफोन की आवश्यकता है वह पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं, जैसे कि बम्बई शहर में तो इस वक्त करीब 30 हजार लोगों की वेटिंग लिस्ट है, तब सरकार क्यों यह उचित समझती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बने हुए टेलीफोन का निर्यात बढ़ा दिया जाये ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मेरे खयाल में माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि बम्बई में वेटिंग लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है और उसे हम पूरा क्यों नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंजी : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार यह निर्यात तब कर रही है जब देश में ही टेलीफोनों की कमी है और बम्बई शहर में ही 30 हजार लोगों की वेटिंग लिस्ट है ? ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : इन बातों का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि बम्बई में या दिल्ली में या सारे देश में कितने टेलीफोन लगाए जायें । यह उसी हिसाब से लगाए जाते हैं कि प्लैन में कितना रुपया इस महकमे को दिया जाता है । जैसा मैं ने बजट के वक्त कहा था जितना खर्चा दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है हमारी जरूरत के हिसाब से । जहां तक

एक्सपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, इस के मुताल्लिक इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज में काफी मैनू-फैक्चरिंग कैपेसिटी है । अगर हम और रुपया लगायें तो हम और भी टेलीफोन देश में दे सकते हैं । एक्सपोर्ट के मुताल्लिक जो आनरेबल मੈम्बर ने पूछा है, उस की इस वक्त यह पोजीशन है कि हम जितना सामान बाहर भेज सकें वह हमारे देश के ित में होगा फारेन एक्सचेंज की दृष्टि से ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंजी : इसी प्रश्न को दोहरा कर मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । यह बात मानी हुई है कि इस वक्त हमारे यहां टेलीफोन की बहुत कमी है । फिर भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम निर्यात तो करना ही चाहेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आई० टी० आई० की जो कैपेसिटी है उस को बढ़ा कर क्या सरकार एक और टेलीफोन बनाने वाला कारखाना खोल कर देश के लोगों की टेलीफोन की परेशानी को दूर करेगी ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहां तक इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज की कैपेसिटी का ताल्लुक है, वह तो पूरी इस्तेमाल हो रही है । जहां तक देश में दूसरी फैक्टरी खोलने की चन्द लोगों की मांग का ताल्लुक है जैसा मैं ने बतलाया इस वक्त हमारे देश में जरूरत के हिसाब से कोई 60 लाख टेलीफोन लगने चाहियें लेकिन लगायेंगे हम चौथी प्लैन में सिर्फ साढ़े 6 लाख । इस की वजह सिर्फ यह है कि प्लैन में जितना खर्चा इस महकमे को दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है । अगर इंटरनल रिसीसिज में इस महकमे को प्रायोरिटी दी जाये, हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं चाहिये, और अगर पार्लियामेंट इस महकमे को खर्चा देने को तैयार हो जाय तो मैं यह वादा कर सकता हूं कि जितनी इस देश की मांग है वह पूरी कर दी जायेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब तक मैं टेलीफोन मंत्रियों को चिट्ठियां लिख कर थक गया हूं । जब कभी टेलीफोन उठाओ, घंटी बजती है,

टेलीफोन उठाते ही वह बन्द हो जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह खराबी जो मशीन बनाई जाती है उस में है या जो लाइन आप लगाते हैं उस में है या एक्सचेंज में जो सारा सामान है उस में है? क्या कभी आप ने इस की जांच की है?

श्री नाथ पाई : टैपिंग भी होती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह दूसरी बात है, श्री गृह मंत्रालय का मामला है। मैं टैपिंग के बारे में इस वक्त नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैं ने तीन चीजें बतलाई हैं उन में से कौन खराब है या तीनों खराब हैं?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : एक चिट्ठी मुझे मिली थी। उस के बाद उस की जांच की गई और उस से उन को काफी मन्तोष हुआ। आज मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि उस को देखने के बाद उन के मुँह से निकलती है ऐसी बात। वह एक महीने की बात है। उस के बाद उन्होंने आज बतलाया कि उन का टेलीफोन नहीं चल रहा है। लेकिन अगर आज भी कोई दिक्कत है तो सारी चीजों को देख कर ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने अपने बारे में जो कहा वह तो एक पृष्ठभूमि थी। सवाल यह है कि मशीनों में खराबी है या लाइन जो लगाते हैं उस में खराबी है या जो एक्सचेंज है उस में कोई खराबी है?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : यह सवाल खराबी का नहीं है। मैंने बजट के वक्त अर्ज किया था कि यहां जितने टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं उन के मुकाबले में मांगें बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिये जितनी काल्स एक टेलीफोन से की जाती हैं, वह उस के हिसाब से बहुत ज्यादा हैं जितना यहां का एक्सचेंज बर्दाश्त कर सकता है। नतीजा यह निकलता है, जैसे कि मिसाल दूँ, आप मुझे माफ करें, कि अगर 16 फीट चौड़ी

सड़क में जहां दो मोटरें चल सकती हैं, आप 6 मोटरें छोड़ दें तो सारी गड़बड़ी हो जायेगी।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय के कथनानुसार जितने टेलीफोन इस देश में मांगे जा रहे हैं उन सब को कनेक्शन देने की क्षमता सरकार में है और इतना सामान आप तैयार करते हैं . . .

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : कर सकते हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : कर सकते हैं, और उस से मंत्रालय को फायदा हो रहा है, हालांकि डाक तार विभाग आज घाठ में चल रहा है। आप के टेलीफोन में इतनी आमदनी हो रही है जिस के लिये मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जैसे टेक्स से आप को आमदनी होती है उसी तरह से इस में होती है। और इस की जिम्मेदारी देश के बड़े आदमियों पर पड़ती है। वह मांगते हैं और आप में देने की ताकत भी है। करोड़ों रुपये आप इस से आमदनी वसूल कर सकते हैं, और यहां बहुत सी ग्रान्टों के ऊपर बिना बहस किए हुए आप ले भी सकते हैं, तब फिर क्या बजह है कि आप ने अपने लिये रुपया लेने की कोशिश नहीं की?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : आनरेबल मेंबर ने यह ठीक कहा कि हम सारा सामान बना सकते हैं, यह भी ठीक है कि लोगों की मांग है, यह भी ठीक है कि हमें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन से जितना रिटर्न होता है उतना शायद किसी और इंडस्ट्री में नहीं होता, यह सारी दुनिया का माना हुआ उसूल है, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जब प्लान बनाई जाती है उस में पालियामेंट एक खास मद रखती है कि फलां मद के लिये इतना रुपया हम देते हैं। उतने रुपये के अन्दर हमें गुजारा करना पड़ता है। अगर वह रुपया आप बढ़ा दें तो — मैं वादा करता हूँ कि हम आप की सब जरूरतों को पूरा कर देंगे।

Shri K. Lakkappa: May I know whether Government have constituted any committee to investigate into the

production of defective phones manufactured in the ITI and and if so, why the committee has not examined the matter and if not, why the committee has not been constituted?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I do not know what for the hon. Member wishes a committee to be appointed.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The production in the ITI is defective and they are supplying defective materials. May I know whether Government are going to constitute a committee to look into the matter?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I beg to refute the allegation of the hon. Member. The ITI is supplying goods right upto the standards; in fact, it is not only that but we are having an increasing export market, and in every export market we are effectively and successfully competing with all the developed countries in the matter of telecommunications.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Which are the countries which are purchasing the Indian made telephones? May I know whether any modifications have been carried out on the advice given by those countries which are already purchasing our telephones?

Shri I. K. Gujral: There is a long list of the countries. If the hon. Member wishes, I can send him the list. For instance, we have recently supplied to Kuwait and to the Middle East countries. We are also now trying in Malaysia and also trying to tender in Iraq. It is a long list and it has already been given in the annual report of the ITI which I have placed on the Table of the House.

So far as the modifications are concerned, no such suggestion has been made to us for modification of our instrument. On the contrary, the new receiving instrument that we have evolved with our own research is now receiving more attention and it is being patented abroad.

Shri S. K. Taparia: The importance of a telephone instrument lies

in what we can hear through it over long distance and also short distance rather than the visibility and the beauty of it. One of the latest models of the telephone has been called Priyadarshini, which means 'Good to look at'. May I know whether it has been named after the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: This question need not be answered.

Shri P. K. Deo: He should reply to it.

Shri Nath Pai: He must, you will agree with me, be a very lucky man who can get a number he wants at the first attempt or whose call is not interrupted. Apart from overloading on the line, bad equipment etc., what is the contribution of Shri Chavan's Ministry in interrupting and tapping the lines?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): None at all.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में जो लोग काम करते हैं वे डीन और सुनने जैसे बोलें इस तरह की व्यवस्था करना कोई कठिन काम नहीं है। यदि आप वहां पर स्त्रियों को ज्यादा काम दें और पुरुषों को वहां से हटा कर हार्ड काम दें तो अच्छा होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसा कोई इंतजाम करने जा रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, the question is only about the cost of production in ITI. From that we are now going to the exchanges, the CBI interfering or Shri Chavan's Ministry interfering and so on. All this has absolutely no relevance. We shall better go to the next question.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

1387. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 फरवरी, 1966 को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में हुई घटनाओं

की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The single-member Commission of Inquiry, which was set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on February 5, 1966, has since submitted its report to the State Government.

(b) The report is yet to be released by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है और उस में फरवरी में जो उपद्रव हुए उसकी वजह से विश्वविद्यालय को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा था। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न तो अपनी तरफ से कोई जांच करवाई और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जांच करवाई तो यह भी जानने की कोशिश नहीं की कि उस जांच की रिपोर्ट क्या है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों सरकार ने इसकी उपेक्षा की है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: On enquiry, the UP Government have informed us that the Report of the Commission has been received by them. They have, however, stated that the Report will first be placed before the State Assembly before it is released. Therefore, it is not possible for us to know what is in the Report at this stage.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन खराब होने की वजह यह है कि वहां आपस में ही काफी मतभेद हैं और उनके इन मतभेदों का विद्यार्थियों पर

भी अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में न तो वहां अभी तक उपकुलपति की बहाली हो सकी है और न और व्यवस्थाएँ की जा सकी हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? अगर यह सही है तो इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों नहीं आवश्यक कदम उठाती है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: What the hon. Member has said about Banaras Hindu University is not correct. I was there for a pretty long time and I have come here only four months back. I think we took the opinion of the Ministry of Law. They also advised us that we cannot insist on the State Government to supply it to us unless they release it. They want to have it discussed in the local Assembly and then release it. We will know about it then.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय काशी विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति रह चुके हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां जो दंगे हुए थे व क्या नाम को ले कर नहीं हुए थे ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एक शिलालेख काशी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करते हुए पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने रखा था और उसके ऊपर यह लिखा हुआ था अंग्रेजी में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और नागरी में केवल काशी विश्वविद्यालय ? वहां हिन्दू शब्द नहीं है। उसी के साथ साथ क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि अभी तक जो विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को इम्तहान पास कर लेने के बाद प्रमाण पत्र मिलते हैं उन में देवनागरी में हमेशा केवल काशी विश्वविद्यालय लिखा रहता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये सवाल इस में से कैसे उठते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He has asked the question and answered. You have only to corroborate.

Dr. Triguna Sen: What he says is correct.

Assistance to Sanskrit Organisations

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*1389. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited applications from voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and institutions for offer of financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the number of such applications received and the total assistance offered to them by Government and other steps taken for making Sanskrit more popular during 1965-66 and 1966-67?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) क्रमशः 240 और 260 प्रार्थना पत्र मिले 1965-66 में और 1966-67 में। 1965-66 में 7 लाख 77 हजार रुपये संस्थाओं को दिये गये और 1966-67 में 8 लाख 67 हजार रुपये दिये गये। इसमें संस्कृत के गुरुकुल भी आ जाते हैं। इसके अलावा और जो योजनाएँ हैं व्यक्तियों को, संस्थाओं को, राज्य सरकारों को मदद देनी की संस्कृत की शिक्षा के प्रसार, प्रचार के लिए, उसके लिए 1965-66 में 15 लाख 19 हजार रुपये खर्च हुए, 1966-67 में 15 लाख 47 हजार रुपये खर्च हुए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि जो धन दिया गया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन संस्थाओं ने आवेदन दिये उन संस्थाओं ने फिटने धन की मांग की थी और उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरा कर सकी ?

श्री शेर सिंह : इतनी डिटेल में इन-फार्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है। एक एक संस्था के लिए कि कितनी कितनी उसने मांग की थी और कितनी राशि उनको मिली है, यह इनफार्मेशन तो मेरे पास नहीं है। इसको इस वक्त देना तो कठिन है लेकिन मैंने जो टोटल है वह आपको बता दिया है कि 1965-66 में कितना दिया और 1966-67 में कितना दिया। इस वर्ष के लिए भी आप जानना चाहें तो वह भी मैं बता सकता हूँ। 1967-68 में हम 35 लाख 22 हजार रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगली योजना का भी बता सकता हूँ। लेकिन संस्थाएँ बहुत हैं और सभी संस्थाओं में से हर एक ने कितना मांगा यह बतलाना कठिन है। पूरा का पूरा देना भी कठिन है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कितना मांगा है।

श्री शेर सिंह : लेकिन जितना हम दे सकते हैं, देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : प्रश्न यह है कि संस्थाओं ने कितना मांगा और उसमें से सरकार कितना दे सकी। यदि मंत्री महोदय के पास इस समय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो वह आश्वासन दें कि वह इस सूचना को सदन के मेज पर रख देंगे ताकि सदन यह देख सके कि मांग कितनी थी और उस में से कितना दिया गया ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अभी तो नोटिस चाहिये लेकिन सदन के पटल पर इस इनफार्मेशन को रख दिया जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर नोटिस किस लिये ?

श्री क्षारबालम्ब : उत्तर प्रदेश से कितने प्रार्थना पत्र इस प्रकार के आए हैं जिन्होंने संस्कृत के लिए अनुदान मांगा है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : राज्य के ढंग से हम नहीं करते हैं। जितनी संस्थायें हैं वे सभी किसी किसी न किसी राज्य में हैं। सभी संस्थाओं को जो मांगती हैं देने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर आप अलग से चाहें कि उत्तर प्रदेश से कितनी संस्थाओं ने प्रार्थना पत्र दिये तो उसके लिए अलग से मालूम कर आप को बता दिया जाएगा। लेकिन उसके लिए समय चाहिए।

हैदराबाद के निज़ाम की उपाधियां

* 1390. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वर्गीय निज़ाम हैदराबाद के पोते को निज़ाम की गद्दी का उत्तराधिकारी मान लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्वर्गीय निज़ाम के वर्तमान उत्तराधिकारी को अपने नाम के साथ कुछ उपाधियां लगाने का भी अधिकार है ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान निज़ाम को अपने नाम के साथ कुछ ऐसी उपाधियां लगाने का भी अधिकार है जो ब्रिटिश सरकार ने स्वर्गीय निज़ाम को दी थीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कहाँ तक संविधान के अनुकूल है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग) . भारत के गवर्नर जनरल और निज़ाम के बीच 25 जनवरी, 1950 को जो समझौता हुआ था उसकी धारा 3 के अधीन निज़ाम को अपने नाम के साथ उन उपाधियों को लगाने का अधिकार

था जिन्हें वे वह 15 अगस्त, 1947 के ऐन पहले तक लगाते थे, और धारा 5 के अधीन भारत सरकार ने उत्तराधिकार (विधि तथा रीति के अनुसार) उपाधियों के बारे में भी स्वीकार करने की सुरक्षा दी थी।

(घ) हमारे परामर्शदाताओं के अनुसार यह बात संविधान के प्रतिकूल नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बीस वर्ष बाद भी किसी भारतीय राजा को अंग्रेजों की दी हुई उपाधि अपने नाम के साथ लगाने का अधिकार देना भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के गौरव के प्रतिकूल है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के समझौते के सम्बन्ध में कभी संसद् या संविधान सभा को भी विश्वास में लिया गया है कि भारतीय राजा स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बीस वर्ष बाद भी अंग्रेजों के समय की उपाधि लगा सकेंगे और भारत सरकार उनको स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जब से भारत गणराज्य हुआ है तब से अंग्रेजों की दी हुई उपाधि या टाइटिल को व्यक्तियों के नाम के आगे या पीछे लगाने की भूमानियत कर दी गई है। परन्तु जिन पुराने रूलर्स को काबिनेट में यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि वे ये टाइटिल काम में ला सकते हैं उन के विषय में अपवाद किया गया था और बाकी जगह कहीं भी अंग्रेजों के टाइटिल को काम में लाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब वर्तमान निज़ाम के प्रिवी-पर्स में उनके जेब खर्च में काफी कमी कर दी गई है, तब तत्कालीन निज़ाम को अंग्रेजों की दी हुई उपाधियों को वर्तमान निज़ाम द्वारा लगाये जाने के अधिकार को समाप्त करने में क्या बाधा है ? मंत्री महोदय ने जिस समझौते का जिक्र किया है, वह पुराने निज़ाम के साथ

हुआ था, उनके उत्तराधिकारियों के साथ नहीं हुआ था। इस अवस्था में निजाम का कोई उत्तराधिकारी किस प्रकार उन उपाधियों का उपयोग कर सकता है और भारत सरकार कैसे उनको संवैधानिक मानती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल है। निजाम के उत्तराधिकारी का प्रिवी पर्स कम कर दिया गया है लेकिन उनके प्रिविलेजिज को कम नहीं किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा स्पष्ट था। अंग्रेजों का जो समझौता हुआ था, वह निजाम उस्मान अली के साथ हुआ था। निजाम के पोते के साथ अंग्रेजों का कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ था। इसलिए उन का वे उपाधियां लगाने का अधिकार संवैधानिक नहीं है। इस स्थिति में भारत सरकार वर्तमान निजाम को स्वतंत्र भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा दी हुई गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान की उपाधियां लगाने का अधिकार कैसे दे रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उनके जो भी प्रिविलेजिज थे उनके उत्तराधिकारी के आने के बाद भी उन में किसी तरह की कमी नहीं की गई है। जहां तक उनके प्रिवी पर्सिज का सम्बन्ध है यह सदन जानता है कि उनको कम किया गया है। प्रिविलेजिज के बारे में भी कई तरह के प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं। उस पर सोच-विचार हो रहा है। यदि यह तय हुआ कि प्रिविलेजिज को भी कम किया जाये तो उस दिशा में अवश्य कदम उठाया जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any point of order. We have decided that during the question hour there will be no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे अधिकारों को किन्हीं निर्णयों से कभी नहीं खत्म किया जा सकता है।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश में संविधान सार्वभौम है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 18 के अनुसार हम लोग अंग्रेजों के द्वारा दिये गये खिताबों को नहीं रख सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुच्छेद 13 में कहा गया है कि पहले के जो कानून संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं के विरुद्ध हैं वे वायद होंगे। इस अनुच्छेद में "कानून" की परिभाषा इतनी व्यापक है कि रस्मो-रिवाज रीति आदि सब उसमें आ जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि जो करार या संधियां आदि हमारे संविधान के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों से टकराते हैं उन को खत्म कर दिया जाये ? आप इस पर अपनी व्यवस्था दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: I will do it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप व्यवस्था कब देंगे ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Nagarjunasagar Dam Project

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SNQ. 35. **Shri Ranga:**

Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that so far transplantation of paddy has not taken place in more than 75 per cent (about 4 lakhs of acres) in the Krishna delta till now (i.e. one month's delay);

(b) whether it is a fact that such a delay usually results in about 25

per cent reduction in the eventual paddy yields in view of the setting of pests, harmful and cyclonic winds and shortness in crop growth period;

(c) whether this delay in the supply of water at the Krishna anicut through the Krishna channels is due to the Andhra Pradesh Government's efforts in holding up water at the Nagarjunasagar Dam for the purpose of raising the water level at the Dam to such a height as to facilitate the release of water through the Sagar channels on and after the ceremonial occasion of opening the Sagar channels;

(d) whether Government are aware that this delay in letting water down to the anicut has further worsened the condition of supply of water upto the anicut because of the late arrival of the monsoon and the scarcity of rain fall in this year in the lower catchment area; and

(e) whether Government's consent had been obtained for this holding up of water at the Sagar and the consequent delay in the supply of water at the Vijayawada anicut and to the delta areas?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There was some delay in the transplantation of paddy in the Krishna Delta. Such delays may, under unfavourable circumstances, affect the yield of paddy.

(c) to (e). It is not a fact that water is being held up at Nagarjunasagar Dam for the purpose of facilitating the release of water for a ceremonial occasion. There was considerable delay in the onset of the monsoons this year, both in the head reaches as also in the Krishna delta where rains have started only recently, i.e. in the middle of July. The late arrival of rains has largely caused the delay in transplantation operations. In spite of the low inflows, supplies of water, to the extent

feasible, and in excess of the river inflows, were made available to the Krishna delta from the waters stored at Nagarjunasagar. The plugging operations of the temporary tunnel at 300' level necessitated the stoppage of outflows from the Nagarjunasagar for a few days, but during this period, water to the extent available was supplied to Krishna delta from the water stored at Krishna Barrage. The supplies from the reservoir were resumed before the water stored at Krishna Barrage was exhausted. Thus all steps have been taken to ensure that the available water was supplied to the delta.

There have been heavy rains in the Delta from the middle of July and the canals are flowing full. Transplantation is also now in full swing in the Delta.

Shri Ranga: Looking into the statement here, one finds that there are a number of statements which are gross understatements. The hon. minister has stated here that the plugging operations of the temporary tunnel at 300' level necessitated the stoppage of outflows from the Nagarjunasagar for 'a few days'. Actually it is not a few days; it is a few weeks. By the end of June every year as much as fifty per cent of the total area, five lakhs of acres in that delta used to be transplanted, by the middle of June 75 per cent, and by the end of this month almost the whole of that area would have been transplanted usually. Is it a fact that this year as much as 33 and 1/3 per cent of the area had not been transplanted and only in the last seven or eight days during the period when this short notice question was hanging fire, there had been some rains and some transplantation had been in progress?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Water was not flowing at from the Nagarjunasagar dam between the 5th and 11th of July. These were the days when water was not going out. It is true that transplantation should be in full swing in

the delta area at this time. This year unfortunately there has been delay in the arrival of monsoon, combined with low flow in the river. As I submitted, nothing could be done for a week. But afterwards the position improved and transplantation is now in full swing in the delta.

Shri Ranga: Would government give this assurance—after having caused all this terrible damage amounting to a loss of at least a lakh of tons of foodgrains in the delta—that in future these so-called plugging operations at the Nagarjunasagar dam would not be indulged in and that regular water supplies would be made available from the Nagarjunasagar dam at the time of transplantation in the usual fashion taking into consideration the rainfall both above as well as below the Nagarjunasagar dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Plugging is done once only and there is no question of reopening it again. The tunnel had been plugged with concrete. There is no question of any more reopening. If the hon. Member wants an assurance we can state very firmly that the delta will be greatly benefited by Nagarjunasagar.

Shri Gadlingana Gowd: The members from Rajya Sabha from that area tell me that about ten lakhs of acres are affected as a result of this delay. Would the hon. Minister tell us definitely what is the extent of the loss due to this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I repeat again that the plugging operations were for only one week. Whereas other dams generally take more than a month, for this, it took only one week. The main reason is the low flow in the river.

Mr. Speaker: He is talking about the extent. He says that ten lakhs of acres had been affected.

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no question of 'affected' area because as I sub-

mitted, the river itself was in low flow and nothing could be done.

Shri Mohamed Imam: In respect of the Nagarjunasagar dam there is a dispute between Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: This question does not relate to that.

Shri Mohamed Imam: It is with regard to availability of water. Representations had been sent from the government of Mysore that more water from Krishna is diverted outside the basin. They have also said that Nagarjunasagar dam should not be proceeded with. Will the Minister take speedy action to appoint a board as contemplated under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act to resolve all the differences that exist between these states?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is a separate question, an entirely separate question. But I should like to say that every effort is being made to arrive at a harmonious settlement of the problem . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: It looks as if we are going to cover the whole water dispute. This specific question is about letting out water for this crop. Therefore, it is not a question about which all members from Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh should get up. Otherwise, the whole purpose of the question will be vitiated. It is about water for this year's crop.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have told Mr. Limaye that during the question hour there should be no point of order. Does it not apply to you?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: You allowed him.

Mr. Speaker: Did I answer his point of order?

● **Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh** rose—

Mr. Speaker: I know you want to put a question. You can put it later on.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It is literally and in words a point of order. The point of order arises out of.....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You must also allow me to raise a point of order, after him.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My point of order arises from the words which fell from your mouth. You were pleased to say that the question is not about the Krishna-Godavari water dispute but it is about the water being less for irrigation purposes. It is only partly correct, Sir. Because, part (c) of the question is quite relevant to my point of order. It says that the letting of water for irrigation purposes, for the delta irrigation, arises out of the anxiety of the Government to store water and raise the level in time for the ceremonial inauguration of the Nagarjunasagar project.

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with the dispute also.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It has. The so-called ceremonial letting of water in the Sagar channels under the auspicious hands of the hon. Prime Minister has been objected to by the Maharashtra State Government on the ground that the dam design, construction and the arrangements made for fixation of the gates are such that they involve the construction of the dam including Stage I and Stage II which has been forbidden by the Central Government. Therefore, this is relevant to the question and my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You have not heard my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly hear your point of order. Now, let the question be over.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The Minister was referring to the low flow of water in the river. What are the primary causes for it? Is it merely want of rainfall in proper time or is it also due to the fact that more than 98 TMC of water has been dammed up in the Koyna reservoir without the knowledge or consent of Andhra Pradesh?

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will call you also. When Maharashtra waits, you will also wait.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I wanted to submit that it was mainly due to the low rainfall and also due to the untimely rainfall. That is what I wanted to submit. But I cannot say at the moment whether and to what extent the flow has been affected by the upstream reservoir.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the Government are satisfied that in view of the low rainfall and delayed transplantation even now, the whole of the ayacut under the Krishna basin, about 12 lakh acres, will be ultimately covered though transplantation, may be delayed a bit?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually there is water in both the canals and there may be no delay in transplantation. If there be no unfavourable factors; there will also be a good crop.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: My point of order is this.

Mr. Speaker: Ask a question. No point of order now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The question is very relevant. The country is very much perturbed; it is interested in seeing that even one acre should not go without timely supply

of water. This is a national forum where all these kinds of State quarrels should not be brought and only national considerations should be looked into.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: About what he had said, I said I would raise a point of order. As far as the question is concerned, there is no dispute. The Koyna project....

Mr. Speaker: Now, you are raising a dispute. Shri Girraj Saran Singh.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh: May I ask the Minister whether this restriction on the release of water has been entirely due to the fact that the Prime Minister is due to release it ceremoniously?

Mr. Speaker: It has nothing to do with this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Students' Home in Delhi

***1382. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened any students' home in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of students in Delhi who do not have any proper residential accommodation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Residential accommodation is provided by hostels attached to educational institutions, particularly colleges. The remaining students live with their guardians or in the city.

(c) It may be that many students may not have proper residential accommodation. Government do not have any precise data of the numbers.

Cut in Sugar quota in Delhi

***1388. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether, because of the cut in sugar quota in Delhi, nearly 25,000 persons who work in the aerated water factories are likely to lose their jobs; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Fellowship to Retired Teachers

***1391. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for granting fellowships to retired teachers is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the number of retired teachers to be benefited therefrom?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The University Grants Commission is already running a scheme for assisting Universities and Colleges to avail of the services of outstanding teachers who have retired. This scheme was instituted in 1961-62. No other scheme is under consideration of Government.

(b) Under the scheme, universities and colleges are being helped to utilize the services of outstanding teachers, who have crossed the normal age of superannuation but are otherwise fit to continue teaching and research. An honorarium of Rs. 6,000 per annum plus an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 is provided to each teacher. In addition the institution where the teacher works may also give him

assistance upto Rs. 4,000 per annum. The selections are made by a Committee of the University Grants Commission.

Assistance is initially limited to a period of three years and may be extended for two years at a time upto the age of 68 and in exceptional cases it may be extended beyond 68.

The teachers are required to participate in teaching/seminar work for at least six hours per week, in addition to their own research work.

(c) Since the inception of the scheme, 280 awards have been made. At present 173 retired teachers are working under the scheme.

Education in U.P.

***1392. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh State is comparatively backward in Education;

(b) if so, whether a scheme is being prepared by the Central Government for bringing it to the level of other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The development of primary education in general and of girls' education at all stages in Uttar Pradesh is much below the average for all the States.

(b) No, Sir. The Central and the Centrally-sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Education are meant for all States and in implementing them, preference is given to all backward States, including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Civil Servants as Governors

***1393. Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the basic considerations for

the selection of Civil Servants as Governors of States after their retirement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): In making appointment to the high office of Governor, the main consideration is the suitability of an individual.

Survey on the Employment position of Engineering Graduates

***1394. Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Comprehensive country-wide survey on the employment position of the Engineering Graduates and diploma-holders has been undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, when the said survey is likely to be completed and the purpose for which it was undertaken; and

(c) whether any interim measures have been devised by Government to better the employment opportunities to the Engineering Graduates and other Engineers?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A scheme for such a survey has been prepared and the first phase covering the alumni of Roorkee University has recently been launched.

The first phase of the survey at Roorkee is expected to provide the basis for any modifications that may be required in regard to the design, and the questionnaire for the survey. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate precisely, the date by which the results of the all-India Survey would be available. The main purpose of the survey is to provide factual data regarding the employment conditions of engineers which would assist in the planning of engineering education;

Various development schemes included under the 4th Five Year Plan are expected to create an increasing number of employment opportunities for unemployed persons including engineers.

Return of Migrants to West Pakistan

*1395. **Shri S. K. Tapuria:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Barmer Sector who had gone to Pakistan at the outbreak of hostilities;

(b) the number who have returned; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against those returning under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code or did any DIR enquiry reveal charges against the national interests?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government 14,713 persons of Barmer District had gone over voluntarily to Pakistan during Indo-Pak conflict.

(b) 64

(c) Cases under Rule 25-A of D.I.R. have been registered against 34 persons.

Sealing of Indian Borders with East Pakistan and Burma

*1396. **Shri Liladhar Kotaki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security arrangements have been made to seal off the Indian border with Pakistan and Burma in order to prevent the Nagas and Mizos from escaping to those countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Ade-

quate border security arrangements have been made on the border of India with East Pakistan and Burma. However, it is not possible to seal off the entire border on account of several factors such as difficult terrain and the length of the border.

Pakistan infiltration in Poonch-Rajouri Sector

1397. **Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:**
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Raghvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Shri Marandi:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report that Pakistan authorities have pushed about 10,000 persons towards the cease-fire line area in Poonch-Rajouri Sector with a view to push them clandestinely across the cease-fire line into Kashmir;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such a large scale infiltrations; and

(c) the number of Pakistani infiltrators who are already in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir State and the steps taken to deport them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government have seen the report which suggests that the Pakistani authorities have pushed to the cease-fire line persons most of whom had migrated to Pakistan occupied Kashmir in 1965. In this connection attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4572 in the House on 5th July, 1967. No such large scale movement as has been referred to in the press report has taken place.

The infiltrators who had come in August–September, 1965 had been either killed, captured or driven out and there are no infiltrators at large within the knowledge of the Government. Every possible effort is made to prevent Pakistani infiltrators from coming in.

Appointment of Governors from Non-Congressmen

*1398. Shri K. P. Singh: Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have asked the Government of India to appoint Governors from among the non-Congressmen; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्षा ऋतु में दिल्ली के मकानों को गिरने से बचाने के लिये पूर्वोपाय

*1399. श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :
श्री आत्स दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने से पहले दिल्ली में पुराने मकानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई पूर्वोपाय नहीं किये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरसात आरम्भ-होते ही राजधानी में अब तक छः पुराने मकान गिर चुके हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का आदेश दिया है; और

(घ) इन मकानों के गिरने के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री किष्ना चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने वर्षा आरम्भ होने से पूर्व ही पुराने मकानों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोपाय कर लिये हैं।

(ख) छः मकानों के कुछ हिस्से बरसात में गिर गये।

(ग) यह जरूरी नहीं समझा गया चूँकि निगम ने किसी कर्मचारी की लापरवाही नहीं पाई।

(घ) एक तीन वर्ष की लड़की की मृत्यु हुई, 9 लोगों को चोटें आईं।

"Pak Spy Ring Case"

*1400. Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Randhir Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Dr. Sushila Nayar:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Ram Charan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta has discharged all accused persons including Mohit Choudhry and Sunil Das in the "Pakistan Spy Ring Case" as the complainant,

Shri Ramesh Singh, D.S.P., C.B., absented himself from the court;

(b) whether Government had instructed this Officers to do this in order not to proceed with the case;

(c) whether any other case or cases are pending against the accused persons; and

(d) whether investigation against them has been completed, and if not, why it has taken such a long time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1204/167].

“श्रीशनीचाकर” नामक अमरीकी जहाज

*1401. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को हिन्दी महासागर में अमरीकी जहाज “श्रीशनीचाकर” द्वारा की गई खोजों तथा इकट्ठी की गई जानकारी का पता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी उन लाभों का ब्योरा क्या है जिनके लिये भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी जहाज को हिन्दी महासागर में चलने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी, अभी तक नहीं। यह दत्त सामग्री अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सामग्री विनिमय माध्यम द्वारा तब उपलब्ध होगी, जब जहाज अपनी समुद्री यात्रा पूरा कर लेगा और दत्तसामग्री का प्रक्रियाकरण तथा विश्लेषण पूरे कर लेंगा।

(ख) इस जल यात्रा में शामिल होने वाले थोड़े से भारतीय वैज्ञानिक विभिन्न प्राधुनिक समुद्र-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी उपकरणों को देख सके और उनसे अपने को परिचित बनाने में समर्थ हो गए।

Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools

*1402. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation, Delhi has proposed to transfer all the Middle and Higher Secondary Schools run by it to the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Reviewing Committee of C.S.I.R.

*1403. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4556 on the 5th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had complimented the CSIR on setting up a number of technical servicing units at the Headquarters;

(b) whether the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research converted these units into Directorates with a view to strengthening them;

(c) if so, the reasons for the present reversal of this policy; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken so far on the Reviewing Committee's recommendation that the administrative staff at CSIR Headquarters should be re-deployed and distributed to the technical units?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, as a part of advance action of the 4th Five Year Plan.

(c) The Directorates still exist. The Governing Body of the CSIR in its meeting held on the 19th November, 1966 decided that "the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR should be scrutinised carefully *de novo* and items which might not have immediate relevance to the country's needs may be deleted, and that if any anticipatory or advance action has been initiated, this should also be reviewed with the same end in view. The Governing Body further decided that the President, CSIR be authorised to appoint a small Committee to help the Director-General in this task."

The 4th Plan Committee has been of the view that there had been considerable growth in non-research activities of the CSIR and recommended that the technical units at the Headquarters which were meant to perform certain staff functions and assist the Director-General in his work should not have separate existence as they had at present with their own Executive Councils and powers as if they were similar to the Laboratories and their being so set up was incompatible with the functions which these units were expected to perform. The Report was placed before the Governing Body at its meeting held on 15th July, 1967. No final decision has been taken on the recommendation of the Committee.

(d) No, Sir. The Technical Servicing Units have been provided with

the necessary supporting administrative staff.

Talk on Chandigarh-Bhakra

***1404. Shri Ram Kishan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana for talks on the future of Chandigarh and Bhakra-Nangal Project;

(b) if so, whether the official invitations have been sent to both the Chief Ministers; and

(c) when the proposed talks are likely to be held?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not as yet, but it is intended to invite the Chief Ministers shortly for talks.

Facilities for Labour in Private and Public Sector Industries

***1405. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour in the public sector enjoys certain facilities which are denied to the labour in the private sector-industries;

(b) if so, what are they and the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) what would be the policy of Government towards agricultural and industrial labour both in the public and private sectors during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Such a generalisation would not be true.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government's policy has been detailed in Chapter XXII on Labour

Policy and Programme of the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

“एनल्स ऑफ बायो-कैमिस्ट्री एण्ड एक्सपेरि-
मेंटल मेडिसिन” नामक पत्रिका कार्यालय

* 1406. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “एनल्स ऑफ बायो-कैमिस्ट्री एण्ड एक्सपेरिमेंटल मेडिसिन” नामक पत्रिका के कार्यालय को जो 1941 से कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित हो रही थी और हाल में प्रतिमास निकाली जा रही थी, दिल्ली ले जाया गया है और उसका नाम बदल कर उसे एक त्रैमासिका पत्रिका बना दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब उक्त पत्रिका कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित हो रही थी तो उसका परिचालन अधिक था और उसके बदले में कई हजार रुपये के मूल्य के विदेशी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्राप्त होती थे,

(ग) क्या अब उसका परिचालन काफी कम हो गया है;

(घ) क्या इस पत्रिका का कार्यालय दिल्ली लाते समय कोई आश्वासन दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसे किस तरह पूरा किया गया है, और

(ङ) क्या इस पत्रिका के कार्यालय को वापस कलकत्ता ले जाने और इसका प्रबन्ध पुनः पुराने प्रबन्धकों को सौंपने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणसेन) : (क) जी, हाँ। पत्रिका को इंडियन जनरल ऑफ बायो-कैमिस्ट्री नाम से त्रैमासिक रूप में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). नई पत्रिका के ग्राहकों और उसके बदले में आने वाली विदेशी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की संख्या कम नहीं हुई है, बल्कि बढ़ी है।

(घ) यद्यपि इसके स्थानांतरण के समय पत्रिका को इसके मूल नाम में ही प्रकाशित करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था फिर भी देश के जीव रसायनज्ञों की इच्छा को ध्यान में रखते हुए और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के शासी निकाय की स्वीकृति से पत्रिका का नाम बदल दिया गया था।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

Space Satellite Communication Centre

* 1407. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri T. P. Shah:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import equipment worth Rs. 3 crores for building ground station near Poona communicating with space satellite to be launched over Indian Ocean in 1968;

(b) the time likely to be taken by Government in completing the construction work;

(c) the countries which will be served by proposed satellite; and

(d) to what extent the existing system of overseas communication will prove its usefulness, after the coming into operation of the proposed satellite?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The question of import

of equipment for the Ground Station is still under consideration.

(b) It is proposed to set up the Ground Station by the end of 1968.

(c) The present indications are that about 20 countries, including India, will operate with the Indian Ocean Satellite as soon as they are technically equipped to do so. The names of these countries are U.K., Germany, Italy, Spain, Nigeria, East Africa, Zambia, Baharain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Hongkong, Ceylon, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Australia.

(d) The existing system will continue to be used for communications with countries which will not have switched over to satellite working, and any equipment becoming surplus will be diverted for other internal requirements.

National Research Laboratories

*1408. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri N. R. Patil:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Research Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have sought greater measure of autonomy;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the discontentment amongst the scientists and research scholars employed in these laboratories;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Review Committee on Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the Laboratories are able to function independently within the general policies of the Council?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. A few Directors of the National Laboratories/Institutes have sent proposals for greater measure of autonomy for consideration at the next Directors' Conference.

(b) the Government is committed to follow the steps outlined in the Scientific Policy Resolution of 4th March, 1958.

(c) The recommendations of the Ramaswami Mudaliar Reviewing Committee on C.S.I.R. has been published in the form of a Report, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament.

(d) The functions and powers of the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. have been considerably delegated to the Executive Councils of the National Laboratories/Institutes so that they may manage the affairs of the laboratories within the allotted budget provisions. Besides, the Directors/Heads of the National Laboratories/Institutes have been delegated wide financial and administrative powers. As far as research is concerned, they have the fullest scope operationally.

मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा का स्तर

*1409. श्री एं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस राज्य को शिक्षा के मामले में अन्य राज्यों के समान लाने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (जी मांगवत झा आजाद) : (क) मध्यप्रदेश में तीसरी आयोजना के अन्त तक 6-10, 11-13 तथा 14-16 आयु वर्ग के नामांकन की प्रतिशतता अनुमानतः 54, 23 और 11 थी जब कि अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 79, 32 और 18 के लगभग थी। 1961 की जन गणना के अनुसार जब कि देश की साक्षर प्रतिशतता 23.7 थी तो मध्य प्रदेश के लिए यह संख्या केवल 16.9 थी। मध्य प्रदेश स्पष्टतः देश में शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़ हुए राज्यों में से एक है।

(ख) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना तैयार नहीं की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Appointment of Judges in High Courts

*1410. **Shri Sri Chand Goel:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has observed that in the appointments of the High Court Judges, considerations other than merit influenced the appointments;

(b) if so, the steps that Government have taken to improve the state of affairs; and

(c) whether the Law Commission had also recommended that Bar should be the main recruiting ground for the appointment of High Court Judges; if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the above recommendation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not agree with this observation of the Law Commission and there is no reason

for any feeling in any quarter about these appointments having been influenced by extraneous considerations.

(c) Government have not accepted this recommendation. Appointments to the High Courts are made solely on considerations of merit.

Commissions and Committees

6673. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commissions/Committees set up by Government during the last 5 years;

(b) the number of such Commissions Committees whose recommendations were not accepted by Government; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

6674. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
 Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in the Gujarat circle of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of automatic exchanges opened in the State since the new State came into being; and

(c) the number of telephone connections served by them and those to be served by the new ones?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) 92.

(b) 74.

(c) 7278 and 7000 respectively.

**Grants to Gujarat State Museum,
Baroda**

6675. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
given any assistance by way of grants
to the Gujarat State Museum at
Baroda during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to
give grants to the State Museum for
its further development and if so, the
amount thereof; and

(c) the details of the scheme
received for further development of
the Gujarat State Museum?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Education (Shri Sher Singh):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of Gujarat State
Museum for its further development
will be given due consideration as
soon as final allocation under the 4th
Plan is available.

(c) Details of schemes are:

	Rs.
(i) Minor extension and special repairs to existing building	5,50,000
(ii) Equipment	1,72,000
(iii) Laboratory	85,000
(iv) Publications	40,000
(v) Library	20,000
	<hr/> 8,67,000

**New Junior Technical School in
Gujarat**

6676. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any junior technical
schools are proposed to be opened in
Gujarat during 1967-68; and

1598 (Ai) LSD—3.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr.
Triguna Sen):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश की वित्तीय सहायता

6677. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या
शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को
जिला-गजेटियर तैयार करने तथा उसके
प्रकाशन के लिए वर्ष 1950 से 1967
तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई
वित्तीय सहायता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले का
गजेटियर तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं ; और

(ङ) वित्तीय सहायता की राशि में से
कितना धन इसको तैयार करने और छपाने
पर खर्च किया जायेगा ?

**शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री०
शेर सिंह) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 35,400.00 रु० ।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) 1966-67 के दौरान पूर्व
निमाड़ जिला गजेटियर के संकलन के लिए
14,000 रु० का सहायक अनुदान दिया
गया था । खण्ड के प्रकाशित होने पर उसके
मुद्रण राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए खर्च
का 40 प्रतिशत अंश मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को
केन्द्रीय उपदान के रूप में दिया जाएगा ।

Refugees Rehabilitated in Dandakaranya Area

6679. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees rehabilitated in Dandakaranya area so far;

(b) the number of refugees who returned from these areas and refused to be rehabilitated and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of acres of land in Dandakaranya brought under cultivation;

(d) the amount of investment made for machinery, imported and constructed otherwise in this area;

(e) the number and amount of machinery lying idle today;

(f) the reasons why the areas actually reclaimed diminish from year to year; and

(g) the steps taken by Government to increase the areas under reclamation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Out of 13,928 families moved to places of resettlement upto the end of May, 1967, 10,392 families are in position at village sites and other places of resettlement in the Dandakaranya Project area.

(b) From the year 1960 to 31st May, 1967, 3,536 families left villages in Dandakaranya.

The main reasons for the families leaving the villages are reported to have been:

(i) Some families have left in order to join other sections of their families resettled elsewhere in the past.

(ii) In some areas, unscrupulous elements held out hopes of better rehabilitation else-

where and some families were misled by their propaganda.

(iii) The monsoon in 1964 was erratic, particularly in the Umerkote Zone. The monsoon in 1965 started late and was weak. Crop yields suffered. Some families who got low yields left the villages.

(iv) A number of families left in 1964 with the intention of registering themselves as new migrants and getting cash doles.

(c) 54,065 acres of land have been brought under cultivation.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(f) The area reclaimed which was 2,000 acres in 1956-59 Working Season increased in subsequent years and reached a figure of 34,259 acres in the 1961-62 Working Season. Thereafter, the area reclaimed has gone down in subsequent years.

The area reclaimed in any year depends not only on the capacity of the reclamation unit but on the extent of land made available for reclamation by the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The decline in the Working Seasons subsequent to 1961-62 has been largely due to the latter cause.

(g) In the resettlement Zones already opened, all the available area has already been or is being reclaimed. The Dandakaranya Development Authority and the Government of India have requested the release of land in two new areas. In one of the areas, a survey is going on. In regard to the other area, the State Government are reluctant to release land but attempts to persuade the State Government to release the land are continuing.

National Book Trust

6680. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the National Book Trust since its inception, language-wise;

(b) the cost of publishing these books;

(c) the sales and the money realized from these books;

(d) the number of unsold books lying in the godown;

(e) the reasons why they did not sell;

(f) the criteria on which books are chosen for publication;

(g) the salary and emoluments paid so far to the Chairman of the National Book Trust;

(h) the number of staff and the amount spent on salaries annually by the National Book Trust;

(i) the names of books scheduled for publication in 1967-68 with their cost; and

(j) whether these books find a sale abroad and with what result?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) 173 books including 10 reprints have been produced by the National Book Trust. The language-wise break-up is as under:

Hindi	40
English	31
Assamese	5
Bengali	10
Gujarati	7
Kannada	13
Malayalam	9
Marathi	16
Oriya	7
Punjabi	9
Sanskrit	1
Tamil	10
Telugu	8
Udu	7

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(b) The cost of 52 titles published independently by the Trust since 1963 is Rs. 2,93,622.98. The remaining titles were published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting out of their own funds.

(c) For the books published by the Trust independently after 1965, a sum of Rs. 69,202.05 has been realised as on March 31, 1967.

(d) Out of the books published by the Trust after 1965, 1,32,000 books are lying in stock.

(e) Books take some time to find a market. Some of the editions are sold out only in 2 to 3 years.

(f) The books are selected by an Advisory Board consisting of eminent scholars and literateurs on the merit of each case. The Trust generally undertakes the publication of such books as are considered useful but in which private publishers are not interested.

(g) The total salary and emoluments so far paid to the Chairmen of the Trust is Rs. 41,000. The present Chairman of the National Book Trust is working in an honorary capacity. He is provided with a free furnished house and free transport for official purposes.

(h) There are 35 staff members and their emoluments amount to Rs. 1,70,000 approximately every year.

(i) A statement regarding schedule of publication during 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1265/67]. It is not possible at this stage to give the cost of books which can be calculated only after the receipt of the manuscripts.

(j) The Trust was created essentially to cater to the book needs of the country. However, there is a demand for some of these books abroad. The Trust has, therefore, very recently appointed distributors for the sale of their publications out-

side India. But it is too early to gauge the results.

Setting up Industries in Dandakaranya Project

6681. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some industries in the Dandakaranya Project in Madhya Pradesh in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) and (b). The industrial schemes envisaged for the Dandakaranya Project area on the basis of a techno-economic appraisal include Cement, Paper and Pulp Plant; Spinning Mill and factories for Hardboard, Particle Board, Ply-wood, R.C.C. Pipes, Stone-ware Pipes, Asbestos Sheets, Glass-ware and Agricultural implements. Various agencies including the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are carrying out further surveys and investigations with a view to formulating feasibility studies and Project reports. In the meantime, schemes for certain small scale units for Lime Burning, Hosiery, Umbrella Manufacture, Printing Press and Book Binding and Tiles have been formulated by the Dandakaranya Project Administration.

Casualties in Delhi due to House Collapse

6682. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have died in Delhi during the month of July, 1967, so far as a result of house collapse due to rains; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such happenings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) One.

(b) House to house survey to detect the dangerous and repairable houses was started by the Delhi Municipal Corporation with effect from the 1st May, 1967. So far 1,46,965 houses have been surveyed out of which 293 have been detected dangerous and 2,563 found repairable. Notices were issued to both dangerous and repairable houses and demolition action has been taken for 204 houses. For the remaining dangerous structures, action of demolition will be taken by the Corporation after the expiry of the time specified in the notice. In addition to this, the Corporation has opened Central Control Room at Town Hall to work round the clock under the supervision of a Superintendent with two clerks. The technical personnel of the Engineering Department and other departments of the Corporation remain on duty round the clock to attend to the complaints promptly. Similar arrangements have been made in all the zones of the Corporation.

Telephone Exchange, Kotkhai (H.P.)

6683. Shri Virbhadra Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of installing a telephone exchange at Kotkhai, District Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh, has not been going on according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the impediments standing in the way; and

(c) by which time the exchange is expected to be installed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exchange is likely to be installed and commissioned during the current financial year, i.e. latest by the 31st March 1968.

बचत बैंक खाते

6684. श्री रामचन्द्र वोरप्पा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उन कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है जो अनपढ़ तथा थोड़ा पढ़े लिखे उन लोगों को जिनके खाते डाक घर बचत बैंक में हैं धन निकालते समय अपने हस्ताक्षर प्रमाणित कराने में होती है ;

(ख) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग मुखिया तथा गांवों के पंच आदि द्वारा हस्ताक्षर प्रमाणित किया जाना स्वीकार कर लेता है ;

(ग) क्या पास बुक के साथ लगी हुई फोटो का प्रयोग जो डाकघरों से प्रमाणित होती है धन निकालने के लिये पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ; और

(घ) अनपढ़ लोगों को डाकघरों में अपना बचत खाता खोलने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के हेतु और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया गया है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां । अनपढ़ तथा थोड़ा पढ़े लिखे जमाकर्ताओं को अपने अंगुठा-निशान और रिकार्ड में मौजूद अपने नमूने के हस्ताक्षर न मिलने पर उन्हें प्रमाणित कराने और ठीक से अपनी पहचान कराने में अनुभव होने वाली किसी भी प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपबन्ध मौजूद है—

1. हस्ताक्षर का किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा प्रमाणीकरण जिससे डाकघर परिचित हो ।

2. किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा जमाकर्ता की पहचान और उसके हस्ताक्षरों का

प्रमाणीकरण जो उसे जानता हो और जिसका उसी डाकघर में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से लेखा हो जिममें आमतीर पर 500 रु० से कम इतिशेष रकम न रहती हो ।

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा हस्ताक्षरों का प्रमाणीकरण

(i) राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के जिला संयोजक ।

(ii) शान्ति न्यायाधीश मजिस्ट्रेट (अवैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेटों सहित) तथा जज ।

(iii) संसद या विधान-सभा/परिषद् सदस्य, नगरपालिकाओं, स्थानीय निकायों के अध्यक्ष, पंचायतों के सरपंच ।

(iv) शिक्षा-सचिव या शिक्षा-निदेशक द्वारा स्वीकृत कालेजों के प्रिंसिपल तथा हाई स्कूलों के प्रधान ।

4. डाक पहचान कार्ड या पासपोर्ट या अन्य कोई और पहचान कार्ड जिस पर जमाकर्ता का फोटो हो और जिसे उचित प्राधिकारी ने जारी किया हो ।

(ख) जी हां, यदि डाकघर उन्हें जानता हो ।

(ग) पासबुकों में फोटो लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर कई बार विचार किया गया है किन्तु उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका है । उन जमाकर्ताओं के लिए जो उससे लाभ उठाना चाहें पहचान के साधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल में लाने के लिए प्रधान डाकघरों और बड़े बड़े उप-डाकघरों में रिकार्ड में एक फोटो रखने की सुविधा शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है ।

(घ) अनपढ़ जमाकर्ता अपने लेख में किसी पढ़े लिखे एजेंट के माध्यम से जिसे उसने इस काम के लिए नामजद किया हो लेन देन कर सकता है ।

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

6685. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have been selected for the award of the Overseas Scholarships for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they will be sent for their studies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) 15 candidates (10 Scheduled Castes and 5 Scheduled Tribes) were selected for 1966-67 and 1967-68 awards.

(b) U.S.A. and U.K.

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions

6686. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data regarding the enrolment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various educational institutions in the country in respect of the year 1964-65 has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) This data is under collection.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में राजनैतिक पीड़ित

6687. श्री वेवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1967 तक महाराष्ट्र में राजनैतिक पीड़ितों की ओर से भूमि के

आवंटन तथा वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने के लिये कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) कितने आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को भूमि दी गई है ;

(ग) कितने आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और इस पर कितना धन खर्च आया है और महाराष्ट्र राज्य की कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का है कि वह राजनैतिक पीड़ितों की कठिनाइयों को कम कर सके ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर 1966 में दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने 282 राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को 2486 एकड़ और 42 गुंठा भूमि आवंटित की थी । उस सरकार से नवीनतम आंकड़े मांगे गये हैं और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के समा पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे ।

(ग) और (घ) . राजनैतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता और पुनर्वास मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है । कठिनाई के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में इकट्ठे नकद अनुदान के रूप में भी गृह मंत्री की विवेकानुदान निधि से भी सहायता दी जाती है । महाराष्ट्र के 119 राजनैतिक पीड़ितों का इस अनुदान में से 47022 रुपये 50 पैसे की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ।

Indian Students studying Abroad

6688. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3874 on the 28th June, 1967 and state how many of the students studying abroad have been

sent by Government and how many have gone on their own expense?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): The information is not available.

The data for students who went abroad in 1965-66 were analysed as a test case and it was found that the sources of financial support for students were as follows:—

Source	P.C of Total
Government Sponsorship	15.3
Own expense	31.0
Other Sources	53.7

It may be presumed that the distribution of all students studying abroad is broadly similar.

Domestic Servants

6689. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to improve the lot of domestic servants who are mostly from rural areas and are teen-agers;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme for their welfare; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The question of providing statutory protection to domestic servants as well as exploring ways and means of improving their condition has been considered by the State Governments and also by the Central Government. It has, however, not been found possible to make any statutory provision for the purpose, mainly because of the difficulty in enforcing any such law and the possi-

bility of such an enactment resulting in large-scale retrenchment of domestic servants.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment for Agricultural and Ayurvedic Students

6690. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students, passing out from Agriculture College and Ayurvedic Colleges are getting employment commensurate with their qualifications;

(b) how many of such students are registered every year on an average and how many of them secure employment and the type of jobs;

(c) whether Employment Department has any policy to encourage these youths to take up agriculture and to participate in co-operative movement; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No study of such a nature has been conducted.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Scientific and Technical Books from USSR

6691. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Scientific and Technical books from U.S.S.R. are on sale in the country, at extremely cheap prices;

(b) whether Government are aware that these books contain advanced in-

formation on the technical topics and are very popular among students as reference books, but due to variations in nomenclatures and notations used in the books, students find difficulty while going through them; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the matter with the publishers for using the standard notations and nomenclatures?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Scientific and Technical books from U.S.S.R. are on sale in the country at comparatively low prices.

(b) and (c). The notation in these books is generally in the Metric System which has been adopted by India. It has not been brought to the notice of the Government that due to differences in nomenclature in any of these books students find it difficult to go through them. In the case of books republished under the Joint Indo-Soviet Programme, while conveying the approval of the Government of India, the Government of U.S.S.R. is advised about any such variations pointed out by experts in India on whose advice the republication of a particular book under the Programme is approved.

Khadi Dresses for Class IV Employees

6692. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV employees of the Central Government are given Khadi for their dresses in Delhi and Simla;

(b) whether Class IV Employees at other places and in the States are given mill-made serge for their dresses;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory treatment; and

(d) whether it is due to the fact that the price of Khadi is higher than that of mill-made serge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Rama-

swamy): (a) to (d). Khadi cotton cloth is used for the summer uniforms of all employees whether stationed in Delhi or elsewhere in India. However, in the case of uniforms of female Class IV employees all over India and male employees of small outside offices, whose requirements of cloth are too small and can be met by local purchase, mill-made cloth can be used if Khadi cotton cloth of the requisite specifications is not available.

Winter uniforms of woollen khadi are being given to Class III and Class IV employees (except Staff Car Drivers) working in Delhi and Simla, since woollen khadi of the prescribed quality manufactured at present by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is sufficient to meet only the requirements of employees at these two places. Class III and Class IV employees working at places other than Delhi and Simla are, therefore, being given winter uniforms of mill-made serge till such time as woollen khadi becomes available to meet their requirements. The policy is to encourage the use of khadi though it may cost more than the mill-made cloth.

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन मन्दिर

6694. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिश्वर :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुरातत्व संबंधी विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में अपने हाथ में लिये गये प्राचीन मन्दिरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या टीकम गढ़ जिले में मद-खरियों का सूर्य मन्दिर तथा ओरछा के राजमहल भी भारत के पुरातत्व संबंधी विभाग ने अपने हाथ में ले लिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इनकी मरम्मत की गई है ;
ओर

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) कृपया केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थानों की अखिल भारतीय सूची देख लें जो संसद-पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) (एक) मंदिर के संरक्षण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(दो) क्योंकि ओरछा महलों तथा अन्य स्मारकों को संरक्षण देने के लिए राज्य सरकार राजी हो गई थी इसलिए महल के केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षण के प्रश्न को छोड़ दिया गया था।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सूर्य मन्दिर : इसके संरक्षित घोषित होने के बाद ही इसकी मरम्मत के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

ओरछा महल : ये केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में नहीं हैं, इसलिए मरम्मत की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

दिल्ली में जालसाजी के मामले

6695. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन औसतन 29 जालसाजी की घटनाएं होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन जालसाजी को बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने में सफल नहीं रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी घटनाएं केवल वर्षा ऋतु में ही बढ़ती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस ऋतु में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) . संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 1-1-1967 से 15-7-1967 तक की अवधि के दौरान पुलिस के पास जालसाजी के केवल 86 मामले दर्ज कराये गये जबकि पिछले वर्ष की समान अवधि के दौरान 123 मामले दर्ज हुए थे। मामलों में कमी हुई है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ऐसे मामलों में वर्षा ऋतु में वृद्धि हो जाती है।

पुलिस अधीक्षक, अपराध तथा रेलवे की देख रेख में जालसाजी के बड़े बड़े मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए एक विशेष दस्ता (जालसाजी विरोधी दस्ता) काम कर रहा है।

Civil Servants on Deputation to the Central Government

6696. Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civil Servants who are on deputation to the Centre

from the State Governments;

(b) whether there is any selection committee which approves the appointment of such officers under the Central Government;

(c) the criteria for obtaining the services of the State Officials on deputation basis; and

(d) whether for appointment in the Delhi Administration, any weightage is given to the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., and Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). Posts under the Central Government are required to be filled in accordance with the recruitment rules framed for each post. Accordingly, where the relevant recruitment rules provide for filling up of a post by deputation of State Government Officers, selection is made by the appointing authority in consultation with the State Governments, keeping in view the requirements of the post. There is no Standing Committee at the Centre for selection of such officers, nor are there any uniform criteria for selection which will depend on the requirements of each post.

(d) No, Sir.

कुभाऊ में विश्वविद्यालय

6698. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नैनीताल के निवासियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष से हाल में मिला था तथा उसने कुमायूँ में एक विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से भी मिला है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) : नैनीताल में विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को प्राप्त हुआ था । आयोग ने कुछ सिफारिशों की हैं जो सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

पटना में रेलवे डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों के लिए भ्रमण

6699. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे डाक सेवा के पटना कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक सरकारी क्वार्टर दे दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 431 ।

(ख) 34 ।

(ग) रेल डाक-व्यवस्था के कर्मचारियों को दिये गये क्वार्टरों की प्रतिशत लगभग 8 है, जो कि लगभग वहीं है जो पटना में विभाग के दूसरे कर्मचारियों को दिये गए क्वार्टरों की है । पटना जैसे स्थानों पर स्थान और फंड उपलब्ध होने पर, कुल कर्मचारियों में से अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिए (रेल डाक-व्यवस्था के कर्मचारियों

सहित), क्वार्टर बनाने का विभाग का लक्ष्य है।

लक्ष्य के अनुसार निर्धारित प्रतिशत क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था हो जाने के लिए समय की कोई निश्चित सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती, बल्कि उनकी व्यवस्था होना साधनों और जमीन के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है।

पटना में रेलवे डाक सेवा के कर्मचारी

6700. श्री रामाकृष्ण शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री चन्द्र शैलेश्वर सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना के रेलवे डाक सेवा कर्मचारी संघ ने अपनी 8 सूची मांगों के बारे में एक ज्ञापन भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य कर्मचारी (श्री इ० क० मुखर्जी) : (क) ऐसे एक ज्ञापन 27 जून, 1967 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) सभा पटल पर मांगों की एक सूची रखी जा रही है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई दस्तावेज संख्या LT -1218/67] बल्कि ज्ञापन एक स्थानीय शाखा यूनियन द्वारा पेश किया गया था, अतः स्थानीय अधिकारी मौजूदा नियमों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगे। सभी पोस्ट मास्टर जनरलों से रेल डाक-व्यवस्था कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करने की प्रार्थना की गई है। शाखा, डिवीजन तथा सर्कल यूनियन द्वारा विभिन्न डाक-तार प्राधिकारियों को ऐसे ही ज्ञापन भेजे गए हैं।

Payment of P.F. in Jayshanker Mills, Barsi

6701. श्री George Fernandes:

श्री J. H. Patel:

श्री Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Jayshanker Mills, Barsi, Maharashtra have not deposited both the workers' contribution and the employers' contribution to the Provident Fund with the Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) whether any civil or criminal proceedings for breach of trust and/or breach of the Provident Fund Act have been launched against the management of the Mills and if so, when; and

(c) what arrangements have been made to pay Provident Fund dues to those workers who have been retiring or otherwise leaving their jobs?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) According to available information, recovery proceedings were initiated in April, 1965 while criminal cases were filed in July, 1966 and October, 1966. The management has since undertaken to pay the current dues regularly and the arrears by instalments. The criminal cases have, therefore, been withdrawn by the State Government but the properties already attached will continue to be under attachment till the arrears are paid.

(c) The Mills have undertaken to pay the Provident Fund accumulations in respect of workers who retire or otherwise leave their jobs in addition to current contributions and instalments of arrears.

**Industrial Training Institutes in
Ghoghardiha (Bihar)**

6702. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of trainees and trainee-teachers in the Industrial Training Institute at Ghoghardiha in Darbhanga district, (Bihar);

(b) the kind of employment these trainees get after completing their course;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift this institute to some other place;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when this institute was started?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Industrial Training Institute, Ghoghardiha has a capacity to train 328 trainees and the number of posts of Instructors sanctioned for imparting training to the trainees is 26.

(b) They get employment as skilled workers in the industrial establishments in Public and Private sectors.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The institute was sanctioned for establishment from the session commencing from February, 1962.

**राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा अस्पृश्यता का
व्यवहार**

6703. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अस्पृश्यता का व्यवहार करने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से इस बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है। अब तक 10 मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर इस प्रकार है :—

(क) शून्य।

(ख) 2, किन्तु उन में लगाये गये आरोप सत्य नहीं पाये गये। शेष मंत्रालयों/विभागों के बारे में सूचना सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Posts not filled through U.P.S.C.

6704. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such Class I and Class II Gazetted posts in various Ministries of which were not filled through U.P.S.C. during the last five years;

(b) the number of posts among them which were later on regularised by the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) the number of posts which Government propose to get regularised by the U.P.S.C. in 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Western Elements Instigating Disturbances in the Country

6705. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Western elements are busy instigating disturbances in different States in the country on separatist and religious issues; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to counteract these elements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Government have no information that some western elements are busy instigating disturbances in different States on separatist and religious issues. However undesirable activities of some foreign missionaries in some states have come to notice, and suitable action has been taken.

दिल्ली में मद्य निषेध

6706. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्य निषेध के बावजूद भी दिल्ली में शराब की खपत काफी बढ़ गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी खपत को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

New National Laboratories in Fourth Plan

6707. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision is being made in the Fourth Plan for the establishment of new national laboratories in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such laboratories to be set up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). In view of the allocation of Rs. 46 crores only

against Rs. 153 crores asked for the Fourth Plan proposals of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. decided that these proposals should be carefully scrutinised *de novo* and items which might not have immediate relevance to the country's needs may be deleted, and that, if any anticipatory or advance action had been initiated, this should also be reviewed with the same end in view.

In accordance with the above decision of the Governing Body, a Committee was appointed to review the proposals of the C.S.I.R. The Committee has submitted its first Report in which it has recommended that the existing Laboratories/Institutes should be the first charge on the Fourth Plan provision in order to ensure that they produce fruitful results; and no new Institutes should be established during the Fourth Plan period unless there are compelling reasons. The Report was placed before the Governing Body at its meeting held on 15th July, 1967. No final decision has been taken on the recommendation of the Committee.

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों में महिला राजपत्रित अधिकारी

6708. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में कितनी महिलायें राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं; और

(ख) वे किन मंत्रालयों में काम कर रही हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस समय भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में 77 महिला राजपत्रित कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं जिनका व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [दिल्लिये संख्या LT—1206/67] ।

तिहाड़ जेल, दिल्ली में गड़बड़ी

6769. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1967 में दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल में हुई गड़बड़ी के कारण एक व्यक्ति मारा गया था तथा बहुत से अन्य ज़ख्मी हुए थे;

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

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ख) तिहाड़ सेंट्रल जेल में मार्च 1967, में कोई घटना नहीं हुई। हां 20 मार्च, 1967 को लगभग दिन के 12.15 बजे कैम्प जेल में जहां गै-हत्या विरोधी आंदोलन के कैदी रड़े गये थे दूध के बटवारे पर एक झगड़ा हुआ। पत्थर, ईंटें, ईधन की लकड़ियां और तम्बूओं के डंडे इस्तेमाल किये गये। नौ व्यक्ति घायल हुए जिनका सेंट्रल जेल के मुख्य अस्पताल में इलाज किया गया। उनमें से एक जिसे बाद में गम्भीर चोटों के कारण इविन हस्पताल में स्थानांतरित किया गया वहां जाकर मर गया। वह रूपचन्द का पुत्र सोहन था।

मामला पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया और सब-डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा एक जांच की गई। 6 बन्दीयों पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/304 के आधीन मुकदमा चलाया गया है। मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Marriage Rule for Government Employees

6710. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rule exists to the effect that no Central Government servant can have more than one wife; and

(b) how may State Governments have made similar rule for their employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Under the conduct Rules applicable to Central Government Servants, no Government Servant who has a wife living shall contract another marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to him.

(b) Government do not have the requisite information. This is a matter to be decided by the State Government within their own powers.

बुंग्हा गांव में मकानों में आग लगना

6711. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जयप्रकाशराव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उखरूल डिवीजन के बुंग्हा नामक गांव के 20 घरों में आग लगा दी गई थी जैसा कि 8 अप्रैल, 1967 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण कितनी हानि हुई है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां श्रीमन्।

(ख) कोई जन-हानि नहीं हुई। किन्तु 21 रिहायशी मकान, 6 अन्न-भंडार और 6 भोजनालय जल गये थे। ग्राम स्वयं स्वक दल की चार राइफलें और 303 शक्ति के 450 कारतूस भी जल गये। कुल हानि लगभग 2,500 रुपये की हुई।

(ग) उखरूल धाने में धारा 436 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और अब उसका जांच की जा रही है।

सोनाई (उत्तर प्रदेश) के डाक व तार कर्म-चारीयों के लिये धातु तथा चिकित्सा की सुविधायें

6712. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धारवाल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा जिले में सोनाई गांव में डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकानों तथा चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों को ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संज्ञक-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कुं. गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सोनाई में एक अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर है। कर्मचारियों में एक अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर और एक विभागीय ग्राम डाकिया है। विभागीय अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों के लिये रिहायशी मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं करता और न ही उन्हें नियमित डाक तार कर्मचारियों की तरह चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं पावे का हक है, किन्तु ग्राम डाकिया स्थानीय सरकारी

डिस्पेंसरी में चिकित्सा की सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकता है। रिहायशी मकान केवल नियमित डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को उन स्थानों पर ही दिये जाते हैं जहां कर्मचारी भारी संख्या में काम करते हों।

सोनाई डाक घर का दर्जा बढ़ाना

6713. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धारवाल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा जिले में सोनाई डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने, उसमें तार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने तथा डाक व तार घर की एक अलग इमारत बनाने के संबंध में पिछले कई वर्षों से भांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गांव की जन संख्या लगभग सात हजार है और वहां सभी प्रकार की परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने तथा एक पृथक इमारत बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संज्ञक-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कुं. गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र के खंड विकास अधिकारी से यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि इस समय इस गांव की जनसंख्या 5,375 है। डाक लाने-ले-जाने के लिए उपयुक्त परिवहन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(ग) मौजूदा अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे विभागीय उपडाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की जून, 1956 और अक्टूबर, 1966 में जांच की गई थी और चूंकि काम के न्यूनतम घंटों

और अनुमत्य घाटे की सीमा से सम्बन्धित विभागीय मानक पूरे नहीं हुए अतः उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघरों के लिए विभागीय इमारत की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती अतः अलग से एक इमारत बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

National Museum at Murshidabad

4714. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 101 on the 23rd March, 1967 and state the stage at which the proposal to convert the palace at Murshidabad into a National Museum stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): Because of financial stringency it is not possible to acquire the Palace for a Museum but the matter is being considered in consultation with the Calcutta University and the University Grants Commission for fitting out a Museum of local interest and a research centre in a portion of the Palace.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में अखिल भारतीय सेवा के उच्च अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति

6715. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रान सिंह अशरवाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को किस आधार पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाता है और उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि कितनी होती है;

(ख) क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि सामान्यतः बढ़ाई जाती है अथवा विशेष आधार पर ही ऐसा किया जाता है;

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रहे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि बढ़ाई गई;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को भी क्षेत्रीय सेवाओं में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजा जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अधिकारियों के चयन का आधार पद विशेष के लिये उनकी पात्रता और योग्यता होती है। चुने जाने वाले अधिकारियों की पदावधि तीन से पांच वर्ष तक होती है।

(ख) सार्वजनिक हित की दृष्टि से उचित होने पर पदावधि को बढ़ाया या घटाया भी जाता है।

(ग) ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या 221 है जो सचिवालय-पदों पर पिछले दो वर्षों से लगातार प्रतिनियुक्त हैं। अतिरिक्त सचिव और उससे ऊपर के पदों और केन्द्रीय प्रशासकीय समुच्चय के अधिकारियों को छोड़कर 31 अधिकारियों की पदावधि बढ़ाई गई है।

(घ) जी, हाँ, श्रीमान। क्षेत्रीय संगठनों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर और प्रशिक्षण के लिये भी उन्हें भेजा जाता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta

6716. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Labour and

Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the dismissal/discharge/transfers of employees of the United Provinces Commercial Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta from the West Bengal State Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Company has misappropriated the employees' Provident Fund; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) No misappropriation of the provident fund money has come to the knowledge of the Central Provident Fund authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Nationals in President's Secretariat

6717. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any foreign nationals in the President's Secretariat or President's Estate during the period 1950-57 (May) in Delhi; and

(b) their names; their salaries and their period of service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is as under:

Names of foreign nationals	Salary	Period of service	Remarks
Shri V.J. Moore (British)	Rs. 1600-00 (present pay)	36 years	Due to retire in 1970
Dr. F.E. Buckler (British)	Rs. 1480-00 (pay at the time of retirement)	2-4-46 to 3-12-57	Retired from service in 1957

रेयन के कारखानों

6718. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल:
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1966 में सभी राज्यों में कारखाना परामर्श सेवा के महानिदेशक के माध्यम से जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की

सुरक्षा के बारे में कुछ सिफारिशों की थीं रेयन के कारखानों का निरीक्षण कराया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन कारखानों ने यह सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित की हैं तथा जिन्होंने उन्हें क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे कारखानों में यह सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) मुख्य कारखाना सलाहकार के पहले

के संगठन ने में रेयन के तीन कारखानों में जांच की थी। सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप उनकी रिपोर्ट नं० 18 "सर्वे आफ कार्बन डिस-लफाइड, हाइड्रोजन सलफाइड एंड सलफर डायोक्साइड हैजर्डस इन दि विसकोस रेयन इंडस्ट्री- इन इंडिया"—में कुछ सिफारिशें प्रकाशित हुई थीं।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Manuscript Found in Turkmania

6719. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3776 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the restoration and deciphering of the manuscript found in Turkmania has since been completed;

(b) whether the Soviet authorities have sent full information to the Indian Embassy as promised earlier; and

(c) if so, the details about the manuscript?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) No, Sir. It is still in progress.

(b) Only part information has been received so far from the Soviet authorities.

(c) The manuscripts have religious contents (Buddhist canons) written in the 5th Century A.D.

Post Offices in Backward Areas

6720. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose

to open more Post Offices in very backward areas; and

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 391, subject to removal of the restrictions on the opening of new Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices on account of the financial stringency.

Rates of Telephone Charges in the Punjab Circle

6721. **Shri Shri Chand Goel:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of telephone charges, quarterly rents and charges for trunk and local calls during the years 1961 to 1967 (year-wise) in the Ambala Circle;

(b) the authority with whose approval the increase was effected; and

(c) the increase in annual revenue resulting from this increase in rates/charges?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) A statement showing the rates of telephone rental, local and trunk call charges in force from time to time from 1961-1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1207/67].

(b) The increase in the rates was effected by the Central Government under powers vested in them under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885.

(c) Figures relating to increase in annual revenue on account of increase in tariffs alone are not available.

Employment Exchange near Haldia Port

6722. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Employment Exchange has been opened near the proposed Haldia Port;

(b) how many of the displaced persons from Haldia have been benefited by this Exchange;

(c) the percentage of Haldia displaced persons and others respectively benefited by this Exchange; and

(d) whether it is a fact that persons registered at Calcutta Port Area Exchanges have benefited most?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the number. All who desire could benefit.

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशें

6723. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्ययन दल ने आर्थिक प्रशासन के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शर्मा) : (क) ये सिफारिशें आर्थिक प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल के प्रतिवेदन में दी गई हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

(ख) प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने अभी तक अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को नहीं दी हैं ।

सुहागपुर उप-डाकखाने में घन का गबन

6724. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शहडोल के सुहागपुर उप-डाकखाने में हुए 10,000 रुपये के गबन का हाल ही में पता चला है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके नि-कर्ष क्या हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) अभी तक की गई विभागीय जांच के फलस्वरूप नायब पोस्टमास्टर द्वारा किये गए लगभग 8000 रुपये के गबन का पता चला है ।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक विभागीय जांच के बाद इस मामले की रिपोर्ट तहकीकात के लिए विशेष पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट को कर दी गई है ।

(ग) विशेष पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा है ?

Rehabilitation Ministers Conference

6725. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Rehabilitation Ministers was held in Delhi in May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Re-

habilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) Some of the important decisions taken at the Conference are mentioned in the statement below:

STATEMENT

1. No change was considered necessary in the existing policies governing the entry of migrants from East Pakistan into India and their eligibility to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance from the Government.

2. The State Governments should take full advantage of the offer on a no-profit-no-loss basis of the spare capacity of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation for State projects involving large-scale reclamation of land. They were requested to intimate their requirements to the Department of Rehabilitation.

3. The families of displaced persons should be moved to the villages according to a planned and phased programme, which should be drawn up well in advance and adhered to as far as possible.

4. The need for providing irrigation facilities in the various agricultural rehabilitation projects was emphasized and the State Governments were requested to undertake irrigation surveys and formulate concrete schemes for the consideration of the Government of India.

5. It was felt that the programme of technical training was one of the most promising lines of rehabilitation. More training facilities should therefore be provided.

6. The problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon should be treated as a national problem. In the present financial situation, utmost economy should be exercised in the utilization of the resources and efforts made to recover the loans.

Naga Rebels ambush near Kilosib

6726. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total toll in the Naga rebels ambush near Kilosib in Mizo hills on the 23rd May, 1967; and

(b) the action taken to provide relief to the families of the dead?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 16 security personnel were killed in an ambush by Mizo hostiles near Kilosib on the 23rd May, 1967.

(b) Families of these personnel will receive extraordinary pensions/gratuity, according to the rules in force.

हिन्दी निदेशालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा बोरे

6727. श्री मोलह प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक तथा अन्य अधिकारियों ने सरकारी काम के संबंध में कितनी बार विमान से यात्रा की और इस प्रकार इस संबंध में कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : सरकारी कार्य के लिये एक वर्ष में (1 जुलाई 1966 से 30 जून 1967 तक) निदेशक ने सात बार और तीन अन्य अधिकारियों ने एक-एक बार हवाई यात्रा की। इन हवाई-यात्राओं पर कुल खर्चा 4648 रुपये हुआ।

"कार्यालय बीपिका" का प्रकाशन

6728. श्री मोलह प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय

हिन्दी निदेशालय ने "कार्यालय दीपिका" नामक एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित करने की एक परियोजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस काम में काफी प्रगति हो चुकने के बाद इस परियोजना का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। निदेशालय ने स्वेच्छा से ही इस पुस्तक को तैयार करना शुरू किया और इस पर कुछ कार्य भी किया।

(ख) और (ग). बाद में 'दीपिका' के प्रारूप में गृह-मन्त्रालय ने इतने संशोधन सुझाये कि उसे पूरी तरह से फिर ही तैयार करना पड़ता। वित्त मन्त्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट ने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्य का कुछ समय पूर्व अध्ययन किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप निदेशालय के अमले में काफी कटौती कर दी गई है। अतः निदेशालय के लिए 'दीपिका' के संशोधन का अतिरिक्त कार्य तुरन्त हाथ में लेना सम्भव नहीं है। मितव्ययता की दृष्टि से इस समय इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी नियुक्त करना भी वांछनीय न होगा।

State Emblem

6729. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1786 on the 7th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of removal of words "Satyamev Jayate" in Devanagari script from the State Symbol and substituting them in the regional language; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The position is that the motto "Satyamev Jayate" is still there in the State Emblem of Government of Madras. But when the Emblem is used with the inscription in Tamil, Tamil equivalent "Vaaimayae Vellum" for the words "Satyamev Jayate" is being adopted in accordance with the principle of using the official language of the State progressively.

Cheating of Postal Department, Delhi

6730. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police are looking for members of an alleged gang of forgers who have cheated the Postal Department, Delhi of several thousands rupees during the past few days; and

(b) whether the gang has been traced and, if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gajral): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The police have arrested one person so far. The investigations are in progress.

Reservations of Class I & II Posts for S.C. & S.T.

6731. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 589 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I & II under the Central Government and how far they are in accordance with the instructions on the subject; and

(b) whether suitable training programmes have been initiated for such persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India reserve vacancies in Class I & II posts in accordance with the instructions issued by Government on the subject vide orders in Resolution No. 42/21/49-

NGS dated 13-9-1950 and Office Memorandum No. 1/10/61-Estt(D) dated 8-11-1963, copies are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1208/67]. Number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies arising in Class I & II posts under the Central Government in the year 1965 up to which period only information is available is given below—

Number of vacancies filled during 1965	Number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes		Number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes	
	Brought forward from previous year	Reserved during the year 1965	Brought forward from the previous year	Reserved during the year 1965
<i>Class I</i>				
735	165	82	88	38
<i>Class II</i>				
1122	219	137	131	58

(b) Yes. There are two Pre-examination Training Centres, one at Allahabad and the other at Madras, for coaching Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the I.A.S. etc. Combined Competitive Examination.

Delegation of Powers to Lt. Governor, Delhi

6732. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has asked for the delegation of powers exercised by the Central Ministries to the Lieutenant Governor;

(b) if so, what are the powers sought to be delegated; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The powers and additional powers sought to be delegated relate to financial and administrative matters, such as creation of posts, contracts and purchases, grants-in-aid, approval of schemes, incurring of miscellaneous and contingent expenditure, write off of losses, purchase and sale of buildings, pay, scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, Delhi Development Act, 1957, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, recruitment rules, running of Degree colleges, foreigners, grant of Indian citizenship and certain other allied matters. The proposals of the Delhi Administration are under examination.

Workers in Powerlooms

6733. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri M. S. Murty:
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix minimum living wages for the workers working on powerlooms outside the mills;

(b) if so, when it will be done; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not doing so?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes. The question of fixation of wages of workers working on the Cotton powerlooms, outside the mill sector is being considered by the Second Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Institute of Petroleum, New Delhi

6734. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Petroleum maintains an establishment at Delhi;

(b) if so, the purpose for which it is maintained, the staff employed and the annual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the policy of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Projects Division of the Indian Institute of Petroleum is in Delhi.

(b) The Projects Division has to keep constant contact and hold consultations with the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals and Industrial

Development and Company Affairs and also with Oil Companies in Public and Private Sectors. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals take the assistance of the Projects Division on various matters.

The staff strength of the Division at present in Delhi is as under:—

Scientific/Technical	..	18
Administrative	..	9
Class IV	..	11
Total		38

The expenditure incurred during the year 1966-67 is Rs. 2.65 lakhs.

(c) Depending upon the needs, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research sets up Field Centres/Divisions of National Laboratories/Institutes outside their Headquarters.

Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine

6735. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the name of the Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine was changed recently;

(b) if so, the new name and the reasons for this change;

(c) whether the activities of the laboratory have changed in recent years, which necessitated a change in the name of the Institute; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Institute is now being converted into a pharmacological laboratory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). The renaming of the "Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine" as "Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine" was approved by the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. at its meeting held on 7th October, 1965 on the recommendation made by the Executive Council of the Institute on 27th May, 1965. This was done with a view to reflecting the increasing emphasis the Institute was placing on Experimental Medicine.

(d) No, Sir.

Selection of Governors

6736. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has laid down any set of qualifying principles for the selection of Governors and Lt. Governors for States and Union Territories respectively; and

(b) if so, what are the main points of such principles, and if not, on what consideration selections of Governors have been made so long?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The main consideration in making appointments to the high office of Governor is the suitability of an individual.

इटली की सरकार द्वारा छात्रवृत्तियां दिया जाना

6737. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में किन-किन जिलों के छात्रों को इटली सरकार की छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई ;

(ख) उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया गया; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) छात्र के जन्म जिलों अथवा जिन जिलों से वे अपने आवेदन-पत्र भेजते हैं उनके रिकार्ड न तो मंत्रालय को प्राप्त होते हैं और न उसके द्वारा उन्हें रखा जाता है। फिर भी राज्यवार छात्रवृत्तियां इस प्रकार दी गई थीं :—

बिहार 1

मगालय 1

आंध्र प्रदेश 1 (उपयोग नहीं किया गया)

उत्तर प्रदेश 1

पंजाब 1

(ख) चुनाव केवल योग्यता और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर एक संयुक्त चयन समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) पांच।

Casualties in encounters with Nagas

6738. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Border Security Forces and Army personnel were killed in encounters with Nagas during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the number of soldiers killed and of those wounded?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period from 1st January, 1966 to 30th June, 1967, twenty-nine personnel were killed and thirty-six were wounded.

बस्तर में दशहरे का त्यौहार

6740. **श्री आ० सुन्दरलाल:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर में आदिम जातियों को इस वर्ष दशहरे का त्यौहार अपनी इच्छाओं के अनुसार मनाने की प्रत्युत्ति दी जायेगी और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं; और

(ग)गत वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बस्तर में आयोजित किया गया था और

सरकार द्वारा उस पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बस्तर में दशहरा सदा ही आदिम जातियों की इच्छानुसार मनाया गया है और इस वर्ष भी उसी तरह मनाया जायगा । हां इसमें केवल एक ही शर्त है और वह है विधि तथा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं । उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि इस बारे में कोई हिदायतें जारी नहीं की गई हैं क्योंकि ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने उत्सव नहीं मनाया । हां स्थानीय आदिम जातीय व्यक्तियों के अनुरोध पर उन्होंने एक समिति को उत्सव मनाने के लिये 10,000 रु० का एतदर्थ अनुदान दिया जिसमें विधान सभा सदस्य, गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति और कुछ अधिकारी शामिल थे ।

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

6741. श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता तथा संसद-सदस्यों की ओर से गत चार वर्षों में गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग किये जाने तथा भ्रष्टाचार किये जाने के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध संसद-सदस्यों द्वारा भेजी गई सभी शिकायतों के उत्तर भेजे दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 15 ।

(ख) एक मामले में सरकार की नाराजगी व्यक्त की गई । एक अन्य मामले में चेतावनी दी गई । एक मामला एक राज्य-सरकार को भेजा गया । शेष 12 शिकायतों को दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिया गया क्योंकि वे अस्पष्ट अथवा निराधार थीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) ऐसी शिकायत की संख्या एक थी । शिकायत करने वालों को सूचना दे दी गई कि शिकायत राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी क्योंकि उस शिकायत का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से था ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

ग्रन्थिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा

6742. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रन्थिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा बनाने का मामला स्थगित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त सेवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव किन बातों को सोच कर किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एक अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा बनाने का 1961 के राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण सम्मेलन में जोरदार पक्षपोषण किया गया था । ऐसा महसूस किया गया कि इस सेवा के निर्माण से महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा समस्याओं तथा नीतियों पर प्रभाव डालने के लिये एक समेकित दृष्टिकोण सम्भव हो सकेगा । इस के द्वारा देश भर में भरती और प्रशिक्षण का एक ऊंचा स्तर भी प्राप्त हो जायेगा । यह सेवा संघ तथा राज्यों दोनों ही के लिये होगी । अतः जहाँ तक अधिकारों का अपने साथ केन्द्र में क्षेत्र-कार्य का अनुभव ले कर आयेंगे और अपने साथ राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की समझ और विस्तृत दृष्टिकोण ले कर वापस जायेंगे केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच अधिकारियों की बदला बदली से केन्द्र तथा राज्य प्रशासनों दोनों ही को लाभ होगा । इस के अलावा इस सेवा के निर्माण से राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण की दिशा में प्रगति होने की आशा है ।

मूल अनुसन्धान के प्रति छात्रों द्वारा उदासीनता दिखाया जाना

6743. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात के कारणों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि भारतीय छात्रों तथा अध्यापकों ने मूल अनुसन्धान के प्रति उदासीनता क्यों दिखाई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) ज्ञान तथा अनुसन्धान के लिए जिज्ञासु होने का वातावरण तैयार न करने में विश्वविद्यालय अनुसन्धान आयोग तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् जैसे निकायों के असफल रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इस राय से सहमत नहीं है कि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक आमतौर पर अनुसन्धान के प्रति उदासीन रहते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). अनुसन्धान के प्रसार के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा की गई कुछ कार्यवाहियाँ संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

विवरण

विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसन्धान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुसन्धान आयोग ने निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियों की हैं:-

(एक) विश्वविद्यालय विभागों को उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्रों में के रूप में मान्यता ।

(दो) अनुसन्धान छात्रवृत्तियाँ और अधि-छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करना ।

(तीन) अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिए अध्यापकों को सहायता ।

(चार) सेवानिवृत्त अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग ।

(पांच) विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा प्रारम्भ किए गए अनुसन्धान प्रयोजनों के विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के लिए, यूनेस्को, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, राष्ट्रीय मानक ब्यूरो, पी० एल० 480 की राशि और ब्रिटिश परिषद् जैसी एजेंसियों के लिये बाहरी सहायता प्राप्त करना ।

2. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद्, विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसन्धान योजनाओं के पोषण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देती है । विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसन्धान संस्थानों में अनुसन्धान के नए स्कूल स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से भी परिषद् एक-

मुस्त अनुदान देती है। अनुसन्धान के लिए यह तदर्थ अधि-छात्रवृत्तियां भी प्रदान करती है।

1966-67 के दौरान विभिन्न अनुसन्धान योजनाओं और अधिछात्रवृत्तियों के लिये वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने सहायक अनुदान के रूप में 100.221 लाख रुपये खर्च किए : 1967-68 के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिये 100 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

आज कल वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् 584 योजनाओं और 780 तदर्थ अनुसन्धान छात्रवृत्तियां (प्रवर और अवर) के लिए धन दे रही है :

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक विभिन्न विषयों के पाठ्यक्रमों का आधुनिकीकरण

6744. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक विभिन्न विषयों के पाठ्यक्रमों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अथवा किसी अन्य एजेंसी द्वारा कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या हमारी पाठ्य पुस्तकों में अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं में लिखी गई मूल पुस्तकों में सम्मिलित ज्ञान को उचित स्थान देने की ओर कोई ध्यान दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख). का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि इस विषय में कोई प्रयास नहीं किए गए हैं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में इस संबंध में इस कमी को किस प्रकार दूर किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डॉ० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसन्धान

और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्था है, स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों के लिये विभिन्न विषयों में आदर्श पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने में लगी हुई हैं। परिषद् ने पेनल बनाए हुए हैं जिन में इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक विशेषज्ञ रखे गए हैं। कुछ पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार की जा चुकी हैं और इतिहास, भूगोल सामाजिक अध्ययन, गणित भौतिकी, रसायन, सामान्य विज्ञान, वाणिज्य, टेक्नालाजी आदि की अन्य आदर्श पाठ्य पुस्तकें निर्माण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों को सुझाव दिया है कि उन में एक स्थायी पुनर्विलोकन समिति होनी चाहिये जो आधुनिक घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने पाठ्य विवरणों की जांच करती रहे। विश्वविद्यालय में इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रत्येक विश्व विद्यालय की विद्या परिषद् प्राधिकारी है। ये परिषदें आमतौर पर यह देखती हैं कि पाठ्य विवरणों में उस विषय में हुई आधुनिक घटनाओं को भी शामिल किया जाए। इस से वे पाठ्य-विवरण केवल अंग्रेजी में मूल रूप से लिखे गए शिक्षा साहित्य तक ही सीमित नहीं रहने पायेंगे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

टेलीफोन काल

6746. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कालों को दर्ज करने/गिनने की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन काल ठीक से दर्ज नहीं की जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) मीटर लगा दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delivery of letters addressed by Sheikh Abdullah

6747. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah, before he left for Delhi, handed over a number of letters, expressing thanks for representing for his release, to the Collector of Madurai to be sent to addresses among whom I was one;

(b) if so, the reasons for withholding these letters; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the authorities concerned not to withhold letters addressed to the citizens of India and particularly to the Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such letters were withheld.

(c) No, Sir.

Police Housing Scheme in Kerala

6748. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Yashraj Singh:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Central Government for the police housing scheme for 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the loan sanctioned therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Adjudication of Industrial disputes in Delhi

6749. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has to seek permission for referring industrial disputes for adjudication to an industrial tribunal in the case of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such permission is necessary in the case of Private sector undertakings;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in some cases the permission was not given to the Delhi Administration; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is a convention between the Central and State Governments that the latter should consult the Central Government before referring for adjudication an industrial dispute concerning the public sector undertakings which are wholly or largely owned by the Central Government or in which the Central Government have an interest and vice versa.

(d) Yes.

(e) The reasons have been explained to the Delhi Administration in each case.

Loans to repatriates from Burma

6750. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 632 on the 24th August, 1966 and Unstarred Question No. 2871 on the 30th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the ceiling of rehabilitation loan has since been raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 by the Director of Industries for the repatriates of Burma;

(b) the number of applications so far received for the grant of Rs. 5000;

(c) whether any conditions are imposed in the case of repatriates who have applied or the second instalment of Rs. 4100; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to expedite the second instalment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 123.

(c) and (d). The second instalment of loan is released after the loanee has utilized the first instalment and acquired necessary premises to run the business. Those who have been given loan upto Rs. 2000 only under the old ceiling are entitled to apply and get loan upto Rs. 5000 provided the sanctioning officer is satisfied that the enhanced loan is needed, giving due consideration to the factors like nature of business and requirement of funds for the business, scope of expansion etc. The expeditious disbursement of the second instalment thus depends upon the applicant satisfying the sanctioning officer that the first instalment has been properly utilized and the remaining instalment is needed to run the business.

गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की जन्म शताब्दी पर धन का गबन

6751. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की जन्म शताब्दी पर जो जनवरी, 1967 में दिल्ली के रामलीला मैदान में मनाई गई थी, इकट्ठा किए गए धन का गबन किया गया था और इसके बारे में पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुलिस ने सम्बन्धित लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने इस धन का गबन किया है, उस पर राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग लेने का भी संदेह किया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पुलिस को शताब्दी समारोह के सम्बन्ध में इकट्ठा किए गए धन के गबन की शिकायतें मिली थीं। किन्तु आरोप लगाने वाले प्रारम्भिक जांच के दौरान इन शिकायतों के लिये उपयुक्त आधार नहीं बता सके।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Andaman State Transport Department

6752. **Shri K. B. Ganesh:**

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Andaman State Transport Department is inviting tenders only locally for the purchase of spare parts for their motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the purchases made during the last five years—year-wise, and the number of tenderers, year-wise;

(c) the number of vehicles maintained by the State Motor Transport Department; and

(d) whether Government propose to invite tenders on all-India basis in view of the large transactions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration invite quotations for the purchase of spare parts for motor vehicles both from the mainland and the local market according to the exigencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Transport Department of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are maintaining 139 vehicles in all including 99 borne on their own books.

(d) The purchase of spare parts is normally made through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals or firms under the rate contract of this Directorate. Local purchase is resorted to only in unavoidable circumstances to maintain essential services.

Stevedoring in Nicobar Islands

6753. Shri K. B. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman Administration has taken over stevedoring in the Nicobar Islands recently;

(b) if so, the total tonnage handled by the Organisation and the total monthly expenditure;

(c) whether there was any loss of cargo, boats and barges since this

taking over and if so, their total value; and

(d) whether diversion of ferry boats from Mayabundar and Middle Andaman to the Nicobars had affected passenger traffic in these places?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1080 tonnes were handled at Car Nicobar upto 30th June, 1967 and 130 tonnes were handled at Nancowrie upto 31st May, 1967. The total expenditure at Car Nicobar was Rs. 16,571 in April, Rs. 13,178 in May and Rs. 7,673 in June. The total expenditure at Nancowrie was Rs. 1,567 in April and Rs. 3,105 in May.

(c) Yes, Sir. The total value of loss is estimated to be Rs. 1,50,695 excluding the cost of an army crane which was also lost. Most of these losses were due to the cyclone which hit the Islands during May this year.

(d) No boats were diverted from Mayabunder or Middle Andamans to Car Nicobar.

Migration of Research Scholars

6754. Shri Madhu Limaye:

✓ **Shri George Fernandes:**

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or any other educational agency has carried out any sociological investigation of the problem of research scholars migrating from their home country and settling abroad;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to persuade these academicians/research scholars to return to India and to enable them to continue to stay and work in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Government, either

directly or through any other agency, have not got carried out any socio-logical investigation on the problem of research scholars migrating from their home country and settling abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1909/67].

**डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये
वर्दियां**

6755. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार विभाग के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को घटिया किस्म की खाकी खादी की वर्दियां दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कपड़ा किस दर पर खरीदा जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उतने ही सस्ते दाम पर उपलब्ध जीन (ड्रिल) अथवा अन्य कपड़े की वर्दियां देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की वर्दियां बनाने में खादी आयोग के पास उपलब्ध सब से अच्छी किस्म का खादी दुसूती का कपड़ा इस्तेमाल में लाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) मोटी खाकी खादी, दुसूती अस्थायी रूप से 2.27 रु० प्रति गज तथा बारीक खाकी खादी दुसूती 2.47 रु० प्रति गज की दर से, जो 20 प्रतिशत छूट प्राप्त है,

खरीदी गई है । अन्तिम रूप से देय मूल्य विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(घ) सामान्य नीति के अनुसार ही खादी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

विद्यार्थियों के लिये विशेष रेलगाड़ी

6756. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक योजना बनाने का है जिस के अन्तर्गत ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि स्कूल की शिक्षा पूरी होने से पहले विद्यार्थियों को एक विशेष रेलगाड़ी द्वारा देश भर में ऐतिहासिक तथा अन्य प्रसिद्ध स्थानों को दिखाने के लिए ले जाया जा सके;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस योजना पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या इस योजना की क्रियान्विति से बच्चों का ज्ञान बढ़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बालकों के लिये ऐसी योजना आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). सरकार "छात्र दौरे" नामक एक योजना पहले बना चुकी है और उस पर अमल भी किया जा रहा है; जिस के अधीन हाई स्कूल स्तर अथवा विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों के 15—24

आयु वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को, वैज्ञानिक/ऐतिहासिक/सांस्कृतिक/राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्थानों अथवा प्राकृतिक शोभा के स्थानों को देखने की यात्रा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। यद्यपि योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, किन्तु इस में 10 विद्यार्थियों के साथ एक अध्यापक और एक समूह में अधिकतम तीन अध्यापकों के साथ, 10 से 35 तक विद्यार्थियों के समूह बना कर पर्यटन करने की व्यवस्था है। योजना के अधीन रेल अथवा बस द्वारा की गई पूरी यात्रा का खर्च सरकार द्वारा उठाया जाता है, और जहां कोई रेल नहीं जाती है, तीसरे दर्जे के छात्र रियायती टिकट की दर से उठाया जाता है किन्तु अधिकतम सीमा 60 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी रहती है। यह योजना बहुत ही लोकप्रिय सिद्ध हुई है और इस से इस में भाग लेने वालों की जानकारी भी बढ़ती है। किन्तु पैसे की कमी के कारण 1967-68 के बजट में इस के लिए कोई बजट व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं हो सका।

Protein from Petroleum

6757. Shri D. D. Jena:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research is being made in Britain, France, USA and the Soviet Union for the production of protein from petroleum;

(b) whether Government propose to make such a research in India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Research on production of protein from petroleum is being conducted at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun and Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

A Pilot Plant for producing Fifty Kilograms protein concentrates per day has been set up at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun and a pilot plant for producing one ton per day protein concentrates is being installed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

Extensions for Telephone Connections

6758. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the principles that govern the grant of extension to telephones;

(b) whether it is a fact that no extension is given when the same is required in the next building or across a street or road;

(c) whether Government are aware that extensions do not affect the load on the Exchange and on the other hand are a source for revenue;

(d) whether Government are also aware that there are a large number of applications for telephone connections pending all over the country and that it would take years to meet the demand; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not giving the permission for extensions without any restrictions?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Extensions to telephones are provided subject to technical feasibility and availability of instruments.

(b) No, unless more than one cable pair is to be used or there are constructional difficulties.

(c) Extensions in some cases do increase the load on the exchange. Nevertheless, it has not been the policy of Government to refuse extensions wherever feasible. Due, however, to shortage of extension instruments, and cable pairs, it has not been possible to meet all the demand.

(d) Yes.

(e) There are no blanket restrictions as such on the grant of extensions. As soon as extension instruments become more freely available, the applicants on the waiting list for such facilities are considered for provision of such facilities.

Criminal Cases against Striking Delhi Policemen

6759. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the criminal cases against the Delhi Policemen arrested during the last strike; and

(b) how many of them are in jail?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Consequent on the agitation by the Delhi policemen in April 1967, charge sheets in 18 cases and complaints in 2 non-cognizable cases investigated with Magistrate's permission u/s 155(2) Cr. P.C. against 964 policemen including one sweeper of the Police Department, have been filed in various courts. The proceedings have been stayed in all courts on the applications of the accused that they intend to move the appropriate court for the transfer of their cases outside Delhi.

The petitions of 4 accused policemen for transfer of their cases have been fixed for arguments in the Supreme Court on 7th August, 1967.

(b) None.

National Research Laboratory for Oil and Petroleum

6760. Shri E. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to establish a National Research Laboratory for Oil and Petroleum Products in Gujarat State in view of the fact that Gujarat is a major State in oil and petroleum production in India today;

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(b) if so, particulars of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has already established the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun. The laboratory has been actively working on various aspects of petroleum refining, petroleum products and petrochemicals. The Institute is maintaining effective contacts with and handles the problems of the refineries and marketing organisations, both in the western as well as eastern parts of the country.

English in Primary Classes in Delhi Schools

6761. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Educational Institutions in Delhi and New Delhi with English medium in the primary classes receiving aid from Government; and

(b) the annual grant and other facilities provided by Government to such institutions since 1st January, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Funds given by the U.S.S.R. to Individuals and Organisations

6762. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of individuals and organisations and the amount of funds given annually to them by the Soviet Union;

(b) whether these are payments in rupees;

(c) if so, the source by which the Soviet Union earned the money;

(d) whether the Government of the U.S.S.R. seek the permission of our Government prior to providing funds to Indian individuals and organisations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidy Charan Shukla): (a) to (e). A report has recently been submitted by the Intelligence Bureau after inquiring into the allegations regarding the use of foreign money in the recent elections and for other purposes. It is being carefully examined.

Colleges Affiliated to U.P. Universities in Delhi

6763. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow the Universities of Agra and Meerut to run Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi for the students who fail to get admission; and

(b) if so, when a decision would be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Structural Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta

5764. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether structural Engineering Works Ltd., 27 B. T. Road, Calcutta-58, was financed by his Ministry on the condition that the firm will employ displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the present position of the factory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Hindi Script

6765. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Hindi script as the link script has been placed before eminent philologists of India for their opinion; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the philologists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) and (b). The modified Devanagari Script was evolved by an Expert Committee consisting of eminent philologists. The tentative recommendations of this Committee were circulated amongst other eminent philologists belonging to various linguistic regions and their comments were placed before the Expert Committee which took them into consideration before finalising the modified Devanagari Script.

Supply of Fortnightly Reports to State Governments

6766. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 21st June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether fortnightly reports from the Central Government are being sent to all States regularly;

(b) whether the contents of those reports have also changed qualitatively; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the contents of these secret reports.

Scientists, Doctors and Engineers going Abroad

6767. Shri K. K. Nayar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many scientists, doctors and engineers qualified in India during 1965 and 1966;

(b) how many of them have gone abroad;

(c) how many of them have been assisted by Government in going abroad; and

(d) what is Government's policy regarding Indians seeking employment abroad?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) According to the available information, 8819 post-graduate scientists; 5,200 medical graduates and 10,282 graduate engineers and technologists qualified in India during 1965. Similar information for the year 1966 is not yet available.

(b) Number of persons who went abroad during the year 1965 for studies in faculties of science, medicine & public health and engineering & technology was 865, 136 and 2,512 respectively. But not all of them got qualified in 1965.

(c) The exact data is not available. But the proportion of Government sponsored students is roughly about 15 per cent.

(d) A person who has secured employment offer abroad is generally given 'P' form clearance.

Indian Scientists, Doctors and Engineers Abroad

6768. Shri K. K. Nayar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Scientists, Engineers and doctors abroad;

(b) whether any census of such persons was made along with the last census;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to include Indian scientists abroad in the 1971 census of scientific and technical personnel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No precise information is available. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains an Indians Abroad Register of Scientists, Engineers and Medical Personnel in which registration is voluntary. Of those registered in that Register as on the 1st March 1967, 2003 scientists, 3270 engineers and technologists, and 1168 medical personnel were abroad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The exact details of the data to be collected during the 1971 census have not yet been decided.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Experts working in India

6769. Shri K. K. Nayar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals working in India as "experts" according to the fields in which they are working;

(b) the measures taken to ascertain if suitable Indians are available in India and abroad for these assignments; and

(c) the steps taken to train Indians to take their places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) A census of foreign nationals working in India as "experts" on the basis of their field of work has not been undertaken in the past. However, from the information available, 1,762 non-Indians (excluding Nepalis) are working

under the Government of India, public sector undertakings, autonomous bodies like Universities, etc. as on 31st December, 1966. While the number includes a few holding administrative civil posts under Government, a large number of non-Indians are employed as technicians under bilateral agreements, economic and technical aid programmes, T.C.M. and Colombo Plans, etc., and are expected to be so employed only for short periods.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the instructions issued by Government, appointments of non-Indians to Civil posts under the Government of India should be made only in very exceptional circumstances and then also on contract for the minimum period only. It has also been emphasised in these instructions that steps should simultaneously be taken to train suitable Indians to fill such posts. Although these directions are observed in making appointments to civil posts under Government, employment of non-Indians sometimes becomes unavoidable where it is a condition of a bilateral agreement with a foreign Government/organisation, and where suitable Indians are not available in the country. Every effort is made simultaneously to train suitable Indians to replace the services of the foreign technicians.

Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakvasla

6770. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conciliation Officer (Central)-1, Bombay held conciliation proceedings between the representatives of the workmen of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakvasla and the Director of the Station in the first week of June, 1967 on the issue of discharge notices served on 27 workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the negotiations at a certain level, the

workers' representatives proposed that the workers under discharge be 'Laid Off';

(c) whether it is a fact that when the Director and his representatives were ready to consider these proposals, the Conciliation Officer, Bombay, advised the management that it was not necessary to 'Lay Off' the workers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Workers' Union in the said establishment has made a representation against the partisan attitude of the Conciliation Officer and if so, what action is being taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. A representation was made by the Central Water and Power Research Kamgar Sabha. The Regional Labour Commission (Central), Bombay examined the complaint against the Conciliation Officer and came to the conclusion that the allegation was not justified.

Criminal Prosecution against Former Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akademi

6772. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) when the criminal prosecution against the former Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi which was filed on the 10th August, 1961 is likely to be concluded;

(b) the reasons for this delay in meting out justice to the culprits concerned;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to speed up the processes of law; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen) (a) The matter is

sub-judice. It cannot be said when the trial is likely to be concluded.

(b) Serious illness of the accused and the dilatory tactics adopted by her.

(c) A request has been made to the Court and to the Deputy Commissioner that the rearing of the case may be continued from day to day.

(d) Does not arise.

Science Talent Search Scheme

6773. **Shri N. R. Deoghare:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates selected under the Science Talent Search Scheme on the basis of the examination held in January, 1967 by the Department of Science Education (National Council of Educational Research and Training);

(b) the criteria for selecting the candidates;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of selected candidates do not avail of the scholarship because of their opting for engineering, medical and other courses;

(d) whether a panel is maintained for providing chances for students who are unlucky to miss selection by a few marks so that they can be provided with incentives, in case certain selected candidates do not avail of the scholarship; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a): 366.

(b) Selections are made on merit, on the basis of a written test, aptitude test and a science project report.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It would not be in the interest of the Scheme to select candidates who are below the prescribed standard.

Customary Laws in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

6774. **Shri Sreedharan:**

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the judicial administration of the Union Territory of Laccadives is based on the Regulation 1 of 1912 in Laccadives and Minicoy Islands (Law) and the Customary Laws in Amindivi Islands; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not enforcing the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Law) Regulation 1965 and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Civil Court Regulation, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) In the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands civil and criminal justice is administered under the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912 (Regulation No. 1 of 1912). In the Amindivi Islands criminal cases are dealt with under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and on the civil side, the Deputy Tehsildar, tries suits, with the help of assessors called Mukteessars.

(b) The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Laws) Regulation, 1965, provides for the extension of 121 pre-Constitution Laws to the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Civil Courts) Regulation, 1965, provides for the constitution of civil courts in the Union territory and other connected matters. Extensive preliminary work was involved for implementing the Regulations. The work is now nearing

completion and the regulations will be enforced shortly.

Telephone Facilities to Vypeen Kara

6775. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a communication dated the 28th April, 1967 from the M. L. A. of Narakkal Constituency, Kerala State, for the extension of telephone facilities to Vypeen Kara, Ernakulam District, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The M.L.A. has already been informed that:—

(i) the existing 25 lines auto exchange has only recently been replaced by a 100 lines one to meet immediate demands. Further expansion will be under taken in due course subject to availability of resources.

(ii) while direct linking of Narakkal with Erankulam is immediately not possible, efforts will be made to improve the existing communication facilities.

Konkani as an Official Language

6776. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to recognize Konkani as an official language in Goa; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident in Dhemo Main Colliery, Asansol

6777. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident at the Dhemo Main Colliery, Asansol, on the 3rd July, 1967 due to the management's negligence;

(b) whether the colliery workers took out a procession in protest;

(c) whether the said procession was fired upon by the management's men, resulting in some deaths and injuries to others; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) There was an accident in this mine in the evening of 3rd July, 1967 resulting in the death of two workers. The Director General of Mines Safety holds the subordinate supervisory staff responsible for the accident.

(b) A procession was taken out on the 5th morning with the dead bodies of two other workers who had died on 4th July as a result of injury received in a clash which had taken place between rival groups of workers on the morning of 3rd July. In this clash nine persons were reported to have received gun shot injuries.

(c) There is no such report.

(d) It is reported that the Police have arrested some persons including the Colliery Manager in connection with the clash that had taken place on the morning of 3rd July.

E.S.I. Hospital at Ernakulam

6778. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a E.S.I. Hospital at Ernakulam Town, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the construction will block the Painadiparamber Road in Ward No. XI of Ernakulam Municipality;

(c) if so, whether Government have received a representation against it from the residents of that ward; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) With the consent of the Ernakulam Municipal authorities, the road in question is being deviated to facilitate hospital construction without prejudice to the interests of the people in the locality.

योगासन

6779. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योगासन पद्धति को वैज्ञानिक समझा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जनता के सामान्य स्वास्थ्य पर योगासनों के प्रभाव का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने योगासनों का विकास करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है - ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) . योग पद्धति के प्रभाव के विश्वासनीय आंकड़े न होने के कारण भारत सरकार ने योग पद्धति के चिकित्सा-विज्ञानीय दावों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति का विचार था कि ठीक-ठीक और वैज्ञानिक आधार पर रिकार्ड न रखने के कारण विभिन्न बीमारियों का योग द्वारा इलाज करने के विभिन्न चिकित्सा-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी दावों का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु समिति का यह मत था कि योगासनों का बीमारियों की रोकथाम और अच्छा स्वास्थ्य बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान हो सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) . सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता दल में कई योगासनों को शामिल कर लिया है जो भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया गया और लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वीकृत एक राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम है। सरकार योग की कुछ चुनी हुई संस्थाओं को योग में उनके अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी देती है।

विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

6780. श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों आदि में भ्रमण-भ्रमण केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें विकेंद्रीकरण के पश्चात् स्थायी बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा कोई मंत्रालय/विभाग है जहाँ किसी भी कर्मचारी को अब तक स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो उनकी संख्या किनी है और उन में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की स्थायी न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा का तिर से केन्द्रीकरण करने का है ?

इसका उत्तर देने में राज्य सरकार (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) जो सूचना मांगी गई है उसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और तदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

Administrative Reforms Commission

6781. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also set up a study group for studying the working of the Administration of the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, who are its members and what is the scope of their enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team consists of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri R.R. Morarka | Chairman |
| 2. Shri M.N. Naghnor M.P. | Member |
| 3. Shri Triloki Singh M.P. | Member |
| 4. Shri L.C. Jain, General Secretary, Indian Co-operative Union, Ltd. New Delhi | Member |
| 5. Shri A. D. Pande, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi | Member |
| 6. Shri D. J. Madan, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi | Member |

7. Shri Naresh Chandra, Deputy Secretary, A.R.C. New Delhi Secretary
8. Shri A. K. Chatterjee O.S.D., A.R.C., New Delhi Joint Secretary

The Study Team will examine the administrative structure of the Union Territories (Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura; The Andaman and Nicobar Islands; the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry; Chandigarh) and suggest reforms with a view to avoiding delays and securing economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency. The Team will also examine the relations between the Government of India and the Administration of Union Territories and make recommendations for re-defining them where necessary.

In addition to this, the following items have also been remitted to the study team:

A. For all the Union Territories

1. To examine the existing structure of taxation and other sources of revenue and to recommend changes or modifications that are necessary or feasible both by way of rationalisation and with a view to increasing the revenue resources of the Union Territories in respect of matters covered by the State and Concurrent Lists of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

2. To estimate the revenue receipts of the Union Territories for the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1968-69 to 1970-71) on the basis of the levels of taxation or other means of raising revenue that could be attained during those years.

3. To estimate the financial requirements of the Union Territories to meet the committed revenue expenditure on maintenance and upkeep of Plan Schemes completed during the Third Plan.

4. To examine the present arrangements for budgeting and expenditure control in the Union Territories and to suggest modifications if any that are necessary.

B. For Union Territories with Legislatures only

5. To make recommendations as to the principles that should govern the determination of the quantum of financial assistance by way of grants-in-aid and loans that should be given to the Union Territories with legislatures to enable them to meet the gap between their own revenue resources and their net revenue expenditure, or for financing their capital expenditure (including loans), as the case may be, during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1967-68 to 1970-71). In particular, the recommendations should cover questions as to whether the Central assistance should be fixed amounts or amounts varying in proportion to the resources raised by the U.Ts., whether different principles should be followed for assistance for plan and non-Plan expenditure and whether the comparative stage of development in neighbouring States should be a guiding factor.

6. To make recommendations as to whether the Union Territories with Legislatures should set up sinking funds to enable them to repay the loans advanced by the Central Government or whether they should be given fresh loans by the Central Government to refund the earlier loans.

Extension of Service to Officers of the Rank of Under Secretary and Above

6782. Shri Molahu Prasad;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many extensions beyond the usual limit were granted to how many Central Officers of the level of or equivalent to Under Secretary upwards since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) whether the U.P.S.C. was consulted before granting these extensions;

(c) whether promotions of the lower rank Officers were affected as a result of these extensions;

(d) whether Government have noticed the anomaly that whereas they are required to proceed through the U.P.S.C. in the selection/appointment of lower rank officers, they have unrestricted power in extending the service of even the topmost officers; and

(e) if so, the measures proposed to end this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) The records regarding grant of extensions of service are retained usually only for 5 years. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the figures as from 15th August, 1947. However, the information pertaining to the period from 1st December, 1962 onwards when the date of superannuation of Central Government servants was raised to 58 from 55, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, since such consultation is not necessary.

(c) This may be true in certain cases.

(d) Since the initial appointment of the officers in question to the service/posts under Government had been approved by the UPSC if such approval was necessary, no further consultation is necessary in regard to their continuance in the service/posts beyond the age of superannuation.

(e) Does not arise.

मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद

6783. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

क्या यह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्ति मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र सीमा समस्या के सम्बन्ध में

पुनः अनुचित जोर देकर एक ग्रान्डोलन प्रारम्भ करने की योजना बना रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस विवाद को कब तक हल करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) जैसा कि तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 931 के उत्तर में 5 जुलाई, 1967 को इस सदन में बताया गया था, महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर-केरल सीमा विवाद सम्बन्धी आयोग के अग्रस्त, 1967 के अन्त तक प्रतिवेदन दे देने की आशा है । प्रतिवेदन के प्राप्त होने पर सरकार को सिफारिशों पर विचार करना होगा और वर्तमान स्थिति पर यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस विषय में निर्णय लिया जा कर कब तक इस विवाद को अन्तिम रूप से हल कर लिया जायेगा ।

छात्राश्रमों को सहायता

6784. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महिलाओं की शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देने के हेतु क्या सरकार का विचार मैट्रिक स्तर तक सभी छात्राश्रमों को अखिल भारतीय आधार पर निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने तथा ऐसी छात्राश्रमों को, जिनके माता-पिता की आय 300.00 रुपये मासिक से कम हो, छात्र-वृत्ति देने का नियम बनाने का है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । मामला पूर्णतः राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । कुछ राज्यों में लर्नर्शिपों के लिए स्कूल छोड़ने के स्तर तक शिक्षा पहले ही निःशुल्क है ।

सरकारी नौकरी के लिये पुलिस द्वारा अभियुष्टि (बरिफिकेशन) किये जाने को समाप्त करना।

6785. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी नौकरी के लिये पुलिस द्वारा अभियुष्टि की प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं । श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये कि सरकारी नौकरी में प्रवेश पाने वाले व्यक्ति अच्छे चरित्र के और निष्ठावान हैं, सरकार के अधीन प्रत्येक नियुक्ति अधिकाारी के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह उम्मीदवार की शिनाख्त और इस बात के बारे में अपना सन्तोष कर ले कि उम्मीदवार हर प्रकार से सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति के योग्य है । ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो नैतिक भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित दण्डनीय अपराधों में दण्ड पा चुके हों, जिन्होंने लोक सेवा आयोग अथवा विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में कदाचार किया हो और उनके द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिये विचार किये जाने के अयोग्य घोषित किये गये हों, जिनके राज्य के प्रति निष्ठाहीन होने की सम्भावना हो और ऐसे ही अन्य अवाञ्छनीय चरित्रवाले व्यक्तियों को चरित्र और पूर्ववृत्ति की पड़ताल की इस प्रक्रिया में छोट दिया जाता है ।

राष्ट्रीय राइफल संस्था को अनुदान

6786. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राइफल संस्था को सरकार तथा स्थानीय निकायों से कितना अनुदान मिला था;

(ख) क्या इस संस्था के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1965-66 के लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लेखा परीक्षक ने लेखा परीक्षा सम्बन्धी क्या आपत्तियाँ उठाई हैं?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क)—सरकार के अनुदान 33,940.35 रुपये स्थानीय निकायों से अनुदान—कुछ नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) एसोसिएशन ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने 1965-66 की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में दी गई सभी आडिट आपत्तियों पर कार्यवाही की है। मुख्य आपत्ति एसोसिएशन के लेखाकार द्वारा 20,969.65 रुपये के गबन के बारे में है। एसोसिएशन ने कहा है कि सम्बंधित लेखाकार से सारी रकम वसूल कर ली गई है और उन्होंने उसे नौकरी से निकाल दिया है।

Communist Party in Naxalbari Area

6787. Shri D. Amat: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a third communist party known as Communist Party, Naxalbari has already come into being, which claims to have majority in the rank of file of

the C.P.(M) in most of the districts of the West Bengal; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Education in Delhi

6788. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not agreed to Delhi Administration's programme for expanding technical education in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Government have pointed out to the Delhi Administration that there are technically trained students unemployed;

(d) if so, the total number of such students; and

(e) the steps taken to find them employment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir; but the fact is that there are technical personnel unemployed in Delhi.

(d) According to Delhi Employment Exchange Register as on 30th June, 1967, there are 505 Degree holders and 1463 Diploma holders unemployed.

(e) With the implementation of the Schemes and projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is hoped that additional employment opportunities will be created, for these unemployed persons.

Murder Cases in Manipur State

6789. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of murder in the Union Territory of Manipur during the period from 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1967 and the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases of stabbing and other grievous assaults during the said period;

(c) the number of cases registered at the Police Stations and the number of cases within the cognizance of the court;

(d) the number of accused arrested so far; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a large number of accused are still at large and if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vaidya Charan Shukla): (a) (18 cases pertain to encounters with Naga hostiles and 8 are as a result of enmity, and previous grudge etc.)

(b) 107.

(c) Cases registered. — 1384
Cases within the — 1265
cognizance of the Court

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली में 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को गोली चलाये जाने का घटना

6790. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री छटल बिहार, बसजपेयों :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 नवम्बर को सिद्ध भवन के निकट पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के कारण सारे सप्ते स्वर्गीय

श्री झूमर मल असोपा के छोटे भाई श्री नर नारायण के पत्र के उत्तर में डिप्टी इंसपेक्टर जनरल पुलिस ने 25 जनवरी, 1967 के अपने पत्र में आशवासन दिया था कि स्वर्गीय श्री झूमर मल की चीजें शीघ्र ही उन्हें वापस दी जा सकेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये चीजें उन्हें वापस कर दी गई हैं; और

(ग) उनकी सूची क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राधे माधवी (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । ये चीजें गोबिन्द निषेध आन्दोलनकारियों के खिलाफ चल रहे मुकदमों की जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद वापस की जाएंगी ।

(ग) चीजों की सूची

1. एक घोंती
2. एक बनियान
3. एक कच्छा
4. एक यज्ञोपवीत जिसमें एक बाड़ी बंधी है
5. एक कलाई घड़ी
6. एक-एक रुपये के तीन नोट
7. एक टूटा हुआ चश्मा
8. एक अन्य चश्मा
9. दो-दो रुपये की दो रसीलें
10. फर्स्ट क्लास का एक पास (क) श्री झूमर मल असोपा के नाम पर
11. एक रुमाल ।

Mechanical Engineers

6791. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:**
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how many Mechanical Engineers were unemployed in India in 1966 and whether their number has increased in 1967 and their number at present State-wise; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the near future to give them employment?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Information regarding unemployed Mechanical Engineers is not available. However, a statement showing the number of Mechanical Engineers in each State, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1210/Similar information for 1967 has not yet been received from the States.

(b) Various development schemes in the Five Year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the unemployed including Mechanical Engineers.

Violent Activities in Manipur State

6792. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Naga Tribals have started looting, arson, sniping and other violent activities in Manipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these people got armed training in Pakistan and arms were supplied to them by Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to stop this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya

Charan Shukla): (a) Recently there have been reports of cases of looting, sniping and other violent activities in Manipur by non-Naga tribals.

(b) Some of the ammunition recovered from one of their camps bears (Pakistan Ordinance Factory) P.O.F. markings indicating supply of such material by Pakistan.

(c) Security measures have been tightened and attempts are being made to eradicate such elements from the area.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के उर्दू स्कूलों में शुक्रवार को साप्ताहिक छुट्टी।

6793. श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री रामनोदाल शाल दासे :
 श्री श्री २० दामोदर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कुछ भागों में विशेषतः आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा खोले गये उर्दू के स्कूलों में रविवार के बदले शुक्रवार को साप्ताहिक छुट्टी रखी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पृथकता की प्रथा को तोड़ने तथा समूचे देश में साप्ताहिक छुट्टी के बारे में समान नियम लागू करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वागवत ल. साज्जाद) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जा एगी ।

ईकलिक विषय के रूप में आये।

6794. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री रघुशर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशचरण शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार सास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने अंग्रेजी को वैकल्पिक विषय बनाने का निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या देश में कुछ अन्य राज्य भी तथाकथित नीति को अपनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बोझानेर-जोधपुर सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

6795. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की बीकानेर-जोधपुर सीमा पर तीन पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये थे जैसा की 1 जुलाई, 1967 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार

ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) उनके पास अपराध सिद्ध करने वाले पकड़े गए कागजात का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या खरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है किन्तु राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा गया है।

त्रिपुरा के एक सिपाही का बच कर पाकिस्तान भाग जाना

6796. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 जून, 1967 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि त्रिपुरा पुलिस का एक सिपाही एक राइफल तथा कारतूस लेकर पाकिस्तान को भाग गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह सिपाही पाकिस्तानी जासूस था तथा उसके कुछ रिश्तेदार पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या खरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) इस बात का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि वह पाकिस्तानी जासूस था। पता चला है कि उसका एक भाई पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में है।

(ग) उक्त कांस्टेबल के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों से उक्त कांस्टेबल को राइफल तथा कारतूसों समेत लौटाने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

शाहबरा सहारनपुर रोड पर कोका कोला की बोटलों का पकड़ा जाना

6797. श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री रामगोपाल शाल बाले :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 जून, 1967 को शाहबरा-सहारनपुर सड़क पर कोका कोला की 2352 बोटलें पकड़ी गई हैं जो दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाई जा रही थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) ये बोटलें किस स्थान से लाई गई थीं ?

गृहकार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) बोटलें 18-6-1967 को पकड़ी गई थीं, न कि 19-6-67 को।

(ख) टार व्यक्तियों को अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम की धारा 7/10/55 के अधीन गिरफ्तार किया गया और एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है। अभियुक्तों को जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) कहा जाता है कि ये बोटलें अभियुक्तों द्वारा दिल्ली की विभिन्न दुकानों से खरीदी गई थीं ?

“सी” डिवीजन गया के रेल डाक सेवा के कर्मचारी

6798. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “सी” डिवीजन, गया के रेल डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों ने उनको एक सात सूत्री जापन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) शाखा यूनियन द्वारा संचार मंत्री को भेजे गए ऐसे एक जापन की प्रतिलिपि प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) सभा पटल पर मांगों की एक सूची रखी जा रही है। [पुरस्कारालय में रख दी गई। बेल्जिये संख्या एल० टी०-1211/67] चूंकि जापन एक डिवीजनल शाखा यूनियन द्वारा पेश किया गया था, अतः डिवीजनल अधिकारी मौजूदा नियमों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगे। रेल डाक व्यवस्था कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच की सभी पोस्ट मास्टर जनरलों को हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं डाक तार सर्कलों के विभिन्न अध्यक्षों को। शाखा तथा सर्कल यूनियनों द्वारा इसी प्रकार के जापन भेजे गए हैं।

Shifting of Sheikh Abdullah from Kodaikanal to New Delhi for Medical Check-up

6799. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for bringing Sheikh Abdullah from Kodaikanal to Delhi for medical check-up for such ailments as high blood pressure and diabetes which can be readily diagnosed with the help of normal facilities available in any ordinary hospital?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The medical experts attending on Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah at Kodaikanal had advised that he should be shifted to a place where institutional arrangements for treatment of diabetes were available. In consultation with the Government of Madras he was therefore shifted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Establishment of Literary House in Lucknow by World Education Inc., New York

6801. **Shri N. K. P. Salve:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Education Inc., New York has established a literary house at village Neema near Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether the said house is near a military installation;

(c) whether foreigners gather there and roam about around the said Military installation;

(d) whether there are other similar institutions at other places in the country; and

(e) whether Government have reasons to believe that such institutions are centres of espionage and are threat to national security?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The World Education Inc., New York has established a Literacy house in Krishna Nagar on the Lucknow-Kanpur Road and not at Neema, near Lucknow.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Foreigners do visit the Centre but the question of their roaming about around any military installation does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

(d) There is no information to this effect.

(e) There is no reason to believe that the literacy House is a Centre of any undesirable activity.

भारत में शिक्षा की पद्धति

6802. श्री न० कु० राखे :

श्री नैतिराज सिंह चधरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से देश में शिक्षा की पद्धति में कई बार परिवर्तन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बार ;

(ग) क्या परिवर्तन स्वीकार करने तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने से पहले कोई प्रयोग किये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० जगन्मोहन सेन) :

(क) और (ख) . स्वतन्त्रता के बाद की अवधि में, शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन के लिए केवल एक बार, अर्थात् 1954 से बाद प्रयत्न किया गया था जब, विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग (1948-49) और मध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग 1954 की रिपोर्टों के बाद,

स्कूल स्तर पर ग्यारह वर्षीय उच्च माध्यमिक प्रणाली और कला, विज्ञान और वाणिज्य में प्रथम डिग्री के लिए तीन वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम अपनाया गया था।

(ब) उनके आमतौर पर अपनाने से पहले, उच्च माध्यमिक पद्धति और तीन वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम का दिल्ली में परीक्षण किया गया था और उन्हें सफल पाया गया।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ancient Monuments in Assam

6803. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of ancient monuments preserved by the Archaeological Department in Assam and their location; and

(b) the amount spent annually for preserving these relics and monuments separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) An all India list of centrally protected monuments/site which is available with Parliament Library may please be referred to. There are 64 Monuments/Sites in Assam State on the central list.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1212/67].

Circle H. Q. of Archaeology

6804. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Circle H.Q. of Archaeology being in Calcutta is quite ineffective in looking

after the preservation of ancient relics and monuments in Assam and their adjoining areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a circle H.Q. of Archaeology Department at Gauhati for Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present to establish a circle at Gauhati.

Clash with Mizos

6805. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the incident which took place in Kalasibo in the Silchar-Lzal road in Assam in May, 1967, wherein a vehicle carrying security personnel were attacked and killed by the Mizo rebellion, the driver of the vehicle was in complicity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the driver stopped the vehicle in a solitary place when he was asked to proceed with speed;

(c) whether the driver ran away and joined the rebels; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). There is no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

I.A.S. Officers in Assam

6806. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers in Assam cadre;

(b) whether their number is at par with other States in so far as ratio to population is concerned; and

(c) the number of I.A.S. Officers in different States and their ratio to population in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The authorised strength of the cadre is 117. The number of officers in position is 108.

(b) No Sir. The strength of I.A.S. Cadre for each State is not determined on the basis of population, but according to the needs of each State.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1213/67].

National Council of Educational Training, New Delhi

6807. Shri Siddayya:

Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri S. A. Agasthi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the National Council of Educational Training (Department of Field Services) has been recently shifted from Timarpur to Green Park Extension, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the rent paid previously and at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the recent rains the new office was flooded; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to shift this Office to a suitable place?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) It is not the office

of the National Council that has been shifted but that of the Department of Field Services of the National Institute of Education.

(b) The reason for shifting is to locate the various departments of the National Institute at one central campus for effective coordination and integration of the research and training programmes of the Institute as a whole. The rent paid for the previous building was Rs. 4690 per month and the rent for the new building is about Rs. 5425 per month. The latter, however, provides accommodation for the combined library of several Departments of the Institute.

(c) In the recent rains the main sewer line of the Municipal Corporation was choked and as a result, water over flowed through service lines into the basement. The service lines were therefore plugged and the basement cleared of all water. The building is quite safe.

(d) The Department will be shifted to the Hauz Khas Campus of the National Institute as soon as the Institute buildings are completed.

Mizo Rebels

6808. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mizo who dominate the Jammu area of Dharmanagar sub-Division in Tripura are actively cooperating with the hostile Mizos in Assam;

(b) whether Christian Missionaries in this Tripura-Mizo areas are spreading anti-national sentiment among the Mizos;

(c) whether a former member of Lok Sabha has recently concentrated his activities in the Tripura-Mizo areas and is encouraging the Mizos to extend MNF activities in Tripura also; and

(d) whether the Mizo settlement in Arundhantinagar of Tripura, where

the Christian Missionaries run schools and hostels for the Mizos, has become a hot bed of anti-national activities as a result of anti-Indian preachings by the Missionaries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidy Charan Shukla): (c) to (d). We have no such information, but strict vigilance is maintained against seditious and hostile activities.

Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

6809. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for rehabilitation in which it has been stated that (i) ex-camp refugees, new migrants from E. Pakistan, deserters from camps outside West Bengal, non-camp displaced persons, evicted minorities and squatters on road-side and railway and public land need immediate rehabilitation, (ii) Squatters Colonies set before and after 1950 require early regularisation, (iii) private and cooperative colonies need financial aid from Government, (iv) house building loans for the refugees be increased and (v) small scale and cottage and other industries be set up for economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No scheme regarding these items has been received from the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal. The items (i) to (v) mentioned in part (a) of the Question were included in the items sent by the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, for discussion in the State Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference. These items were discussed by the Union Rehabilitation Minister with West Bengal Rehabil-

tation Minister on 16-3-67 and with the West Bengal Governor on 12-3-67 and 10-7-67.

It was agreed that the urgent need of the camps for water supply should be met by providing tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 200 each. West Bengal Government have also been authorised to give rehabilitation loan aid to hard cases of non-camp displaced families upto the ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs, provided under the residuary assessment. It is also proposed to give a fresh offer to new migrants in West Bengal, who want to go to camps to do so and in that case they would be entitled to all the Rehabilitation assistance for which they would have been eligible, had they gone to camps on arrival in India.

The Committee of Review, appointed to examine the progress of rehabilitation work in West Bengal in respect of old D.Ps and the problems of new D.Ps, is also to examine these items. The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee.

डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पेन्शनर्स यूनियन

6810. श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के डाक तथा तार विभाग के पेन्शनर्स की यूनियन ने सरकार को अपना मांग-पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी माँग क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार ने मांगों को किस हद तक स्वीकार किया है ; और

(घ) क्या ये मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी पेन्शनरों के संबंध में लागू मानी जायेंगी ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

मनीपुर में हथियारों का पकड़ा जाना

6811. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री आत्स वांस :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर प्रशासन ने हाल ही में हथियारों और गोला बारूद के भारी जखीरे पकड़े हैं।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पकड़े गये सामान पर पाकिस्तानी चिह्न हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है तथा इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). पुलिस ने 11 जून, 1967 को सदर पहाड़ियों सब बिबीजन में तफाऊ के निकट गैरनागा विद्रोहियों के एक कैम्प पर छापा मारा और भारी संख्या में हथियार और गोला बारूद पकड़े। हथियारों पर के चिह्न या तो मिटा दिए गये थे और या उन पर चिह्न थे ही नहीं। छापे के दौरान पकड़े गये 303 शक्ति के कारतूसों में से कुछ पर पाकिस्तान आर्मीनैस फेक्टरी के चिह्न थे। पाकिस्तान से सख्त विरोध प्रकट किया गया है और इस क्षेत्र में पुलिस की गश्त को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Foreign Missionaries Working in Bihar Famine Area

6812. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries working in Bihar famine areas;

(b) whether American Missionaries are also working in Bihar and if so, their number;

(c) whether foreign missionaries are receiving aid from all over the world including America; and

(d) if so, the amount received in 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) According to the latest information available, the number of registered foreign and commonwealth missionaries in Bihar is 375. Information as to how many of them are working in the famine areas is not available.

(b) Yes; Sir. 185.

(c) Yes; Sir.

(d) According to the latest information available, the total amount received from abroad during the period January-September, 1966, was about Rs. 60 crores.

Jamshedpur Telephone Exchange

6813. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Shri Valmiki Choudhary:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Auto Exchange is functioning at Jamshedpur since January, 1967 and that for the last six months, no new connections have been provided to the intending subscribers in spite of the fact that more than thousand applications are pending on the waiting list;

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far Government have not set up any Advisory Committee in that area nor has the State Advisory Committee been appointed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). A new Auto telephone exchange with a capacity of 1500 lines was commissioned in January 1987. This exchange has replaced the TISCO exchanges already working at Jamshedpur and the subscribers, barring 356 nos. served by these exchanges could only be given connections from the new exchange. More lines are being added to the exchange and subject to availability of telephone instruments and other stores like iron wire the existing TISCO subscribers will be first connected to this exchange. An expansion programme of 2500 lines is already in hand and is expected to be completed by end of this year. It will then be possible to provide telephone connections to the applicants on the waiting list.

The question of constituting a Telephone Advisory Committee for Jamshedpur is under consideration of Government. There is no State Advisory Committee for this purpose.

Manipuri and Bengali Refugees from East Pakistan

6814. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Manipuri and Bengali refugees from East Pakistan seeking settlement in Manipur and those who have settled in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) the number of those who are provided with land and financial aid;

(c) the number of those who are still approaching the Manipur Government for grant of such aid;

(d) whether it is a fact that as nearly as 214 families (Manipuri as well as Bengali) are not yet rehabilitated so far and their cases are lying undisposed of for a long time; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur have reported that 1,067 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan sought resettlement in Manipur; of these, 849 families were provided with land and all of them, with exception of 63, were provided with financial aid as well.

(c) 214 families of old migrants are still asking the Manipur Government for grant of Land and 4 families of new migrants, i.e., who migrated on or after 1st January, 1964, for both land and financial aid.

(d) and (e). As the 214 families of old migrants have been living in Manipur for several years, they should be regarded as having merged with the local population and should receive such assistance as is admissible to local people. The Government of Manipur have these cases under their consideration and are making efforts to give land to them.

Car Theft, in Delhi

6815. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car thefts reported in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) the number of cars found and returned to their owners;

(c) the number of cars that were found damaged beyond repair or had their parts stolen; and

(d) how many policemen are detailed to trace the miscreants who indulge in theft of cars?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1314/67].

(d). An Auto Theft Squad consisting of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 4 Constables has been created to deal with such cases.

Rehabilitation of Pak. Refugees in Delhi

6817. Shri Vikendrakumar Shah:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 700 families which were among the first to migrate from Pakistan, are still awaiting their rehabilitation in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken by Government to ensure their early rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) About 700 families who were first accommodated in barracks in Kingsway camp have not been provided with tenements as has been done in the case of other D.P.s living there. Apart from this, there is no pending rehabilitation problem in respect of these D.P.s.

(b) Non-availability of Land nearby and unwillingness of the D.P.s to move to distant places.

(c) A scheme for constructing 700 tenements has already been sanctioned and is being implemented through the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Damage to Mohenjo Daro Excavations.

6818. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased

to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mohenjo Daro has been damaged due to salinity;

(b) whether UNESCO has planned to save Mohenjo Daro like the Nubian Valley monuments;

(c) whether Government have been requested by UNESCO/Pakistan for any kind of help/assistance in this matter; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to protect this unique symbol of Indian civilization?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sheer Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India are not aware.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise as the excavated remains are in Pakistan.

राजस्थान विध्वंसितालय में हिन्दी में विज्ञान पढ़ाना

6819. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुजवतार :

श्री कुमर चन्द कश्यप :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री चन्द्र बंस :

डा० सुबोध प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बातों की कल्पना करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान विध्वंसितालय में हिन्दी में विज्ञान पढ़ाना प्रारम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अन्य राज्यों के विध्वंसितालयों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है; और-

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है और यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० विगुनसेन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय से अनेकित सूचना माँगी गई है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) और (ग) . स्तरों को गिराये बिना, माध्यम को संबंधित प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बदलने के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाने की जिम्मेदारी विश्वविद्यालयों की है।

नक्सलवादी में रह रहे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग

6820. श्री प्रकाशमौर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अरुण वास :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कलवाय :
श्री शिवकुमार शस्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से जाकर नक्सलवादी में बसे हुए परिवारों के हज़ारी लोगों की सम्पत्ति लूट ली गई है और वे अपने राज्य में वापस लौट आये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ;

(ग) क्या संबंधित व्यक्तियों अथवा राज्य सरकार ने इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यवाही करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें प्रतिकर दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है

और इस संबंध में सरकार की सामान्य प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और वह यथा-सोघ्न सदन के समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Regrouping of Villages in Mizo Hill Area

6821. Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 932 on the 5th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring villages in Pawl-Lakher region of the Mizo district under the regrouping scheme for their security;

(b) if so, when effect will be given to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration. Since agricultural operations are in full progress, it would be inopportune at present to think in terms of any grouping.

Loss of Saraswati Statue

6822. Shri Bal Raj Maubok:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Suraj Bhan:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very

rare and invaluable statue of Saraswati was taken away by the British Government to England from Mandav area of District Dhar of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have taken some steps to bring the statue back to India;

(c) whether Government advised the Madhya Pradesh Government on this subject; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Madhya Pradesh Government thereto.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

International Academy of Indian Culture, New Delhi

**6823. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Eswara Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of M/s International Academy of Indian Culture, Hauz Khas, New Delhi have demanded the extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 to the Institute also;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the agreeing to the demands of the employees?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The establishment was covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act but the management is contesting coverage. The matter is being examined further in consultation with the provident fund authorities.

Grant of Funds by University Grants Commission to Andhra Pradesh

6824. Shri P. Antony Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the University Grants Commission for funds to start Post-graduate Centres in three places in Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission have granted funds for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government have asked for assistance for starting Post-graduate Centres at Warrangal, Guntur and Anantpur.

(b) The University Grants Commission has asked the Universities for a revision of the proposal, keeping in view the quantum of the likely assistance from the University Grants Commission.

Pro-Chinese Slogans in Calcutta University Campus

6825. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-Indian and pro-Chinese slogans were shouted around the University campus in Central Calcutta on the 2nd July, 1967;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal, had remarked that it is undesirable but not treason; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(c) The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

New Rules of Olympic Games

6826. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that new rules have been passed for entry into Olympic Games;

(b) if so, whether Government consider that the new rules will put obstacles for entry of the Indian athletes into Olympics; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**): (a) No, Sir.

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

Compensation to Anti-Cow Slaughter Satyagrahis Injured in Tihar Jail, New Delhi Scuffle in June, 1967.

6827. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:**

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for payment as compensation to anti-cow slaughter satyagrahis, who sustained injuries in Tihar Jail riots during the last week of June; and

(b) the number of persons who have been given compensation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**): (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the Tihar Jail incidents of the 29th June, 1967, and the question of compensation if any will be taken up after the report of the Commission is received.

"Mietie State Committee," Manipur

6828. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether one newly organised

Committee namely "Mietie State Committee" under the Secretaryship of one K. S. Angami in the Union Territory of Manipur has started collecting large sums of money through intimidation and threat;

(b) whether the said committee has appealed to the people to rise under the banner of the Committee; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these activities and in what area the committee is concentrating its activities and under what political slogans?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**): (a) to (c). According to reports received, an organisation called "Mietie State Committee" has been formed recently in Manipur. Some cyclostyled leaflets with signatures of K. S. Angami, secretary to the president of the organisation, were found in circulation in the interior villages of Lamlai police station in Manipur East. The pamphlet appealed to the people to rise under the banner of the organisation against the Government. The committee is reported to be trying to raise donations. No complaint of any extortion has, however, been received so far. The Government is keeping a close watch over the activities of this committee.

Railway Porters and Vendors

6829. **Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri Kinar Lal:

Shri K. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a study team to enquire into the living and working conditions of the Licenced Railway Porters and Vendors; and

(b) if so, the time by which this study team is going to be set up and what criterion will be followed in the selection of its members?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The setting up of the Study Group is expected to be announced very shortly. It will consist of a representative of the Ministry of Railways, a representative of the Department of Labour & Employment and an independent member conversant with labour matters.

Employees Provident Fund

6830. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam followed the directive issued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh contained in the Commissioner's Letter No. AP/13/Exemption/1092, dated 25-4-1967 addressed to the Chief Personnel Officer, in respect of remitting both the employer's as well as the Employees Provident Fund contribution at the rate of 8 per cent on total emoluments of the employees for the period between 1-1-1963 to 28-2-1966; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Messrs. Hindustan Shipyard Limited have remitted the employer's share of contribution at the rate of 8 per cent for the period from the 1-1-1963 to 28-2-1966. The payment of difference between the rate of 6 per cent and the rate of 8 per cent in respect of the employees' share of contribution is still outstanding.

(b) The employer is disputing his liability to pay the employees' share of contribution at the rate of 8 per cent for that period.

Political Activities of Afzal Beg.

6831. Shri Jagannath Rao Jetti: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government

that Afzal Beg has resumed his political activities, violating the restrictions imposed on him; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There have been no violations by Mirza Afzal Beg of the restrictions imposed on him.

(b) Does not arise.

अब तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये अनावृष्टि भत्ता

6832. श्री क. मि. मन्कर:

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:

श्री नीनेश सा:

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह:

क्या संकर मंत्री यह बातों की कुछ करेगे कि:

(क) क्या अनावृष्टि की अवधि में बिहार में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को अनावृष्टि भत्ता, जो 12 किस्में में बाँट कर दिया होगा, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किस्मों को बढ़ा कर 36 करने तथा 1967 के बजट क्यूली ग्राम कर देने का है?

संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. डी. गुज्राल): (क) बिहार के अनावृष्टि वाले क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के अग्रजपत्रित कर्मचारियों, साथ ही उन कर्मचारियों को जो उन क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले हैं, किन्तु जो उन क्षेत्रों से कहते हैं कि वे तैनात हैं, बशर्त कि उनके परिवार अनावृष्टि वाले क्षेत्रों में हो रहे हों, तीन माह का वेतन या 500 रु., जो भी कम हो, की प्रथिम प्रदायगी करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें 24 किस्में में बाँट दिया जाएगा।

(ख) नहीं।

मुजफ्फरपुर में नियुक्त डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

6833. श्री क० मि० मुजफ्फर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्द्र खेहर सिंह :

क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार विभाग मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) में लगभग एक हजार कर्मचारियों का काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रथम श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिये वहाँ क्वार्टर की कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर में सरकारी जमीन है और यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य-संसार-मन्त्रालय में प्रश्न मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) मुजफ्फरपुर में 8.25 कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। प्रथम श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए तरह-क्वार्टर उपलब्ध हैं, जबकि प्रथम श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए केवल एक क्वार्टर है।

(ग) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने के उद्देश्य से एक प्लॉट अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है। जमीन का अधिग्रहण हो जाने पर क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे, बशर्ते कि उनके लिए फंड उपलब्ध हों।

Extra Allowances for Manipur Employees

6834. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the

Government of Manipur working in the disturbed areas of the Union Territory are being provided with extra allowances in view of their employment in difficult circumstances; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The pay and allowances of the employees of the Government of Manipur are based on the Assam pattern. The question of grant of some ad-hoc allowance on the Assam pattern to the employees serving in hill areas of Manipur is being examined.

यह विज्ञापन

6835. श्री चन्द्र खेहर सिंह कुशावाह :
श्री आत्मा दास :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री खुशीर सिंह शास्त्री :
डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामवीरपाल शाल बाले :
श्री तायबखान :
श्री राजे :

क्या मुजफ्फरपुर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कुछ राज्यों ने यह निषेध को हटाने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अन्य राज्य भी ऐसा निर्णय करने वाले हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का विचार है; और

(घ) टेकचन्द समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर यह सच, अन्तिम निर्णय न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अब तक केरल के मद्य निषेध वाले चार जिलों और हरियाणा के एक जिले में मद्य-निषेध समाप्त किया गया है। कहा जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में मद्य-निषेध को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है किन्तु इस बारे में समाचार-पत्रों के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) मद्य-निषेध राष्ट्रीय नीति है।

(घ) जहां तक टेकचन्द समिति की सिफारिशों का वर्तमान मद्य-निषेध कानून के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्ध है यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। राज्य सरकारों ने इन सिफारिशों को अधिकांशतः स्वीकार कर लिया है और अपने आर्थिक साधनों की सीमा में उन्हें क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों से मद्य-निषेध-हीन क्षेत्रों में मद्य-निषेध लागू करने की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कराना सम्भव नहीं हो सका किन्तु यह अभी तक विचाराधीन है।

Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Modinagar

6836. Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri C. K. Chakrapand:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Modi Spinning and Weaving Rayon and Silk Mills, Modi Nagar (U.P.) are not paid wages on account of compulsory closures in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Wages Act;

(b) if so, since when the amount has not been paid and the total amount involved; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere. The Central Government have no information.

दिल्ली पालिटिकल में दाखिला

6838. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले :

नया शिक्षा मंत्री 12 जुलाई 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5375 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बच्चों को 40 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने पर दिल्ली पालिटिकल में दाखिला देने की रियायत को सरकार का विचार चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को भी देने का है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या यह रियायत चालू वर्ष से दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/कबीलों को रियायत संविधान में निर्धारित राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्वों के अनुसार है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुत्रों/बाड़ों का मामला एक अपवाद है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Repatriates from Abroad

6839. Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri T. P. Shah:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals repatriated from abroad including Ceylon, Burma, Africa, etc.;

(b) the number of those who have been resettled with assistance from Government and the trades or professions taken up by them;

(c) whether any special scheme is under consideration of Government for the speedy resettlement of the Indian repatriates likely to return to India in the next two years or so; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Ceylon: Regular repatriation under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 has not yet commenced. 10288 Indians have been granted Indian citizenship by the High Commission in Ceylon and 2538 out of these have already come to India upto 31-3-1967.

Burma: About 1,55,530 persons of Indian origin have come to India upto 15-7-1967.

East African countries

including Mozambique: 7400 persons (approximately)

Aden: 683 persons

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1215/67].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the steps taken and the proposals under consi-

deration for the rehabilitation of Indian nationals to be repatriated under Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1215/67].

सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु से पहले सेवानिवृत्त किये जाने के मामले में सरकारी कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष

6840. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महंगाई भत्ते तथा 25 वर्ष का सेवाकाल पूरा करने पर अथवा 50 वर्ष की आयु हो जाने पर सेवानिवृत्त किये जाने के बारे में सरकारी कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त अत्यधिक असन्तोष की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या संयुक्त विचार-विमर्श समिति ने इन प्रश्नों पर विचार किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन प्रश्नों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) बहुत से कर्मचारी-संघों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). जैसा कि तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1244 के उत्तर में 19 जुलाई, 1967 को पहले ही बताया जा चुका है ये मामले राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की 29 और 30 मई 1967 की बैठक में कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा उठाये गये थे और मतभेद के प्रश्न और उनके लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम भी उक्त उत्तर में बता दिये गये हैं । परिषद् द्वारा इन मामलों पर कोई सिफारिशें नहीं की गई थीं ।

कृषि-स्नातकों को बेरोजगारी

6844. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह धतने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च 1967 को कृषि विज्ञान के कितने स्नातक बी० एस० सी० (एग्री) और स्नातकोत्तर एम० एस० सी० (एग्री) बेरोजगार थे;

(ख) वर्ष 1967 के दौरान विभिन्न कृषि-विद्यालयों से अनुमानतः कितने विद्यार्थी विज्ञान की बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० की उपाधियाँ प्राप्त करेंगे;

(ग) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और

(घ) देश में अन्न की कमी की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि विज्ञान में विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त लोगों की सेवाओं का सदुपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हार्थी) :

(क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तदर्थ आधार पर इकट्ठी की जानकारी से पता चलता है कि 30 जून 1966 को रोजगार कार्यालयों की सहायता से रोजगार खोजने वाले कृषि-विज्ञान स्नातकों की संख्या 1344 थी।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि सभी बेरोजगार लोग अपना नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नहीं कराते और रोजगार कार्यालयों के चानू रजिस्ट्रारों में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों में से अधिकांश—विशेषकर वे जो तकनीकी योग्यता रखते हैं—कहीं न कहीं काम पर लगे होते हैं।

(ख) अनुमान है कि उनकी संख्या लगभग 6000 और 1200 के लगभग है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये गये कृषि विकास के बड़े बड़े कार्यक्रमों के कारण कृषि विज्ञान के स्नातकों की रोजगार व्यवस्था मिलेगी।

(घ) क्षेत्र विशेष के विशेषज्ञों की योग्यता का पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाने के हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Pay of Teachers

6842. श्री Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to meet the increase in the pay of teachers of Primary and Higher Secondary Schools in Uttar Pradesh from January, 1964 uptill now;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the teachers of Higher Secondary School in Uttar Pradesh demand equal pay for equal work; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) From January 1964 to 31st March, 1966, Central assistance was provided for the improvement of pay scales of school teachers on the basis of 50 per cent of the total expenditure. Since, however, the Central assistance for the State Plan schemes as a whole was given as bulk assistance, separate information is not available about the exact amount of assistance for the scheme of teachers' salaries. Since 1st April, 1966, no Central assistance has been given to any State for the improvement of primary and secondary school teachers' pay scales within the Plan or outside the Plan.

(b) and (c). Ministry's policy is that there should be parity between the pay scales of the Government and private school teachers.

Bogus Educational Institutions in Delhi

6843. श्री F. N. Solanki:
श्री Brij Raj Singh Kotah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hund-

reds of bogus Educational Institutions are functioning in the city of Delhi;

(b) whether these institutions are functioning with prior permission of Government;

(c) whether such Institutions are recognised by Universities; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to close such Institutions and save the young student generation from their bad effects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) It is a fact that there are some privately run unrecognised coaching institutions in Delhi but it is not known how many of these are bogus.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) A draft model bill to exercise control over the unrecognised educational institutions is under consideration.

Prices of Copra and Betelnuts in Nicobar

6844. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the current minimum purchase prices for copra and betelnuts prescribed in the trade licences issued for Nicobar Islands;

(b) when these were last revised with a view to link them to the present prices prevailing in the mainland markets;

(c) whether it is a fact that Nicobari copra is selling in Calcutta at the rate Rs. 300 per quintal and above; and

(d) what prices Car Nicobar and Nancowrie Trading Companies are currently getting for their copra shipped to Calcutta/Madras?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The minimum purchase prices for copra and betelnuts in the Nicobar Islands were last revised in July, 1963 and are as follow:

Copra	Rs. 75 per 100 kgs.
Betelnuts	Rs. 220 per 100 kgs.

However, it is reported that the two companies who were given licences to purchase copra and betelnuts in the Nicobar Islands were on offering higher prices to the Nicobarese in view of the corresponding rise in prices on the mainland. The rates offered were:

Copra	Rs. 130 per 100 kgs.
Betelnuts	Rs. 360 per 100 kgs.

(c) and (d). Nicobari copra is mostly shipped to Calcutta where it is reported to have been sold at Rs. 282.50P per 100 kgs. in June, 1967.

Arrest of Infiltrators in J & K

6845. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kashwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 infiltrators coming from occupied Kashmir have been arrested as reported in the Vir Arjun dated the 1st July, 1967; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Workers of Kerala Cashew Factories

6846. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Kerala Cashew Factories have decided to go on strike;

(b) if so, whether they have put forth their demands; and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to meet their demands?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere and the Government of India have no information on it.

Clerks' Grade Examination (June 1966)

6847. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the candidates who were declared successful in the Clerks' Grade Examination held by the U.P.S.C. in June, 1966 and were recommended for appointment have since been absorbed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of candidates still awaiting appointment and the time by which they are likely to be absorbed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). All the 1285 candidates who were declared qualified in the 1966 Clerks' Grade Examination have already been nominated to the various Services/Offices, for which the Examination was held by the U.P.S.C. The actual appointments of the candidates are made by the concerned Ministries/Offices after completing the necessary formalities regarding their medical examination, etc.

विशेष डाक टिकटें

6848. श्री आत्म दास :
श्री मंत्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजाकृष्णन् के

सम्मान में एक डाक-टिकट जारी करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां तो कुल ऐसी कितनी डाक-टिकटें जारी की जायेंगी;

(ग) क्या भारत के भूतपूर्व गवर्नर जनरल श्री सी० राजगोपालाचारी के सम्मान में भी ऐसी एक डाक-टिकट जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो कब ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 2,000,000 (बीस लाख) ।

(ग) तथा (घ). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

रूस को भेजे गये शिक्षा सम्बन्धी दल का प्रतिवेदन

6849. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० कोठारी के नेतृत्व में एक दल हाल में रूस की 15 दिन तक यात्रा करके भारत वापस आया है;

(ख) क्या डा० कोठारी ने रूस में वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति की तुलना में भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति को निरुद्देश्य बताकर उसकी आलोचना की है;

(ग) क्या डा० कोठारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति में उनके द्वारा बताई गई कमियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हां। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा० दौलत सिंह कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में एक 11-सदस्यों के वैज्ञानिक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने 18 मई से 1 जून, 1967 तक सोवियत रूस का दौरा किया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). क्योंकि भारतीय वैज्ञानिक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल को सोवियत विज्ञान अकादेमी द्वारा आमंत्रित किया गया था, इसलिए इसने सोवियत रूस में अपने कार्य-कलापों को वैज्ञानिक विकास के अध्ययन तक ही सीमित रखा और रूस की शिक्षा पद्धति का अध्ययन नहीं किया। डा० कोठारी ने भारत और रूस के बीच विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में सहकारी प्रयत्नों से संबंधित कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। जिन विषयों पर ऐसे प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—समुद्र विज्ञान, भूभौतिकी के एक संस्थान की स्थापना, मिट्टी के खारेपन और रोम आदि का अध्ययन करना।

मिजो लोगों के साथ मुठभेड़

6850. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सुर्या प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

1598 (A1) LSD—7.

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1967 के दूसरे सप्ताह में सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों के साथ लुगलेह के समीप हुई मुठभेड़ में दो विद्रोही मिजो मारे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीन नर्सों समेत 25 विद्रोहियों को बन्दी बना लिया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चार सशस्त्र विद्रोहियों ने आत्म समर्पण कर दिया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्रोहियों के गुप्त अड्डों पर घावा मार कर विद्रोहियों से बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार और गोला बारूद पकड़ा गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). हमारे पास जुलाई के दूसरे सप्ताह में लुगलेह के निकट ऐसी किसी घटना के होने की सूचना नहीं है। किन्तु सुरक्षा दल की कार्यवाहियों में जुलाई के पहले पखवाड़े के दौरान 64 मिजो विद्रोही पकड़े गये थे। तीन नर्सों भी पकड़ी गई थीं और अन्य तीन नर्सों ने इसी अवधि के दौरान आत्म-समर्पण किया था। किसी सशस्त्र विद्रोही ने आत्म समर्पण नहीं किया हां कुछ निशस्त्र विद्रोहियों ने आत्म समर्पण किया था। विद्रोहियों के गुप्त अड्डों पर कई घावे मारे गये थे जिनके दौरान हथियार और गोला बारूद पकड़ा गया था।

Telephone workers at Kalpatta

6851. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telephone Workers at Kalpatta

(Kerala) have given notice to go on a 'work to rule' struggle from 13th July, 1967;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) A notice communicating the intention of the workers to "work to rule" was received on 6th July, 1967 but was withdrawn on 7th July, 1967.

(b) The demand was to instal the T-43 trunk board at Kalpetta as against the proposal of the Circle to instal the same at Badagara.

(c) The circumstances relating to the decision of the Circle were explained to the telephone staff, and the agitation was withdrawn.

Prohibition Policy

6852. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had appointed a study team to study the question of prohibition policy;

(b) what are its main conclusions and recommendations;

(c) whether the above-study team has expressed its opinion not to enforce prohibition throughout India as the States would lose by way of revenue about 400 to 500 crores of rupees every year; and

(d) whether Government have accepted the report of the study team?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team has mainly recommended an integrated and multi-phased programme for better implementation of the prohibition laws in the dry States and dry areas and a phased programme for the

introduction of prohibition in the wet areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Tek Chand Committee in so far as they relate to the better implementation of the prohibition law in force is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments, by and large, have accepted these recommendations and are implementing them to the extent that their finance permit. It has not been possible to get the States to implement the recommendations for introduction of prohibition in wet areas but this is still under consideration.

S.C. & S.T., I.A.S. & I.P.S. Officers

6853. Shri A. S. Kasture:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission considers the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates qualified for unreserved posts when there are reserved posts as well;

(b) if so, how many I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities have been selected for unreserved posts since 1950; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to guarantee them equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) If the number of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who qualify on their own merit without relaxation of standards, exceed the number of posts reserved for them, the excess number of such candidates can be appointed against the unreserved posts.

(b) None against unreserved posts; appointments have been made in the reserved quota.

(c) The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates enjoy not only equality of opportunity in the matter of Public employment but a special further concession for purposes of appointment under Article 335 of the Constitution.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are considered for posts reserved for them. If according to their normal positions in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtain less vacancies than the number reserved for them, the Union Public Service Commission has full discretion, in order to make up the deficiency to recommend Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who may obtain a comparatively low place in the examination, except where the minimum standard necessary for efficiency of administration has not been reached. Thus, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who qualify without the relaxed standard are first considered for appointment against the reserved quota and if adequate number of such candidates is not available, the other Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who may qualify according to relaxed standards are considered by the U.P.S.C. in order to make up the deficiency in the reserved quota.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के अन्तर्गत नई अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशालाएं

6854. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कोई भी नई अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित न करने का निर्णय किया है;

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

(ग) क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) से (ग). वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के चौथी आयोजना के प्रस्तावों के लिए मांगे गये 153 करोड़ रुपये के विरुद्ध केवल 46 करोड़ रुपये के विनिधान को देखते हुए, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के शासी निकाय ने निश्चय किया कि इन प्रस्तावों की नये सिरे से जांच-पड़ताल की जाये और जिन मुद्दों की देश की जरूरतों के साथ तात्कालिक संगति न हो उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाये और यदि कोई प्रत्याशित या अग्रिम कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी हो, तो उसका भी इसी उद्देश्य से पुनर्विलोकन किया जाये ।

शासी निकाय के उपर्युक्त निर्णय के अनुसार, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के प्रस्तावों का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी । समिति ने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है जिसमें इसने सिफारिश की है कि विद्यमान प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों पर चौथी आयोजना के विनिधान में से सब से पहले खर्च किया जाये ताकि उसके लाभकारी परिणाम निकल सकें, और कोई नया संस्थान स्थापित न किया जाये जब तक कि कोई बाध्य कर देने वाले कारण न हों । रिपोर्ट को शासी निकाय की

15 जुलाई, 1967 को हुई बैठक में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। समिति की सिफारिश पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Assam Rifles

6855. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Rifles are mainly meant to deal with the Hostile Nagas and Mizo rebels;

(b) if so, how far they have succeeded in dealing with those hostile elements in the border areas; and

(c) the specific units of the Indian force and the strength deputed to tackle the hostile elements in Nagaland?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Their record of service in dealing with hostile elements has been satisfactory.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the names and strength of the units.

May 1, as Labour Day

6856. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to declare May 1, as the Labour Day throughout India;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This matter is dealt with by State Governments.

Three-Year Degree Course in Universities

6857. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities which have not adopted Three-Year Degree Course so far;

(b) the main reasons for not adopting this course;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission refused grants to these Universities on this account;

(d) whether it came to the notice of Government that some Universities have made examination compulsory for admission in second year of B.A., B.Sc., B.Com etc.; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Three Year Degree Course has caused deterioration in the College education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The Universities of Bombay, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Meerut have not adopted the Three-Year Degree Course so far. The Universities providing professional/technical/special education do not come within the scheme.

(b) and (c). The University of Bombay has not accepted the scheme in principle. In case of the remaining Universities of Uttar Pradesh the acceptance in principle is on the basis of twelve year plus three years. The State Government have asked for hundred per cent Central assistance to implement the scheme. A Committee of the University Grants Commission is going into this matter.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. The grants under the scheme given by the University Grants Commission have, in fact, helped the colleges to improve teaching standards by provision of additional facilities with regard to teaching staff, class-room accommodation, library books and laboratories.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

6858. **Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:**
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Furi:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently admissions were given in the Colleges of Delhi to the students who had secured less than the prescribed marks and the eligible students were ignored;

(b) whether certain complaints have been received by Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the number of such students and the reasons for which the students who had secured more marks were not admitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The University of Delhi is not aware of such cases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Section Officers' Grade to Grade I

6859. **Shri M. L. Soodhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the promotion of Section Officers in the CSS to Grade I of the Service, sole attention is paid to the grading of the officers' work and conduct in the Confidential Reports, irrespective of the fact such grading may or may not be compatible with the general write-up of the Report;

(b) whether the Confidential Reports are properly evaluated with due regard to the fact that the

manner and range of grading by authorities differ as for example; as between the Central Government and the State Governments, the latter employing the Section Officer on deputation or on executive training; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to lay down a new procedure for evaluation of Confidential Reports for the promotion from Section Officers' Grade to Grade I?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Promotions to Grade I of the C.S.S. are made from among officers included in the Select List drawn up for the purpose by a Selection Committee presided over by a Member of the U.P.S.C., and constituted under the C.S.S. (Promotion to Grade I & Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. Under these Regulations, the Selection Committee is required to make selection for inclusion in the Select List on the basis of merit. The Regulations do not prescribe the manner in which the merit of the officer concerned is to be determined; it being left to the Selection Committee concerned to decide its own procedure for determining merit. It is the entire confidential record of the officer that is placed before the Selection Committee and not merely the gradings given to them by the Reporting/Reviewing officers; and there is no reason to assume that the Selection Committee do not examine the compatibility of the grading with the general write-up of the Report. In regard to Officers sent to State Governments on deputation/executive training, the period of training being only 16 months and the selections being made on an over-all assessment of the confidential record of the officer concerned as a whole, the difference, if any, in the manner of reporting by State Governments is not likely to have any marked influence on the final selection.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

6860. Shri Ramsekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students who do not obtain good marks in Higher Secondary Examination held by the Central Board of Secondary Education or the students who are not admitted to the colleges in Delhi because of their being underage are permitted to improve their division by joining one year course;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board imposes a condition at the time of admission to one year course that the Delhi University will consider only the former result for purpose of admission to any college affiliated to it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government are taking action to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The students are, however, informed of the fact that the University of Delhi will not recognize their performance at the one year course.

(c) The decision referred to in part (b) of the question is a decision of the University of Delhi and can only be reviewed by that University.

Hostels for Students Committee

6861. Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee on hostels for students has submitted a report to the U.G.C.; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and when they are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee to consider and report on residential accommodation for students and teachers. This report was received and considered by the University Grants Commission in October, 1964.

(b) A copy of the summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1216/67]. These are being kept in view, subject to availability of resources, in formulation of programmes by universities during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Further University Grants Commission already has a scheme for assisting universities and colleges for construction of hostels for students.

Transfer of Evacuee Property Plots to Municipal Corporation, Delhi

6862. Shri Hardayal Devgun: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evacuee property plots transferred or due to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the physical possession of a large number of such plots has not been given to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the unauthorised constructions have come upon them; and

(c) if so, the number of such plots and the action taken to recover them and to hand over their possession to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi selected 293 evacuee plots out of 729 plots situate in various colonies at Shahdara. The possession of these plots was handed over to the D.M.C. on 23rd July, 1962. Besides, 48 plots near Rehman Building at

Shahdara were transferred to the D.M.C. under the Slum Clearance Scheme and evacuee land in village Tehar was transferred to the D.M.C. for remodelling of village Tehar.

It was in 1966 that D.M.C. complained of unauthorised occupation and squatting in respect of 43 plots out of 293 plots at Shahdara. As the possession was handed over to D.M.C., it is now for them to deal with the unauthorised occupants direct.

Schools in Moti Bagh, New Delhi

6863. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except in Moti Bagh-I Colony, New Delhi, Boys and Girls Government Higher Secondary Schools, if in the same building are held in two different shifts i.e. one shift for boys and the other for girls only;

(b) if so, the reasons for the running of two separate Boys and Girls Higher Secondary Schools in one building and in one shift in Moti Bagh-I Colony;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the authorities concerned against this discrimination from the Welfare Associations of Moti Bagh-I; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SALE OF MILITARY MATERIALS BY WEST GERMANY TO PAKISTAN

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported sale of military materials like aircraft, tank, arms and ammunition by West Germany to Pakistan."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, hon. Members have drawn attention to reports in the Indian press about certain disclosures reported to have been made before a Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States regarding supply to Pakistan of F-86 Sabre jet aircraft and M-47 and M-48 tanks. This House has been informed by my predecessor as well as myself on a number of occasions of the efforts made by the Government of India to prevent the supply of U.S. made equipment to Pakistan through third countries.

As soon as reports about Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms and equipment from West Germany through third countries reached the Government of India in late 1965, the matter was taken up with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany who assured us that no arms were being sold to Pakistan by them. However, subsequently some reports were received to the effect that Canadian built F-86 Sabre jet aircraft estimated to number about 60 to 90 which were bought by the Government of Iran from the Federal Republic of Germany had arrived in Pakistan. The Government of India made strong representations to both the West German and Iranian Governments. The Government of Iran assured us that the aircraft sent by Iran to Pakistan were only for repairs, servicing

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

and modifications as such facilities were not available in Iran. The Federal Republic of Germany also informed us that it had worked out with the Government of Iran a procedure to ensure and verify return of these aircraft from Pakistan to Iran. In fact the West German Government informed us on 8th September, 1966 that all but a few of these aircraft had gone back to Iran. The Canadian Government, who had originally supplied the aircraft to West Germany were also apprised of the feelings of the Government of India on this subject. The Government of India subsequently learnt with satisfaction that the Canadian Government had expressed its disinclination to allow further sales of Canadian made aircraft to Iran.

In spite of these assurances, the Government came across some reports to the effect that these aircraft had come back to Pakistan. The matter was again taken up with the West German Government late in 1966 and they reiterated the assurances given by them earlier.

As regards the question of supply of US built tanks by West Germany to Pakistan, I may state that some time ago we came across reports about the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to acquire indirectly from West Germany about 200 M-47 and M-48 tanks. We took up the matter with the Governments of West Germany and U.S.A. We were then made to understand that the proposed supply of tanks had fallen through.

In face of these assurances, we are naturally surprised at reported disclosures made before a Sub-Committee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We have expressed our serious concern and feelings in the country to both the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S.A. through their Embassies here and are awaiting further developments. May I add, Sir, the news

that I have got just now? The Charge d'affaires of West Germany has informed our Foreign Secretary that it is not a fact that West Germany had entered into any contract or intends to do so for the supply of tanks to Pakistan or Iran. The Press reports are misleading and West Germany is aware of the Indian sentiments on this issue.

Here we have a definite statement on behalf of the West German Government that no tanks were sold to Pakistan or Iran and that no contract has been entered into and there is no intention on the part of West Germany to sell it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is a very serious matter. Whatever the minister might have said about press reports, the press reports are very clear and they cannot be easily denied, because they refer to the proceedings in the U.S. Senate. Foreign Relations Sub-Committee. The *Indian Express* says:

"Pakistan has signed agreements with at least three sales firms to get some more tanks for her armed forces. In addition, the Iranian Government has entered into contracts, among them, with the Levy Auto Parts Company Toronto, Canada, for tanks reportedly for delivery to Pakistan."

Then it goes on to say:

"Of great concern to the sub-committee was what the Europeans would do with 7,000 American-made M-47 and M-48 tanks. Most of these would become surplus in the period between now and 1971."

Then we are told.....

Mr. Speaker: Everybody has read it. Without reading it out you can make your point. All of us have read it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We are told that the Government of USA or the German Government have given some assurances. But in spite of the

assurances the fact remains, as the hon. Defence Minister told us the other day, most of the sabre jets which were given to Iran have passed on to Pakistan. This was what the hon. Defence Minister told us yesterday, in spite of the fact that you told us the other day, when you returned from Iran, that those sabre jets were not going to Pakistan. My question is, do you simply go by what the Iranian Government tells you or have you got any other source of information also by which you can know the motives of the Iranian Government, which, according to press reports and according to Mr. Cummings, who is Chairman of a very important Committee on armament supplies, is that the Pakistan Government is taking these on account of sales through Iran. With this information given by Mr. Cummings, how could you make the statement that Iran is a friendly country and Iran is not giving these to Pakistan? Secondly, this information has come to us when the proceedings of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee have come out in the press. May I know what our embassy in America is doing. We have a B. K. Nehru sitting in America for the last so many years. I want to know what that Ambassador and Embassy has been doing, if we have to depend only on press reports? I want to know whether we have any independent source of information to get to know what is happening over our heads and against our interests in these countries.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not relying on press reports. We get information from our embassies in these countries. Representations have been made by our Ambassador in Washington. Strong representations were made. The same thing in Germany and the same thing in Iran. Now, you have a press report which appeared in the *Indian Express* and some other papers. Here you have a contradiction officially given to us by the Ambassador of a country. Which should be accepted? With regard to sabre jets,

Germany did not deny the fact that they had sold to Iran. Their attitude was that Iran had not transferred them to Pakistan but only they had sent them for servicing. As my hon. colleague pointed out day before yesterday, it is an academic question, and it is perfectly right, as to whether the planes are in Iran or in Pakistan, because we must look upon that as part of Pakistani air force as Pakistan will avail herself of these planes whenever she wants to. But as regards tanks, it is a very serious matter. We took it up yesterday. Today we got the information from the Government and here is an official denial of the fact that they have sold these tanks.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): All this happened a year back. You took it up yesterday. (Interruption).

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोलाहारा) :
हमारे मंत्री महोदय ज्यादा जोर देते हैं
आफिशल रिपोर्ट पर और अपनी राजनीति
बदलते हैं नान-आफिशल रिपोर्ट्स पर । मैं
जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि
जर्मनी में प्राइवेट काम करने वाले बनिये
कहिये या कमर्शल एजेंट कहिये या चाहे जो
कहिये, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को हथियार
बेचे हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को उन की
आफिशल रिपोर्ट पर ही निर्भर करना
चाहिये ? यह कहाँ तक सही है कि प्राइवेट
बनिये लोगों ने पाकिस्तान के हाथ बेचा है
और उस के लिये सरकार के पास क्या
जानकारी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir we are making further enquiries. Of course, I quite appreciate that there is a distinction between the Government of Germany and private firms which might have entered into private contracts with either Pakistan or Iran. The contradiction is with regard to the German Government. The Government has told us that it has entered into no contract, but as regards private firms we must make enquiries.

An hon. Member: You should have made enquiries long ago.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Just now the hon. Minister stated that he made inquiries yesterday. That shows that after the disclosures were made by the Senate Sub-Committee of America he woke up to the urgency of the situation and his duty also and he took up the matter with the concerned Governments, and our government have accepted the Iranian version, as also the West German plea, regarding the supply of sabre-jets to Pakistan. Now the hon. Minister comes out with the information that there has been no contract between Pakistan and West Germany for the supply of tanks. May I draw his attention to a newspaper report that Pakistan has cleverly employed an Iranian General as a purchasing agent to purchase tanks and sabre-jets from West Germany? Now, we have our Embassies in Washington, in Teheran and in Bonn and they were all sleeping up till now, up till the disclosures in the Sub-Committee of the American Senate. My question is this.. West Germany seems to be a friendly nation; America is a great friend of our country for long and Iran also claims to be very friendly to India. May I know whether our Government have drawn the attention of our friends, America, West Germany and Iran that they are playing the role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? Have they done it? Have they warned them that if they continue to play the part of Mr. Hyde in the cloak of Dr. Jekyll, this country is not going to tolerate it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I remove certain misapprehensions from the mind of my hon. friend? We had taken up this question some time ago when we heard that the Government of West Germany was going to sell these tanks, and at that time we were told that it was not so. So, the matter ended there.

Shri Hem Barua: So, you have accepted the Iranian version.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, we took it up with West Germany and the United States. When this thing appeared again in the press yesterday, when we saw the excerpts of the evidence before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of United States; we immediately sent for the two Ambassadors here and asked them what justification was there for this report, or what was the basis of this, and, as I said, we have just been told, as far as the German Government is concerned, that they have not entered into a contract and they do not propose to sell anything.

Shri Hem Barua: What about Pakistan employing an Iranian General as purchasing agent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are making inquiries. We have no information except what we have seen in the press.

श्री रवी राय (पूरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। असल में अखबारों में निकलने के बाद ही हम लोगों ने कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया। उस के ह्राद ही फारेन सेक्रेटरी सी० एस० झा ने भी इस अखबार का रपट के आधार पर अमरीका सरकार को विरोध पत्र दिया है। हम को याद है कि अमरीका का हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो आर्म्स डील हुआ था उस में भी पाकिस्तान को ज्यादा सुविधा मिली है भारत की तुलना में असल में जुलाई की 1 तारीख तक पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का आर्म्स मिशन के जरिये जो चीजें दी जाती थीं, जिन के लिये अमरीका कहता था कि बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, लेकिन इसको बन्द न करके दोनों देशों को आर्म्स दिये जाते हैं। जो इंटरनेशनल आर्म्स डीलर कोमिन्स है उस ने भी फारेन रिलेशन्स कमेटी के सामने गवाही देते हुए बतलाया है कि वेस्ट जर्मनी से ईरान के जरिये सब चीजें पाकिस्तान को गई हैं। अभी मंत्री जी

ने पढ़ कर सुनाया कि वेस्ट जर्मनी की ओर से कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन अमरत्सा की ओर से सां० एस० झा के पत्र के जवाब में जब पता चल जाता है कि वेस्ट जर्मनी के आर्म्स ईरान के जरिये पाकिस्तान का गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्रा महोदय वेस्ट जर्मनी के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करना चाहता है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We take such action as we think fit and proper. Even on the last occasion we pointed out to the West German Government the strong feelings in this country about this arms deal and, as I said, they realised our sentiments and said that they are not going to sell arms to Pakistan. If we find that notwithstanding their assurances they have done so, we will take such diplomatic action, as is possible.

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, may I make a submission to you? Day before yesterday, the Defence Minister made some disclosures about the new aircraft acquired by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise it in this manner.

Shri Nath Pai: I am not suggesting something new. I have given notice of it. If you do not hear me, what can I do? This is a totally different subject.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, I cannot allow it now.

Shri Nath Pai: I am not asking any question now. I am only saying that you should agree to have a debate on it.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I say. It can be debated in this House only if the Minister says.

Shri Nath Pai: This kind of reply will not satisfy us.

Mr. Speaker: It may be so; let him write to me.

Shri Nath Pai: I have already written to you. We want to make our submission, because the whole House is concerned about it.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the way. I cannot decide here and now whether I am going to admit it or not. I have to consider it.

Shri Nath Pai: Then which is the way? There you are wrong. Let me submit that we always ask of the Speaker—and rightly under the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to answer it just now. Shri Asoka Mehta.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़)

श्रीमान्, मैं आपके—

Mr. Speaker: No please.

Shri Nath Pai: You cannot stop us like that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, मैं आपके कानों तक एक बात पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ। आप जिस बात को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कोई सवाल मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL PLAN 1967-68

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): Sir, on behalf of Shri Asoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan, 1967-68. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1197/67].

**APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF
ENQUIRY INTO NATIONAL COAL
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. C2-8(7)/67 dated the 22nd July, 1967, appointing a Committee of enquiry to go into the working of National Coal Development Corporation. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1198/67].

**REPORT ON THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF
ENGLISH, HYDERABAD AND CERTIFIED
ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT**

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the activities of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for the year 1965-66 along with the Certified Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1199/67].

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMITTEE OF COTTON TEXTILES AND
THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE AND
IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS
(AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Main Conclusions of the Second Session of the Industrial Committee on Cotton Textiles held at New Delhi on the 8th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1200/67].
- (2) A copy of the Main Conclusions of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 10th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1201/67].

- (3) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1202/67].

12.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : संसद् कार्य मंत्री से मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपको स्मरण होगा कि पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की मदद मिलने के सम्बन्ध में आप एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर चुके हैं और कमेटी उसको प्राथमिकता भाँ दे चुकी है। उसके ऊपर सदन में विचार होना चाहिये। श्री चागला ने हवाई जहाजों के सम्बन्ध में अभी वक्तव्य भी दिया है। ईरान की जो जाइदान एयरपोर्ट है वहाँ ये सारे हवाई जहाज हैं जो पाकिस्तान के कोने से मिला हुआ है। पाकिस्तान कहाँ तक अपनी रेलवे लाइन ले जा रहा है। यह स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खतरनाक होता जा रही है। अतः आप संसद् कार्य मंत्री को कहिये कि इस विषय पर चर्चा सदन; अवश्य रखी जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, the report has been presented after the Business Advisory Committee sat yesterday, discussed the problem and fixed some time

12.33 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967—Contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill. We have got 3 hours and 20 minutes more left. Two or three party's spokesmen have yet to speak and some Congressmen also have to speak. After five or six of them have spoken the hon. Minister may reply at 4.30 or round about that time. Is that all right?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister (Shri Morarji Desai): Whenever I am asked.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Barua:

श्री ब्रजबल बनो : (गुडगांव) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अभी श्री नाथपाई ने आप की सेवा में कुछ अर्ज करनी चाही थी। आपका हम पूरी तरह से आदर करते हैं, मान करते हैं। आपने उन से बेइसाफी की है। उनको सैटिसफाई करने के बजाय आपने उनको बिठा दिया है। इस तरह मे कौसे काम चलेगा ?

[شری عبدالغنی قار - میرا ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے - ابھی شری ناٹھ پائی نے آپ کی خدمت میں کچھ عرض کرنی چاہی تھی - آپ کا ہم پروری طرح سے آدر کرتے ہیں - مان کرتے ہیں - آپ نے ان سے بے انصافی کی ہے - ان کو سٹیسفائی کرنے کے بجائے آپ نے ان کو بٹھا دیا ہے - اس طرح سے کسے کام چلے گا -]

Mr. Speaker: I would request you to sit down. It is neither a point nor a point of order; it is disorder. That is all; nothing more.

Shri Barua has got about 16 minutes at his disposal.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, this Finance Bill, like a public thoroughfare, is an omnibus thing. There are so many changes, modifications, amendments and tax relief proposals incorporated into it that it is not possible to discuss all these

matters in an open arena like this. Therefore I suggest that the Finance Bill should be sent to a Select Committee. The Select Committee might meet for a day or two, deliberate upon the proposals and the conclusions of the Select Committee should be incorporated in the Bill. That is my suggestion.

True it is that our economy is in the coldrums today. While addressing an audience at Hyderabad Shri Morarji Desai said that the economy is suffering from a slump. If he used the word 'slump' in order to off set the fears of some people who used word 'recession' I think he is wrong and if he used the word 'slump' in order to describe the actual position of the economy he is absolutely correct. Slump is a full-fledged collapse of the economy. Whether it is slump or recession, the basic fact remains that there is economic depression all along all over in this country—a depression that is affecting not only the economic avenue of our national life but also the political avenue of our national life.

We must not forget that industry is closely related to agriculture in this country and all our economic efforts including capital formation are determined by the supply of foodgrains. We must not forget that. I would like to describe industry as the second-line of our economic defence whereas agriculture is the large public sector in this country.

What happens to agriculture? Our agricultural income slided by Rs. 1600 crores last year. That is the position. During these twenty years of freedom, we have to depend on the mercies of other countries for food aid. This is a shame on our country. This has badly, adversely, affected our present economy. There is no doubt about it. Even those people who demonstrate against foreign missions, diplomatic missions, in Delhi or anywhere in the country, on this international issue or on that international issue, go to demonstrate against

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Western imperialists from whom we get food, wheat or rice. That is the condition of our economy today. It is true that we have become free on the 15th August, 1947. But, may I say, we are free only outwardly. Inwardly, we are still a nation of dependence. We are a nation of global beggars. That is the position we have been reduced to by our Government. We have to go out with a begging bowl for food from different quarters of the world. Now, there is difficulty in the supply of food from abroad. The crisis in the country has become still very grave and **still more acute. This is a shame, so far as this country is concerned, that the country has to depend on foreign food aid in order to sustain ourselves as a free nation.**

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Such degrading terms should not be used by the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: When I present a **tortured vision of our economy, please** say where I have gone wrong. If you go on saying that it is wrong to describe the economy of the country like that, **we will not be able to arrive at scientific conclusions of the present-day conditions. It is no use trying to hide fact from your eyes.**

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It affects the nation.

Shri Hem Barua: It does not. What has happened? Can you deny the fact that there is no economic crisis in the country? Can you deny the fact that there is no food scarcity in the country today? Can you deny **the fact that our economy is not tottering, breaking and shattering at present?**

On the top of all this, what happens is, the Suez Canal is closed for us. Not only the food supply from U.S.A. to this country is hampered due to the closure of the Suez Canal but the kerosene supply from U.S.S.R. is also hampered. The prices have gone up very high; the prices have

spiralled up. What is the history of the economy of this country? The prices have spiralled up by 15 per cent annually during the last three years. You must not forget that. Now, due to the closure of the Suez Canal, the prices have sky-rocketed and the hardship is borne by the people in the lower middle class and the people in the fields and the factories. That is what is happening in the country.

When Mr. Chagla visited our friend, President Nasser, high hopes were raised in this country that he will be able to persuade President Nasser to lift the embargo put on our food ships and on our defence cargo ships. But, unfortunately, he has come back empty-handed as he went there. **It is no use of saying that we have good and sincere friends abroad. If our friends do not act when our nation is facing a crisis, it is better not to have any friends. I do not want to elaborate on this because my friend, Mr. Nath Pai, while speaking on the foreign affairs debate has elaborated on these particular things. Of course, we have a policy of non-alignment. This policy of non-alignment is a non-man policy. I do not want to elaborate on that. Mr. Nath Pai has done that sufficiently well. Now, when we describe the actual conditions in the country in that manner, to allege, to describe, that it is character assassination, I think, that is a wrong description.**

I would say that we, of the PSP, yield to none in our loyalty to this country; we yield to none in our patriotism and, therefore, to say that this is character assassination is absolutely wrong.

Now what has happened? Mr. Chagla's visit has yielded no results. Serious efforts must be made to revitalise our economy. Possibly Mr. Morarji Desai understands that. Now what is happening? We are spending 65 per cent of our national income on foodgrains. Yet, the nation starves. There is economic stagnation all

over the country and this economic stagnation has affected our industries, particularly the engineering industry, the most. What has happened to the engineering industry? This decline in production in the engineering industry is not sudden; it has accrued over a number of years due to the unimaginative policy pursued by this Government. There was a cut in the maintenance items; there was a cut imposed on the allocation of non-ferrous metals for this industry, particularly in 1965. On the other hand, agricultural operations have gone down in this country and the fact that the agricultural operations have gone down in this country has adversely affected the supply of engineering products also, and that is another reason. Not only the engineering industry is affected, but the other industries are also affected. They know that there are certain industrial units in this country at present which have an idle capacity of 90 per cent.

Now what has happened to the industrial output? When we read the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development, we find one thing. During 1961 and 1963 the industrial output in this country was 8 to 9 per cent, but now it has slumped down to 2.46 per cent. This has happened. This sad history is repeated in all the avenues of our industrial life. What about coal? What about jute? What about tea? What about cotton textiles? What about sugar? Last year we produced 35.5 million lakh tonnes of sugar and this year we have produced only 21.5 million lakh tonnes of sugar and it might come down also in the next year; there is every possibility.

Now we have the steel plants. Mr. Nehru, romanticised over the steel plants, described them as the golden temples of modern India. What has happened to these golden temples of modern India? Mr. Morarji Desai knew this very well when he said very recently that it would not be

possible to carry on the expansion so far as the existing steel plants are concerned and also to set up a new steel plant because of the non-availability of resources and funds. Mr. Morarji Desai understand that very well. (Interruption). He knows. As a socialist, I am not opposed to public sector. But if you examine the role of the public sector undertakings in this country, you will find that it is a fact that most of the public sector undertakings have failed to earn any profit; most of them are running at a loss. I think, Prof. Galbraith, before he become the Ambassador of U.S.A. in India, was appointed to inquire into the working of the public sector undertakings and he made a recommendation that the public sector undertakings must earn profits. But what about Durgapur plant? It is running at a terrible loss. True it is that we have Five-Year Plans. But the Five-Year Plans, instead of rejuvenating and revitalising our economy, have dissipated our economy. May I tell you that the Second and the Third Five-Year Plans were over-ambitious? They were related to ambitions and were not related to the availability of resources. What about the Planning Commission?

When Shri Asoka Mehta was appointed as the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, high hopes were raised in this country that our plans would thereafter at least be true to the kindred points of heaven and home. That was the hope raised. But, unfortunately, this Moses of Indian planning, suffering under the weight of his intellect has reduced our planning to a stage which everybody knows. I want the plans to be small in size and related to the availability of resources in this country. It is not use having ambitious plans that we cannot execute. There was a demand for a pause in planning and those people who were opposed to this idea-poooh-pooohed the entire idea, but I am happy that Shri Morarji Desai while speaking before

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an audience recently at Hyderabad, compared India to a man running with great speed to the destination; at the same time he said that that man must have some respite. When he said that that man must have some respite I believe he had a holiday for the poor planning in his mind.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: We must have some respite. That is what he has said.

Then, I would say that taxes are evaded in this country. Prof. Kaldor has pointed out that about Rs. 300 crores are evaded in taxes in this country. If we could realise this and also effect a 5 per cent cut in administrative expenditure, I feel that we could make a substantial contribution towards infusing health into our ailing and recalcitrant economy. If we fail in this, then what would happen? I have already said that our present-day economy is in the doldrums and this would produce an effect on the political aspect of our life, as it has already done. What about the gheraos? I think the gheraos are a prelude to revolutions. These gheraos have a lot of inbuilt capacity for revolution. We must not forget that. The longest gherao that took place was in West Bengal, which lasted for 152 hours. Industrial output in West Bengal has gone down because of the gheraos by Rs. 20 crores. 3 million man-hours were lost and Government have lost Rs. 5 crores by way of revenue. That is what is happening. Therefore, I say that a recalcitrant economy will produce an adverse effect on the political life of this country. So, the Finance Minister should see that our economy is revitalised and rejuvenated particularly through the sensitive cells. Scissors and paste work, by cutting a piece here and cutting out a piece there, would not help to rejuvenate our economy.

Whenever there is a decline in food production in this country it is very often said that the monsoons are failing. We depend so much on the rain God that the rain God has failed us on so many occasions. We forget that fact. Monsoon alone cannot save this country unless positive and constructive efforts are made to rejuvenate the economy.

Finally, I would say a word about Assam. What is happening in Assam? Floods are an annual phenomenon in Assam, and this Government, in spite of warnings, have done nothing to give relief to the people of Assam who are the victims of floods every year. If I describe how they suffer that will bring tears to your eyes, and, therefore, I do not want to describe it.

Again, what about the industrial map of Assam? Since 1962, after the Chinese aggression, there has been no capital investment in Assam. Does it mean that they have given up Assam? Does it mean that Assam should be swallowed up by the Chinese or by the Pakistanis?

Shri Nath Pai: Never.

Shri Hem Barua: If it means that then I shall be very sorry and that will be a tragic day for this country.

I would submit that serious efforts must be made by this Government to rejuvenate our economy. There is also a gap in our foreign balances and that gap is going to increase. There should be efforts made to bridge that gap. But where are those efforts? Whatever efforts are made by the Finance Ministry are made in a piecemeal way. Small measures or piecemeal measures would not help to rejuvenate or revitalise our economy. Whether there is a slump or a recession is for Shri Morarji Desai to decide. If by slump he means that our economy has totally collapsed then I congratulate him for coming out with

an open truth and describing the fact as it is.

12.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair.]

श्री पहाड़िया (हिंडोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर विभिन्न वक्ताओं के विचार सुनने के पश्चात् कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि इस सदन में और बाहर भी देश को विकसित करने के लिए विचारधारा में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। सब से पहले प्रोफेसर रंगा का भाषण सुनकर ऐसा लगा कि उन से जाकर निवेदन करूँ कि आप क्यों स्वतंत्र पार्टी के अध्यक्ष बनने हैं ? आपने काफी अच्छे विचार व्यक्त किए हैं देश की तरक्की के लिए और कई वक्ता जो इधर से बोले चाहें वह समाजवादी पार्टी के हों या दूसरी पार्टी के हों उन के विचार भी अच्छे लगे। कई बातें ऐसी भी कही गई हैं जिन के बारे में सफाई करने की जरूरत होगी। मैं कुछ मित्रों का हवाला दे कर उन बातों की सफाई करूँगा। लेकिन इस के पहले कि मैं उन बातों पर जाऊँ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दिए बिना नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजों में करों में छूट दी। और चीजों का नाम लिया जा चुका है। मैं खास तौर से नाम लेना चाहूँगा छोटे पत्तों का। उनका ढाक का खर्चा बढ़ जाता। बड़े पत्तों को तो इस बात की छूट मिल जाती कि वह और अपना दाम बढ़ा लेते। लेकिन छोटे पत्र उन लोगों तक जो कि देहात में रहते हैं जो दैनिक पत्र नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं उन्हें वह छोटे पत्र न पहुँच पाते। लेकिन आप ने उस पर विचार किया, उस के लिए विशेष धन्यवाद। एल्युमिनियम के बर्तन पर भी आप ने छूट दी, वह भी एक अच्छी बात की। लेकिन जूते पर जो छूट दी मेरे क्वाल से उस का ज्यादा असर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर नहीं पड़गा क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि छोटी से छोटी चीज भी चाहे वह चपल भी हो या जूता ही हो वह भी इतने सस्ते दाम पर नहीं आता जिस पर कि आप ने छूट दी।

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इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि दस बारह रुपये तक आप इस छूट को बढ़ा दें, इतने दाम तक के जूतों पर यह छूट दे दें तो साधारण लोगों को कुछ फायदा हो जायगा। वरना तो उस का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है चाहे वह गरीब हो चाहे अमीर।

एक बात मुझे खास तौर से कहनी है। मुझे शिकायत है आप से। आप ने सिगार पर से और चुहट पर से कर घटा लिया मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। घटाइए चाहे बढ़ाइए। लेकिन बहुत मात्रा में जिस चीज को लोग पीते हैं और खेती पर जिस चीज का असर पड़ता है वह है तम्बाकू। वह केवल सिगार में और चुहट में काम नहीं आता केवल सिगरेट में काम नहीं आता बल्कि उस को लोग हुक्के के रूप में भी पीते हैं। देहात के अन्दर और बीड़ी पीते हैं। छोटे छोटे चार चार पांच पांच साल के बच्चे आप को बीड़ी पीते हुए मिल जायेंगे। चार पांच साल की बात सुनकर आपको ताज्जुब होगा लेकिन यह बात सही है और आठ दस साल के बच्चे तो आम तौर पर आप को ऐसे मिल जायेंगे। कितना उत्पादन तम्बाकू का होता है ? और उस को रोक दें और उस के बदले में अनाज पैदा करने लगे तो काफी देश को फायदा हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरी पहली शिकायत तो यह है कि आप के जैसे व्यक्ति को इन नशीली चीजों पर और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना चाहिए था। लेकिन वशाय टैक्स और बढ़ाने के आप ने जो बढ़ाया था वह भी घटा लिया। खैर आप ने उस का कुछ मुद्दा देखा होगा। आप ने कहा कि उस से कुछ बेकारी फैलती, जो लोग काम करते हैं इन छोटे उद्योग धन्यों के अन्दर वह बेकार होते हैं उस बात को मान लेता हूँ। लेकिन इस बात को मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जो दूसरी

[श्री पहाड़िया]

नशीली चीजें हैं उन पर क्यों टैक्स नहीं लगाया? शराब की खर्चा हुई। मेरे कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने बड़ी वकालत की कि जितना शराब की आबकारी से आप पैसा कमाते हैं उस से ज्यादा प्रशासन पर खर्च होता है। शायद ऐसा हो। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शराब पर जितना टैक्स आप लगा सकते हैं वह लगा देना चाहिए। उस का उगाहने का खर्चा भी चाहे दुगुना चार गुना या दस गुना भी करना पड़े तो भी कोई बात नहीं। मैं इस बात को यहीं तक नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं इस से आगे जाने वाला व्यक्ति हूँ और आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह जमाना आ गया है शायद देश के लिए उपयुक्त समय आ गया है जब कि आप को प्राहीबीशन पूरी तरह से लागू करना पड़ेगा, पूरी नशाबन्दी करनी पड़ेगी। आप ने देश का विधान बनाते समय डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में इस बात को कहा था कि पूर्णतया नशाबन्दी हम करेंगे लेकिन 20 साल के बाद हम देखते हैं कि न सिर्फ यह कि नशाबन्दी नहीं हुई बल्कि जिन प्रान्तों में हुई थी वहाँ भी उस को ढोला किया जा रहा है, उस को छूट दी जा रही है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि देश को हम कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं? एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, इसलिए हमारी परवर्जित पावर कम होती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ वही व्यक्ति जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं वह इन नशीली चीजों पर टैक्स न लगाने की बात करते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन नशीली चीजों पर आप ने टैक्स बढ़ाया है उन पर बढ़ाइए और खास तौर से शराब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि च. हे. वह देश की बनी हुई देशी शराब है या विदेशी शराब ही उस पर जितना टैक्स लगा सकते हैं लगाइए। मैं

जानता हूँ आप की मजबूरी को। अगर आप का बश चले तो आप पूर्णतया नशाबन्दी का नून के जरिए लागू कर देंगे। मैं आप की मजबूरी को समझता हूँ। लेकिन जब तक का नून के जरिए पूर्णतया नशाबन्दी नहीं कर सकते हैं... क्योंकि उस में राज्यों की राय लेनी पड़ सकती है, विधान की धारा रास्ते में आती है लेकिन इस में कोई अड़चन नहीं हो सकती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मदन का बहुत और बहुत बड़ा बहुमत, मैं यह भी कहूँ कि तीन चौथाई भाग मदन का इस मामले में आप के साथ होगा, अगर आप पूर्णतया नशाबन्दी कर दें तो साथ आप को मिलेगा। जो लोग इस बात को कहते हैं कि आज शराब जो पीयी जाती है देहात के अन्दर उस से कोई लाभ हुआ, नहीं हुआ, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम टैक्स क्यों लगाने हैं? टैक्स हम इसलिए लगाते हैं कि उन गरीब व्यक्तियों को जो कि देहात के अन्दर रहते हैं, जो बेकार हैं, उन व्यक्तियों को जिन को कोई आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है कोई राहत पहुंचा सके। वह न कर सके तो अगर दूसरी तरह से जो उन का खर्चा होता है, उसे ही रोक दें तो भी बहुत बड़ी राहत हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शराब के मामले में जो कुछ हुआ सो हुआ। अगली बार आप इस का ध्यान रखें कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स आप लगा सकें वह लायें।

प्रोफेसर रंगा ने इस विधेयक को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की बात कही। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिए क्योंकि वह तो वित्त मंत्री का एक दायरा है जिसके अन्दर वह सोचकर कोई काम करते हैं। उस दायरे से बाहर जायेंगे तो संसदीय परम्पराओं का भी उल्लंघन होगा और वह उचित भी नहीं है। लेकिन

प्रोफेसर रंगा ने कुछ और बातें कही थीं। उन बातों को मैं मान कर चलता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन बातों पर भी विचार करें तो बुरी बात नहीं। लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी भी कहीं जिन के बारे में मैंने कहा कि मैं बाद में निवेदन करूँगा। एक खास तौर मे चर्चा हुई महंगाई की और बरोजगारी की। महंगाई दिनोंदिन बढ़ती चर्चा जा रही है। देहान के अन्दर बढ़ रही है, शहर के अन्दर बढ़ रही है। हर चीज पर बढ़ रही है। लेकिन जो चीजें रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली हैं जिन को कि कन्स्यूमर्स गुड्स कहते हैं उन की कीमतें रात दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं उस का कारण क्या है? उस का एक कारण हो सकता है कि व्यापारी लोग कीमत बढ़ा दें। आप के टैक्स बढ़ाने का भी असर हो सकता है। जिन चीजों पर आप टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं उन की कीमत बढ़ ही जाती है। लेकिन जिन चीजों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाते हैं उन की कीमत क्यों बढ़ जाती है? इस बात को सरकार को देखना चाहिए। अगर जिन चीजों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया है उन पर ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ गई है तो उस व्यक्ति को जिस ने यह बढ़ाया हो कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है आप के विचार। आप चाहते हैं कि इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए जिससे ऐसा करने वाले व्यक्ति को कड़ी से कड़ी कम से कम पांच साल की सजा अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए चाहे छोटा से छोटा अपराध उस का हो चाहे एक पैसा ज्यादा कीमत उसने ली हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आप की कीमतें जो बढ़ती जा रही हैं उस की रोक होने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन इस का दूसरा कारण है आप की कमजोरी। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जब भी मांग आती है यह ट्रेड यूनियन वाले भाई या समाजवादी भाई और हम भी उस संलग्न नहीं हैं यह मांग करते हैं कि कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई इसलिए जब तनछाहें भी

बढ़नी चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ तनछाहें जरूर बढ़नी चाहिए। जिन व्यक्तियों की फिक्स्ड इनकम है उन को मुश्किल हो जाती है और जिन को कम मजदूरी मिलती है उनकी मजदूरी बढ़नी चाहिए। लेकिन आज इस सवाल पर गहराई से विचार करना पड़ेगा। और गहराई से विचार नहीं किया गया तो मैं नहीं समझता कि महंगाई कम हो सकेगी क्योंकि जैसे ही कीमतें बढ़ती हैं रोजगार बढ़ाने की बात कही जाती है, जैसे ही कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तनछाह बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है, वेजेज बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है और जैसे ही वेजेज और सैलरीज बढ़ती हैं कीमतें फिर दुगुनी हो जाती हैं। तो इस का कहाँ एन्ड होगा? अगर कीमत बढ़ने के साथ साथ वेज बढ़ें और सैलरीज बढ़ें और वेजेज और सैलरीज के बढ़ने के साथ कीमतें बढ़ें तो यह तो मल्टीप्लाई होता चला जायगा जिसका एन्ड होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए आप इस में कोई स्थिरता लाइए। और आप कीमत में स्थिरता लाना चाहते हैं तो वह समय आ गया है कि जब कि आप को निश्चित रूप से वेजेज में और सैलरीज में स्थिरता लानी पड़ेगी। अगर वेजेज और सैलरीज में स्थिरता नहीं लाते हैं तो कीमतों पर भी कोई रोक टोक होने वाली नहीं है।

13 hrs.

एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। भाषा के संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि मालूम नहीं कहाँ तक सही है कि इस सदन के अन्दर एक इस तरह का विधेयक आने वाला है जिस के तहत किसी एक राज्य को इस बात को छूट होगी या उस को इस बात की वोटो पावर होगी कि अगर वह चाहे तो दूसरे राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी भाषा लदी रहेगी। मैं इसे भाषा का विरोधी नहीं हूँ कि प्रपोजी चलती रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी चलती रहे। मुझे उस में कोई एतराज

नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी राज्य को यह बीटो पावर नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उस राज्य के कहने से न केवल वहाँ पर अंग्रेजी चलती रहे, न केवल सेंटर में अंग्रेजी चलती रहे बल्कि अन्य सब राज्यों पर भी अंग्रेजी लदी रहे। अगर वह चाहते हों कि उन के यहाँ अंग्रेजी चलती रहे तो उसे चलाये या और कोई भाषा ले आयें लेकिन अगर दूसरे राज्य चाहें कि उन के यहाँ अंग्रेजी न रहे केवल हिन्दी में काम चलाना चाहें तो उन्हें इस बात की छूट होनी चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि हमें कोई देश की भाषा बनानी पड़ेगी। अगर सरकार चाहे कि अंग्रेजी चलती रहे तो इस तरह से हिन्दी को कोई बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा सकता। वैसे तो हिन्दी को कोई अब रोक नहीं सकता है चाहे अंग्रेजी रक्खी जाये या कोई क्षेत्रीय भाषा रक्खी जाये। जिस तरह का ट्रेन्ड देश में चल रहा है उस में चाहे कोई भी रोक टोक लगाई जाये तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। विरोधी भाई भी चाहें तो हिन्दी को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। हिन्दी देश की भाषा है, हिन्दी राष्ट्र की भाषा है, हिन्दी राज्य की भाषा है। इस को अब रोका नहीं जा सकता।

आज मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की मातृ भाषा है। आज अगर आप दर दक्षिण में भी चले जाइये तो उन्होंने हिन्दी का काफी विकास किया है। आज मैं उन को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही उत्तर भारत वालों को एक चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज से दस साल बाद शायद ऐसा समय आ जायेगा जब कि हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग दक्षिण में ज्यादा होंगे। अच्छी हिन्दी वह जानेंगे और हम उन के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे इस लिये हम को ध्यान रखना

चाहिये कि हिन्दी के विकास के लिये जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा हम दे सकते हैं वह दिया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue after Lunch.

13.02 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL—contd.

श्री पहाड़िया : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश की कोई भाषा अगर हो सकती है तो वह हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि मैं प्रांतीय भाषाओं का विरोधी हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जितनी भाषायें हैं वे सब फलें, फले और उन प्रांतीय भाषाओं में प्रांतों का काम काज हो। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसी भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि नई नई भाषायें बनाई जायें और उनको संविधान की आठवीं सूची में स्थान दिलाया जाए। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने सुना था कि राजस्थानी के लिए एक बिल पेश किया जाने वाला है ताकि उसको संविधान की आठवीं सूची में सम्मिलित किया जा सके। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह से नई नई कितनी भाषायें आप बनाते जायेंगे और उनको संविधान में स्थान देते जायेंगे। जो राजस्थान के रहने वाले लोग हैं वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जो भूतपूर्व रियासतें वहाँ पर थी वहाँ स्थानीय बोलियों में काम चलता था। वे बोलियाँ तो हो सकती हैं, और वे चल भी सकती हैं लेकिन राजस्थानी नाम की कोई भाषा वहाँ पर नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि नई नई भाषायें बनाने की कोशिश न की जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा तो न केवल इससे देश को नुकसान होगा बल्कि हिन्दी का भी ग्रहित होगा। देश में जो एकता हिन्दी के जरिये आ रही है, इससे उसका भी नुकसान होगा।

अब मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से आजकल हमारी शिक्षा चल रही है उसको आप देखें। कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज की तरफ आप देखें हमारे जो कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वे आज फैशनेबल लड़कें और लड़कियाँ ही तैयार कर रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा तैयार किये गये नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है, बेरोजगारों की फौज तैयार होती जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छा यह होगा कि हाई स्कूल तक की शिक्षा को हम निःशुल्क कर दें, उसको हम फ्री और कम्पलसरी कर दें और उससे आगे केवल टैक्नीकल शिक्षा ही अपने युवकों युवतियों को देने का प्रबन्ध करें। कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पर इतना धन खर्च करने के बजाय मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस रुपये को बचा कर, इस खर्च को बन्द करके जो पैसा बचे उस पैसे को हम देहातों में प्राइमरी स्कूल इत्यादि खोलने पर खर्च करें और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिए, उनकी शिक्षा पर देहातों में खर्च करें।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि देश में और भी कई हिस्सों को भाषा के नाम पर बांटने की कोशिश की जा रही है। एक बार हम देश का भाषा के आधार पर पुनर्गठन कर चुके हैं लेकिन वह मामला ठीक बैठ नहीं। आज असम के अन्दर ही अलग से हिल स्टेट की मांग की जा रही है। वहाँ हम पहले नागालैंड की स्थापना कर चुके हैं और भी कुछ मांगें चल रही हैं। कहां तक हम इस मुल्क के टुकड़े करते चले जायेंगे समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि न केवल असम का पुनर्गठन हो बल्कि सारे देश का पुनर्गठन किया जाए और इसके लिए एक आयोग बनाया जाए। ऐसा करते समय भाषा को ही अकेला आधार हम न बनायें। शासन को ठीक तरह से चलाने की दृष्टि से, अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से सम्भालने की दृष्टि से यह जरूरी हो गया है कि हम देश का पुनर्गठन करें। ऐसा करते समय भाषा को भी एक आधार माना जा सकता है, लेकिन इसको केवल मात्र एक ही आधार मान कर हम नहीं चल सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर गहराई और गम्भीरता से सरकार विचार करे और न केवल असम के सवाल को बल्कि सारे देश के सवाल को ले और सारे देश का इस तरह से आप पुनर्गठन करें जिससे देश के अन्दर हमारी प्रशासनिक इकाइयाँ ठीक बन सकें और देश का अधिक ढांचा ठीक हो सके।

अब मैं खाद्य समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से वह खाद्य समस्या का समाधान रना चाहती है? हम देखते हैं कि हम 150 करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी अनाज पर देते हैं। लेकिन किस अनाज पर देते हैं? उस अनाज पर देते हैं जो अनाज बाहर से आयात किया जाता है। इसका लाभ शहर वालों को मिलता है, शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों को मिलता है। इस तरह 150 करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी तो वह है। उस के साथ साथ हम 225 करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। बजाये इस के कि हम 375 करोड़ रुपये की इस रकम को इस प्रकार खर्च करें हम उस का उपयोग किसानों को पर्याप्त सहायित्व देने, छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं और खेती के विकास-कार्यों पर करें। ऐसा करने पर हम थोड़े ही समय में ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंच जायेंगे, जब हमें बाहर से अनाज नहीं

[श्री पहाड़िया]

मंगाना पड़ेगा और हम अन्न के विषय में आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेंगे।

हमारे सामने एक सम्भीर समस्या देश की बढ़ती हुई आवादी है। परिवार-नियोजन से उस का समाधान हो सकता है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि परिवार-नियोजन किस तरह से हो। आज परिवार-नियोजन के जो उपकरण हम दे रहे हैं क्या वे देहात में चला सकते हैं? क्या हमारे देश के अनपढ़ लोग उन को उपयोग कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि अनपढ़ और देहात के लोग ही नहीं, शहरों के लोग भी उन को उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सम्भव हो, तो गर्भ-निरोध के लिए उपयुक्त इन्जेक्शन या टबलेट्स तैयार की जायें ताकि हमारे देश के सभी स्तरों के लोग अपना परिवार-नियोजन करने में समर्थ हो सकें।

माननीय सदस्य श्री तापड़िया ने कहा है कि गर्भ-पात के लीगलाइजेशन के बजाये उस का लिबरलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है और हमें इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस देश के हालत को ध्यान में रखा जाए।

इस देश की बढ़ती हुई आवादी का एक कारण है हमारे धार्मिक और सामाजिक संस्कार। हम समझते हैं कि अगर हमारे यहां लड़का पैदा नहीं होगा तो पुनर्जन्म में हमें मनुष्य की योनि नहीं मिलेगी, हमें स्वर्ग नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिए हम में से बहुत से लोग इस उम्मीद से बच्चे पैदा करते-चले जाते हैं कि अगली बार बजाये लड़की के लड़का होगा। इस के अतिरिक्त जिन लोगों के यहां कोई लड़का नहीं होता है, बुढ़ापे में उन के लिए कोई सहारा नहीं

होता है, उनकी देख-भाल करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। इस कारण लोगों को अपनी वृद्धावस्था के सम्बन्ध में आशंका होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र ओल्ड-एज और डिसएबिलिटी-पेंशन की योजना को लागू कर दे, ताकि लोगों में यह भावना पैदा हो जाये कि उन के यहां लड़का हो या न हो, बुढ़ापे के बारे में चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। क्योंकि सरकार उन की देखभाल करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कार्यों से हमारी आवादी की वृद्धि पर कुछ रोक लग सकेगी।

आज हमारे देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में—जैसे महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर में—पानी के बंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में डिसप्यू चल रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां राजस्थान नहर और नागार्जुनसागर जैसी जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को अपने हाथ में ले ले। राज्य सरकारें इन बड़ी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार सब बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं को अपने हाथ में ले ले, तो एक तो प्रदेशों के पारस्परिक विवादों का समाधान हो जायेगा और दूसरे पानी का ठीक उपयोग हो सकेगा जिस से हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

मैंने सुना है कि सरकार कृषि-उपज पर इनकम टैक्स लगाने वाली है। अगर किसान आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस योग्य हो जाये कि वह अपनी फसल पर इनकम टैक्स दे सके, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान स्थिति में कृषि-उपज पर इनकम टैक्स लगाना बहुत गलत बात होगी, किसान के लिए एक परेशानी की बात होगी। मैं तो यह पसन्द करूँगा कि पाँच-एकड़ तक की अनइकॉनॉमिक होल्डिंग्स को तो लैंड रेबेन्स्य मुक्त कर दिया जाये

और जो पंद्रह बीम एकड़ तक के बड़े किसान हैं, उन का लैंड रेवेन्यू दुगुना, तिगुना कर दिया जाये।

अब मैं पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में खास तौर से राजस्थान आता है। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की समस्या का अभी तक समाधान नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ के लोग पानी के लिए तरसते हैं और कई-कई मील तक पानी नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह राजस्थान को चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना से अलग तीन करोड़ रुपये प्रति-वर्ष पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए दे। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि एक तरफ तो हम शहरों में बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनायें, उन की एयर-कन्डीशनिंग करें, बड़े-बड़े रिफ्रिजरेटर प्लांट और टेलिविजन प्लांट खड़े करें और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देहात के लोगों को पीने का पानी भी न मिले। मुझे इस बात पर कोई अफसोस नहीं है कि देश में इन उद्योगों का विकास किया जाये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हमारे देहात में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जाती है, अगर तब तक इन लक्मरी गुड़ज के प्रोडक्शन को खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो वह कोई खराब बात नहीं होगी।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, अगर भस्मरा और चम्बल की बिजली की जोड़ दिया जाये, तो इस से न केवल राजस्थान बल्कि दिल्ली हरियाणा और पंजाब को भी फायदा होगा। इस पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा।

पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास के संदर्भ में मैंने चम्बल घाटी से सम्बन्धित एक योजना सरकार के सामने रखी है। उस क्षेत्र में डाकुओं की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार को लक्ष्मों, बल्कि उस से

भी ज्यादा, रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। वहाँ की जमीन बहुत उपजाऊ है। अगर ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन के द्वारा यमुना और चम्बल के बीच की भूमि को समतल कर दिया जाये, तो वहाँ पर खेती की पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है और डाकुओं की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार जो लक्ष्मों रुपये खर्च करती है, वे भी बच सकते हैं।

पाकिस्तान से लगती हुई राजस्थान की जो सीमा है, वह करीब 1000 मील लम्बी है। आये-दिन वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से छुटपुट हमले होते रहते हैं। हम उन का जवाब अवश्य देते हैं, लेकिन आवागमन के साधनों के अभाव के कारण वहाँ पर हमारी स्थिति अपेक्षित कमजोर रहती है। इस लिए बार्डर रोडज के निर्माण की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सब स्थान सरकार इस बारे में कोशिश कर रही है; उस ने काम शुरू भी कर दिया है, लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में उस काम में अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। मैंने सुना है कि बाहर से भी कुछ यंत्र आने हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से बार्डर रोडज का पैसा जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाये, तो बार्डर के साथ साथ कृषि का विकास होगा, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारी स्थिति और मजबूत हो जायेगी और पाकिस्तान द्वारा आये-दिन की जाने वाली छुटपुट बारदातों की समस्या का भी समाधान हो जायेगा।

Shri Viswanatha Menon (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose, on behalf of my party, the Finance Bill. I was hearing all the speeches made by the Finance Minister and other Ministers to try to find out anything there in favour of the common man and I have to confess that I did not find a single item in favour of the common man. Although in his interim Budget speech the hon. Finance Minister claimed that he would be bringing some wonders in this Budget, he has not brought any-

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thing. The old wine is now in new bottles; nothing more than that.

We cannot expect anything progressive or revolutionary from the Finance Minister, but I was expecting some reforms at least. But, unfortunately, the Central Budget is against the common man and in favour of the monopolists. I do not want to go into the details because many of the speakers have pointed out all those things and my time is so limited. I only want to stress two or three points.

The main population of this country are the peasants and the workers. What is the relief given to them in this Budget? It is actually nothing. The people were expecting that he would try to do something to stop the price rise but actually he has done to raise prices once more. My humble submission is that the common man has now to retaliate against these Budgets and when the people rise, naturally the Government will begin to have their repressive measures. They want to curb the fight of the people for the redress of their grievances. But that would not do.

Take, for example, the case of Naxalbari. By whatever name you may call it, the fact is that the poor man, the landless labourer is actually fighting for his rights.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): No.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: Till twenty years ago when we fought for our freedom it was not for the sake of 75 monopoly houses but for the sake of the working class and the peasantry.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:: For Mao.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: I will come to that; do not worry.

What has happened? For 20 years the Congress has been misruling this country and now in a majority of the States they are not representing the people. They have not got even majority votes and still they want to

rule with the help of repression. That will not solve the problem. If the people's problems were solved by guns or by lathi-charge or by arrests, I am sure, the Britishers would have been here even now. That is not the way to solve the problems. By whatever name you call the Naxalbari problem you have to solve the land problem there. You are not doing it.

An hon. Member: Why don't you do it?

Shri Viswanatha Menon: I am coming to that. I was expecting that question and I will answer it. We have been there for four months now. We have to undo the sins committed by Congress for the last twenty years. They have created jotedars; they have created benami transactions. If the land is to be acquired, we have to pay the compensation—that is the law you have made so as to get the land for the landless. You are not prepared to amend the Constitution. You are asking us what we have done in four months. We have to undo the sins which you have committed during the last twenty years. We must do that; we will do that.

Then, I would like to say one thing about the working class. Take a small case of retrenchment. Have you got a law to stay retrenchment? You have no law to stay retrenchment. When the worker is retrenched, he is entitled for only retrenchment benefit. Even for that, he has to go to the tribunal, the High Court and the Supreme Court. He has to wait for years. Even after that, you have no law to implement the award given by the Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court. Have you got any such law? No. Then, the worker has to resort to gherao. That is the position you have created. You have not even tried to amend the Industrial Disputes Act or any labour legislation in this regard. You are only trying to find fault with the worker. These gheraos are not new things. These things have been practised in

this land for the last twenty years. The first gherao was resorted to in Chicago in the last phase of the nineteenth century on May Day and the Red Flag was the contribution of that event. I want to tell this House that gherao is nothing new. The working class has been using this weapon. It is a legitimate weapon just like a peaceful picketing or strike or *satyagrah*. There was a time when even *satyagrah* was a crime, when the British regime was here, and when strike also was a crime. Now, you are saying that gherao is a crime of the people who want to get their legitimate grievances redressed, say, for example, the implementation of an award. Are you prepared to use force against the management? Are you prepared to put the management in jail if they do not implement the award? You are not prepared for that. Even after going to the High Court and the Supreme Court, even after coming out with an award, if the award is not going to be implemented, the worker has to do all these things. When the workers do something in a peaceful way, you call it a law and order problem.

Sir, the cry of law and order is not new to us, to the people coming from Kerala. We have seen it ourselves. You cried law and order, in Kerala, in 1959, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister when she was the Congress President. In 1964 you put us all in jail, calling us Chinese spies. What is your balance-sheet? I may say for your information that nine of our Left Communist M.P.s here were, according to you, Chinese spies and were detenus there. We have elected only one congress candidate, the Law Minister. All others were detenus there and, according to you, were called Chinese spies. Now you have got one seat in the Parliament out of 19. How many have you got in the Assembly? 9 out of 133! In 1965, you conducted elections there....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: This is because democracy is still there.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: I am coming to your democracy. In 1965 you put us all in jail saying that we were China's agents and you conducted the elections. You did not get the majority. Then you dissolved the Assembly. That is your democracy. That is the democracy you are going to have in Madhya Pradesh also. When you lose your majority, you dissolve the Assembly. That is your democracy. This is not democracy, this is something like hypocrisy, political hypocrisy. According to our Masters, Karl Marx and Lenin, when the bourgeoisie feel that they cannot exploit the people with democracy, they smash the democracy. We will work in democracy but when you wreck the democracy, we know how to tackle that. We are working in democracy and we will work in democracy. We have shown this in West Bengal and Kerala and we will show it in the other States also.

I have to say a few words about my constituency. My constituency is Ernakulam. Many of my Congress friends will know that place because the fatal AICC session was held there before the elections took place. After that session, you came over for elections and you lost something like 8 or 9 states. That was very good. I come from that constituency. If I may be permitted to say, it is a symbol of the Centre's neglect towards Kerala. We want a ship-building yard there, we want a thermal plant, we want a civil airport. We want all these things there. My constituency was represented by a Congress member during the last 15 years and for 10 years we were fortunate in having a Minister here at the Centre. Our MP was a Minister here at the Centre and still we have not got anything. My submission is that you are keeping us in such a neglected condition; you are not giving us the ship-building yard and you are not giving us even rice to eat. I am sure, this is not the way to solve the problem. Even yesterday we were saying that the position about

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rice to Kerala is the same and not a single wagon has been sent there.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will conclude now.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: I will finish in one minute.

I want to say a few words about rice because I come from Kerala. I will not be surprised if tomorrow the news comes that the KPCC President, who is running all over Kerala, defending the Centre, is gheraoed. I will not be responsible if he is gheraoed. The people of Kerala are threatening to gherao him. They were gheraoing Ministers and MLAs. But now they will gherao the KPCC President also. *(Interruption)*. My learned friend may not like that, but that is the position there.

Give us food, give us the ship-building yard, which you promised 11 years ago, give us the thermal plant, give us the Idikki plant. Only by giving these things, you can win over the people of Kerala and not by starving them.

In conclusion, I want to say that the Party which has lost the majority of the States, which has not secured the majority of votes, is sitting there and is dictating terms to the people. The people will not hear them. In Madhya Pradesh you are going to do it on the 28th; the Ministry; the Chief Minister there is going to ask for dissolution of the Assembly there. This is the democracy that you have got.

Mr. Chairman: Shri N. K. P. Salve. He will confine himself to ten minutes only.

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): I shall try my best to finish as early as I can.

Better and more competent Members from different sections of this House have already taken care of the indirect taxes as well as the wider economic, political and philosophical

issues connected with our fiscal legislation. I shall, however, try to confine myself strictly to certain facets of the direct taxes connected with the Finance Bill and the fiscal policies and the fiscal legislation.

Many changes have been contemplated in the Finance Bill by the hon. Finance Minister. One of the most commendable of the various changes suggested by him relates to his announcement that hereafter we shall be governed by the doctrine of the prospective levy of taxes. Heretofore we were governed by the doctrine of the retrospective levy of taxes for our direct tax purposes. As a result of that, whenever a levy was there, the effective rate was announced under the Finance Bill and that governed the incomes which we had already earned. It was an utterly obsolete and outmoded method of collecting revenues by way of taxes on income. Therefore, all those who are interested in a very progressive and healthy and streamlined tax system prevailing in our country would welcome this declaration by the Finance Minister that hereafter we shall be governed by the doctrine of the prospective levy of taxes. At last, by this we have got rid of an anachronism which had plagued our fiscal statutes all these years.

But in this connection the Finance Minister would do well to clarify a few points which obscure the position and are not very clear on these facets even to the esoteric tribe of tax experts. The first point that needs to be clarified is this. Why are the effective rates which will govern the incomes of the current year ending 31st March, 1968 not prescribed in the First Schedule to the Finance Bill? The rates prescribed in part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Bill are only for purposes of certain sections of the Income-tax Act which govern computation of the quantum of the advance tax to be collected against the incomes in the year ended 31st March, 1968. These rates cannot be the effective

rates unless they are enacted under the charging sections. Therefore, in the absence of effective rates being prescribed by the Finance Bill, may I ask the Finance Minister how for the assessment year 1968-69 he is going to work on the doctrine of the prospective levy of taxes? If the rates prescribed in part III of the First Schedule are to be converted by the Finance Act, 1968 as the effective rates for the assessment year 1968-69 then this assumption has some grave implications to be considered. The rates prescribed in part III are very much on the high side and excessive as have been prevalent for the preceding two assessment years 1966-67 and 1967-68. For these two years, the high rates have been justified because of exceptional restrictive pressures on the economy of the country as a result of drought and famine conditions, but the taxpayers cannot be condemned to the same high rates of taxation for the income of the current year if we have a favourable monsoon. The point, therefore, which needs to be clarified by the Finance Minister is whether the rates in part III will be modified and reduced if the economic conditions of the country show any improvement.

I deem it my duty to point out that there is the greatest and most imperative necessity of making our tax structure very much more incentive-oriented. If our revenues from taxation of income have shown a lamentable decline in their annual growth from 1962-63 onwards, if the savings are adversely affected, if the economy has been sluggish, if not only the conscience of the people to pay taxes but also the cost consciousness is lost, if the monetary stringency is defying all efforts to alleviate or minimise large idle capacity in our industries, if we are in an overheated economy confronted with pressure of inflation on one side and the fatuous slump in demand for want of purchasing power on the other, I submit that the vertiginous rates of taxes on income have contributed largely towards bringing us to this state of affairs. One would only consider oneself ignorant if the two years

of drought and famine conditions only were to be blamed for this unfortunate state of affairs. This would be an attempt, I submit, at oversimplification of the problem. All endeavours need to be intensified to stimulate growth of incomes on absolutely modern and pragmatic basis and not on the basis of any doctrinaire conceptualism of cheap political slogans.

I have no objection to levying the heaviest possible taxes if such levies can remove the enduring disparities in wealth, opportunities and power which exist in our country. But heavy taxes unfortunately have not destroyed these disparities but have only widened them. Those who have been able to save themselves from the clutches of Government either by ingenious lawful means or by undetected unlawful means have amassed fortunes and wealth while those who could not protect themselves are in an impecunious state. This is yet another reason for the rich becoming richer (for they command better resources to thwart the oppression of the State) and the poor becoming poorer.

Equally commendable are the suggestions made by the Finance Minister regarding amalgamations. He has conceded that amalgamation of companies, which are not economically doing very well, with other units, will bring about economy of scale as well as increased efficiency and productivity. In this connection, I would like to put to the Finance Minister that amalgamations which have taken place so far should not entail any tax liability because there is a consensus of legal opinion that under the existing provisions contemplated in section 41(2) of the Income Tax Act which brings the income-tax on the balancing charge of assets transferred or under the provisions of sec. 45 which refers to capital gains, they do not attract liability in the case of amalgamation. This is a plausible view of the law. The Finance Minister having accepted in principle these amalgamations for effecting economies of scale for increased efficiency and productivity, in the larger interests of the country

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amalgamations are desirable. I would request him to direct his department not to rake up the issue in respect of amalgamations which have taken place so far.

Equally praiseworthy are the provisions contemplated regarding tax holidays. Those who are connected with the working of tax laws know that so far the tax holidays were an absolute illusion. New industrial undertakings in the hotel industry could not take advantage of these tax holidays for the very simple reason that in the initial year there was very heavy development rebate or there was depreciation when the companies did not earn and when it was time for them to take advantage of these, it was not there. It was a deception. The Finance Minister has taken good care to rationalise these provisions. The amendments he has made by the announcement he made the other day make the relief real and effective so as to truly serve the purpose for which it is intended.

A word about cl. 27 of the Bill in which the Income Tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act and the Gift Tax Act are sought to be amended. By this we are switching over to the functional system of working from the unitary system. So far, the work of initiation of proceedings, investigations, quantification of the total income, quantification of the total tax liability, demand notices and also collection, all were vested in one set of hands. Now it is a different set of officers doing it, looking into different phases of assessment. Shrimati Mukerjee said that this is contemplated to avoid some sort of corruptions. I do not know whether it is done to avoid corruption or not, because corruption emanates from the attitude we follow; it stems from the moral fibre of the people, the officers and the assesses.

But then so far as the switching to the functional system is concerned, I suppose it is a bold experiment by which we are introducing a great amount of specialisation, and this spe-

cialisation is expected to introduce some efficiency in collection of tax as well as involve less harassment to the assesses. I have at the same time some inhibitions about the success of this system which is based on the USA pattern. I have had the privilege to see the system work in the USA. I must point out that there is one basic difference in our system of tax as distinct from the system they have in the USA. There they very largely depend on automation, electronic devices and electronic computers. Therefore, this functional system is absolutely inevitable, ineluctable there. But once we have taken this bold step, we should have a sustained experiment on it for at least four or five years. Unfortunately, we are changing our laws even before the ink on them is dry. Let there be a sustained and proper experiment on these lines. We should not go on changing our laws as often as we do now because we are suffering from a most deadly malady of making incessant changes in our tax laws, particularly the Income Tax Act, right, left and centre, in season and out of season when we are here in session.

The kaleidoscopic changes which have been made to the Income Tax Act in the last five years are incredibly fantastic. Such continuous tinkering with tax laws creates an impression rightly in the minds of the taxpayers that without proper knowledge, experience and maturity experiments are made with fiscal legislation by politicians on what turns out to be half-conceived ideas and ill-digested notions to ineffectively set right the mechanism of direct taxation. This not only stultifies and impedes the healthy growth of fiscal laws but has more pernicious ramifications. It creates utter contempt and disrespect for our tax laws which every unstable law of the land deserves.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: Would you not give me five minutes more?

This will interest you also.

Mr. Chairman: I am only interested in calling as many members as I can.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: This Act started with 298 sections; 97 sections of these were amended, 11 sections were deleted, and 60 new sections were added; changes less drastic than omissions have been made in 22 out of the 60 sections.

Mr. Chairman: That history is known.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: What I am pointing out is that this type of tinkering with the law....

Mr. Chairman: That has already been stated.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: But most commendable has been the announcement by the Finance Minister that the principle of deduction at source originally supposed to cover the professional fees, brokerage, commission etc. is now so much whittled down. This recommendation of Shri Bhoothalingam is one of the most obnoxious things. I do not know who named him Bhoothalingam, but his recommendation on this matter did not befit even a ghost or a devil.

The interim report of Shri Bhoothalingam is a monument of mediocre talent and inexperience in our tax administration. I only request that for bringing about improvement in fiscal legislation the work must not be distributed in the spirit of patronage and charity. It should go strictly by merit and entrusted only to those who are known for forensic skill and tax expertise.

There is a tooth paste allowance given by the Finance Minister of Rs. 26.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: I have concluded.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): I should like to begin by trying to set this Finance Bill against the background of the present conditions.

I think it will be conceded that the first outstanding feature of the present situation is the low level of agricultural production, where, because of past neglect, the monsoon continues to be our only rescuing and decisive factor.

The second feature is the high level of prices which continue to move upwards, and here what was needed was to discontinue deficit financing,—but it has not been discontinued as I have said in my speech on the budget,—to reduce drastically the current consumption expenditure of Government, but that too has not been done; and to avoid and reduce the wasteful Government investment, but that too I regret to say has not been done.

The third feature of the present situation is the low rate of industrial production and of exports, both of which continue to fall. The urgent need here is to restore, in the first place, basic law and order in the country and also industrial discipline in the country. I have just come from Calcutta, and I am not surprised at the extent to which industrial activity in the whole area has been affected; the whole of the industrial region from Calcutta right up to Dhanbad, through Howrah, Asansol and the Raniganj coal-fields, has been affected by a state of utter lawlessness called gheraos and other activities of that kind. This is not a matter for the Finance Minister, but I do think it is a matter to be emphasized in the present context. Secondly, it is necessary to remove all shackles on industrial activity. Thirdly, it is necessary to restore dynamism in the industrial economy by making risk-taking and enterprise in the production of goods and services worthwhile. This is relevant to the Finance

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Bill. And finally, it is necessary not so much to inhibit consumption by making it more expensive, as to make savings and investment positively more attractive in preference to consumption.

It is from these standpoints, namely, the effect of this Finance Bill on exports on the one side and revival of exports and industrial activity on the other, that I propose briefly to examine the repercussions of the Finance Bill. Let me consider first the problem of export. The rupee was devalued in June, 1966. The former Commerce Minister was known to be bitterly opposed to devaluation and so he seems to have set out deliberately to ensure its failure. I say this because the measures that we have taken following this devaluation in respect of international trade, that is, exports, were remarkable. In the first place, there was indiscriminate abandonment of all export promotion schemes in respect of all non-traditional exports; and secondly, he launched out on an "export inhibition" scheme by launching indiscriminately a high and wide range of export duties on traditional exports. The consequent fall in exports is now well known and it is continuing.

Superimposed upon this situation have been other factors affecting export which cannot be ignored. There have been over the past one year, to confine the argument to only one year, increases in wages and other manufacturing costs, increases in freight rates recently announced by the Railway Minister, increases in the cost of road transport by increasing excise duties on petrol and diesel oil, increases in ocean freights, steeply enhanced recently on account of the closure of the Suez Canal and, finally, increases in excise duties and countervailing import duties. In this situation, it seems to me, the urgent need, looking at it from the point of view of the Finance Bill, was to face

squarely the problem of export recession. It is no longer a problem of export promotion. We are starkly facing a problem of export recession; and it is from that angle, I should have thought, that the Finance Bill would have been constructed. I suggest what was necessary was firstly to institute quickly in some direct, positive forms, schemes for export promotion in selected non-traditional goods. Secondly, to boost exports by re-examining the whole scheme of export duties, not from the revenue point of view, but for deliberately activating the export of traditional goods. And finally, to maintain profitability by retaining the export incentives in the tax structure. Instead of this, we have this picture: some niggardly schemes of cash subsidies are being worked out at snail's pace, in regard to non-traditional items of export, secondly, there has been some fiddling around with export duties, not so much in the Finance Bill, as by notifications issued under the appropriate Acts. For instance, there is some export duty reduction in regard to tea, so as merely to neutralise the increase in excise duties and to simplify the assessment of duty; not, in other words, with the positive object of stimulating the exports of tea, but merely to neutralise some other kick that the tea industry has got elsewhere. Then there is a reduction of some sort in export duty on jute manufactures, and reduction of export duty on certain categories of manganese ore and export duty on iron ore and fines.

I am glad that in his recent speech for consideration of the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister did, in respect of manganese ore and iron ore, make some changes that go in the right direction. But my submission in regard to these duties and specifically in regard to jute, tea, manganese ore and iron ore, is that these trifling adjustments in export duties are not what the present situation required.

What the present situation required was, regardless of the revenue consequences, a positive approach on the subject of promotion and a revival of our exports in traditional goods. Thirdly, this Bill contains a remarkable abandonment of tax incentives in regard to exports. I refer to clause 2(4) where certain export incentives in relation to the taxation structure which this Finance Minister himself introduced,—and introduced rightly,—say back in 1962 and 1963, are now being terminated with effect from 6th June, 1966. I will not go through the speech he then made in justification of these export tax incentives, but I will say this: that between 1962 and 1963 on the one hand and 1967 on the other, there has been such a tremendous increase in costs, of various kinds, in the exporting industries that if there was any time when these export tax incentives should have been continued, and not discontinued, this was the time. But I am surprised that just the opposite action is being taken to what the situation requires.

I turn now to the proposals in connection with revival of industrial activity, for introducing dynamism into the industrial economy, so that what looks like a recession of a serious kind,—call it slump or recession, it does not matter,—might be arrested. If it is not, I do not know what sort of situation is going to confront us this time next year. In this regard, I must concede that there are some admirable provisions contained in the Finance Bill as well as in the speech of the Finance Minister the other day, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill. I refer to provisions relating to amalgamations which are admirable; provisions about new industrial undertakings where, for the first time, the tax holiday is designed to be effective; provisions in regard to industrial undertakings employing displaced persons; rehabilitation allowance in regard to industries which may temporarily be dis-

continued by natural catastrophe or civil commotion; and continuance of benefits to priority industries. This collection, I must concede, is good. But I would like to add that many of these provisions come too late, concede too little and are hedged in too much. I wish the Finance Minister had more courage, because these are the right things to do. There is no point, on the one hand, doing these things and on the other hand tying them round with so much of red-tape; in the result the assessee who with good intentions wants to take the benefit of these concessions will find himself tied up in knots.

I would like to say a word about amalgamations. I support the speaker who said,—I have myself taken that view,—that many of the concessions which are now statutorily enacted in regard to balancing charge, non-levying of capital gains tax, gift tax, etc. are only really clarificatory provisions. I take the view that in the law as it stood, these impositions could not be levied any how. In order to remove doubts on the subject, I would suggest that the Finance Minister may consider my amendment by which the effect will be that these provisions relating to amalgamations will have effect as if they were always in force. There are two or three other shortcomings in the amalgamation scheme. First of all, it is not clear whether the bugbear about “deeming” certain transactions to be dividend will be eliminated, and whether unabsorbed depreciation of amalgamating companies will be carried over to the amalgamated company in the same way as the balance of development rebate and development allowance is to be carried over. Then, there are certain defects in regard to shareholding requirements which also require to be removed.

Having paid just tribute to the Finance Minister for the changes he has made in regard to and with the purpose of activating industry generally, I would like to say that the

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main burden on industry today,—the main factor which inhibits the revival of industrial activity—is the burden of taxation. I would like to deal with this a little more fully. It has been the fashion of the Finance Ministry time and again to reiterate that the burden of taxation in this country, measured in terms of the percentage of national income that is taken away as tax is probably the lowest in the world. The figures certainly seem to support that proposition. I have here an article that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* this morning which indicates that only 14 per cent of the national income in India is absorbed in taxation, whereas in a majority of the advanced countries and some under-developed countries also, the percentage is considerably higher. As a fact, in terms of a mere arithmetical statement of figures, one has to concede this. But I deny the conclusion which the Finance Ministry tries to derive from these figures. I suggest that they mislead themselves and the country by saying that this means that this country is the lowest taxed in the world. They mislead themselves, because they fail to take into account two important circumstances—firstly the level of national income *per capita* in this country compared with the level of national income *per capita* in the countries with which comparison is made; and secondly, the proportion of population paying direct and indirect taxes in this country compared with those countries. I suggest, if these two factors were taken into account it will have to be conceded that India happens to be the highest taxed country in the world, not the lowest.

Now, Sir, as regards introducing dynamism in the industrial tempo and economic life generally, I have already said that the two considerations paramount in this connection are, in the first place, whether participation in industrial activity as a matter of enterprise and risk-taking is or is not worthwhile. The taxation structure in this country, I submit,

makes it increasingly not worthwhile to engage in enterprise, to engage in risk taking, to go forward, to look forward to better times even if the present times are bad and so on. Secondly, the taxation structure not only does not make savings and investment more responsive to capital demands, but attempts induce more savings by the simple expedient, as they think, of making consumption more expensive.

What is to be done about it? I think the answer is simple and one must approach it in a straightforward way. There can be no hedging around with this business. Either this country is excessively taxed, either enterprises and risks are inhibited, either saving is inhibited and investment is inhibited, or it is not. Let us have it cleared once and for all. My judgment is that they are inhibited. I therefore feel that there is a considerable case for drastic changes in the direct taxation structure.

I suggest, firstly, that all surcharges must be abolished and the basic levels of personal and corporate taxation must be substantially reduced. Secondly, the double penalising of those having unearned incomes, once by way of wealth tax and again by way of surcharge must certainly be discontinued. Thirdly, exemption in favour of savings must be liberalised and not hedged in. I have gone through the various provisions in this respect. They are well intended, but they are so hedged in. Let me illustrate this by reference to dividend. When I first saw in the newspapers and heard here that dividends up to a certain limit were going to be totally excluded from total income I thought it was good. But now I find that if you have dividends only up to that limit that will be excluded from the total income, but if you have dividends Rs. 5 over, the whole dividend will be included in the total income. It does not make sense to me. What does make sense is this: If this is the kind of taxation relief, a large number

of middle class people who have some investment and so on will promptly dis-invest to a point at which their dividend income will come down to Rs. 500 so that they can get that benefit and then look around for investment in other directions. Furthermore there should be no 'cheating' in the name of simplification. I deliberately use the word 'cheating'. I know the Finance Minister too well to appreciate that here it is not he who has done this thing, but it is the bureaucrats who have got the better of him. In the name of simplification the most dreadful thing has been done to the rate of taxation on long-term capital gains. I have worked out every conceivable type of example. Technically, it is a simplification; there is no question about it. You simply take your capital gain, take off a certain amount, add the rest to the total income and calculate the tax. But when you compare the tax as it would be now under the present provisions, and the tax as it will be after these provisions regarding long-term capital gains are embodied in the way they are sought to be embodied in the relief provisions, the increase in burden of taxation, particularly on those whose income levels are low, from nil upto somewhere around Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000, in terms of long-term capital gains is really monstrous. If the Minister would like, I can work out a number of examples for him, but I am sure his technical department is competent enough to tell him what would be the amount of tax on long-term capital gains with the law as it stands today and the amount of capital gains tax as on the law as it would be tomorrow, if certain levels of other income were assumed and the new provisions applied. I suggest that that sort of "simplification" must be knocked out.

15 hrs.

In the field of indirect taxation,—my leader, Shri Ranga, has already dealt with the impact of indirect taxation. What is required in terms of diminishing the crushing burden of

indirect taxation is in the direction of increasing the purchasing power of the people so that not only will their standard of living be improved but it will put an end to the recessionary stage of industrial activity, which must once again be revived, because without demand there is nothing one produces for. Only Bhilai steel plant produces, whether the stuff is required or not required; they produce mountains of iron rails, even when they are not required. Ordinary industries do not do it; ordinary industrial production is geared to demand, and if there is no demand, there is no production; and if there is no production, you have a continuance of industrial recession.

So, I submit, the time is not for inhibiting consumption; the time is not for reducing internal consumption for increased exports. The time is to stimulate production in all directions. One of the most important directions is to increase the consuming and purchasing power of the people so that the recessionary situation may improve. I suggest that two things are necessary for this. Far from any increase in the levies on consumer goods and services and on consumer durables, there should be a substantial reduction of taxes on such goods and services all round.

One word I would like to say, finally, about this vexed question of deduction at sources. I really appreciate the response which the Finance Minister has made to the very strong public opinion on this subject. This, again, was an example of the bureaucracy running amuck. It is accepted that there is such a thing as deduction of tax at sources from income, as one of the well-known devices for efficient collection, for avoidance of tax evasion and so on. But that exercise is legitimate when confined to those categories of income for the earning of which no expenditure has to be incurred. But where you have got income, what is mis-called "income" because it is really gross receipts,

[Shri N. Dandekar]

where you have got gross receipts from which tax is sought to be deducted by describing it as income, when it is not, and for the earning of which considerable expenditure has to be incurred, then, really the bureaucracy is running amuck. So, as I said, I am appreciative of the Finance Minister's response to this particular situation by abolishing the whole thing except in relation to collection of tax at source on the payment of interest. As I said, with the exception of deduction of tax at source in regard to interest, he has been good enough to abandon all the other proposals in this regard.

There are, however, two suggestions I would venture to make to him with a view to improving this very scheme and making it less harsh on the assessee. The first is this. The kind of affidavit which those who are not assessee are required to give requires of them the faculty of clairvoyance. If, for instance, I am one such fortunate person, that I have income below the taxable limit and I have interest income coming in the month of April, I am supposed to give an affidavit to the effect that I will not have income at the end of the year that will make it liable to tax. How can I do that, unless the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief" were introduced in that affidavit or the statement, so that I can honestly make a statement before April, when I would be giving such an affidavit, that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief no income beyond the taxable limit and, therefore, please do not deduct any tax on my account. If those words were there, I can understand it. Therefore, I would suggest to the Finance Minister that the wording in the affidavit should be "to the best of my knowledge and belief" by the declarant.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can it be anything else?

Shri N. Dandekar: The wording is "it will not exceed the taxable limit."

Shri Morarji Desai: It is to the best of his knowledge.

Shri N. Dandekar: No, Sir. The way the income tax departments consider the law, since the time I left it is....

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the same; that is why you know it.

Shri N. Dandekar:that commonsense interpretation is ruled out.

The second suggestion I will make is this. Just as a person declaring that he does not have income beyond the taxable limit will not have any tax deducted at source, similarly, those who declare and produce a certificate from their assessing officer that they are already assessee, when the district in which they are assessed is known, the register number is known, the general index register number etc. are known, those people should also be allowed to file a certificate from the income-tax officer to the effect that they are already being assessed, so that they too may have no tax deduction at source.

I say this because I know that a very large number, by far the largest number, of recipients of interest on fixed deposits and various other kinds of deposits with companies, firms, banks and so on are of lower and middle income groups. They will, almost certainly in all cases, be put to the bother of collecting the whole lot of tax deduction certificates—some of them will be lost and there will be massive correspondence—and they will have to apply for refunds. Altogether the exercise will not be worth the candle and it seems to be an unnecessary exercise.

Sir, I have endeavoured to indicate that in my judgment, in so far as the basic requirements of the current

situation are concerned, namely, the growth and promotion of exports, the growth and development of industrial activity and the growth and development of savings and investment, the Finance Bill is extremely wanting.

श्री क० ना० त्रिवारी (बेतिया) : समाप्ति महोदय मैं वित्त मंत्री को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह अपने वादे के अनुसार एक वैंलेंस बजट लाए हैं। एक कृषक होने के नाते मैं उन का ध्यान कृषि की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इस सदन में दोनों ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि खाने-पीने की चीज के दाम घटाए जाने चाहियें और साथ ही यह भी कहा जाता है कि कृषि को एक इंडस्ट्री की तरह से चलाना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सब ओर दाम बढ़ रहे हैं—रेल का भाड़ा बढ़ गया है, कपड़े के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं स्कूलों की किताबों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, स्कूल फीस बढ़ रही है किसान की आवश्यकता की सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में जब तक किसान को अपने उत्पादन के चाहे वह ईख हो और चाहे गेहूँ, चावल और काटन हो, अच्छे दाम नहीं मिलते हैं, उस को पानी, खाद, ट्रैक्टर और अन्य आवश्यक चीजें सस्ते दामों पर नहीं मिलती हैं तब तक कृषि को इंडस्ट्री करार देने पर भी उस को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

बिहार की गंडक प्रोजेक्ट जैसी इरिगेशन की जो बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं रुपये की कमी की वजह से उन के काम में बाधा आती है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रुपये की कमी न होने दी जाये। इस समय बिहार में 2 लाख टन अनाज की कमी है। वहाँ पर जब गंडक प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जायेगा तो अनाज का उत्पादन 26 लाख टन होगा। उस अवस्था में बिहार न केवल अपने डेफिसिट को पूरा कर लेगा बल्कि बाहर भी अन्न भेज सकेगा। सिंचाई की छोटी स्कीम्स को सरकार अवश्य से,

लेकिन उस तरह की बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स में रुपये की कमी न होने दी जाये जिस से सिंचाई के अभाव से उत्पादन में कमी हो।

वैसे तो देश में सभी चीजों की कमी है लेकिन अन्न चीनी की बहुत कमी होने जा रही है और एक बड़ा क्राइसिस पैदा होने वाला है। थर्ड प्लान के दौरान में हम ने 35 लाख टन चीनी पैदा की और फ़ॉर फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान में सरकार का टारगेट 37 लाख टन चीनी पैदा करने का था। लेकिन इन दो बरसों में चीनी के उत्पादन में बड़ी कमी हुई है और उत्पादन 35 लाख टन से कम हो कर 22, 22½ लाख टन ही रह गया है। इस का कारण यह है कि चूँकि किसान को गन्ने का उचित दाम नहीं दिया जाता है इस लिए वह धान, मक्की और गेहूँ की तरफ़ जा रहा है जिस में उस को ज्यादा फ़ायदा होता है। इस के अलावा 60 परसेंट जो आप का सुपर केन होता है वह गुड़ और खांडसारी में चला जाता है। 40 परसेंट से आप की चीनी बनती है। तो 60 परसेंट जो गुड़ और खांडसारी में ईख चली जाती है और गुड़ और खांडसारी के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल आप का नहीं है नतीजा इस का यह होता है कि आज दो सौ डाई सौ रुपये क्विंटल गुड़ बिक रहा है और चार सौ साढ़े चार सौ रुपये क्विंटल खांडसारी बिक रही है जबकि व्हाइट चीनी करीब डेढ़ सौ से दा सौ रुपये पर क्विंटल है। उम्मीद यह की जाती है कि करीब 30 से 40 परसेंट सुगर केन इस साल और कम हो गई है। उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर 60 परसेंट सुगर केन चला गया गुड़ और खांडसारी में और सुगर केन का दाम आप ने नहीं बढ़ाया तो 12 लाख टन से लेकर 15 लाख टन ही देश के अन्दर सुगर का उत्पादन हो सकेगा। आप का इनर कन्जम्प्शन जो है वह 28 लाख टन का है और कैंरी ओवर जो होगा वह आप का तीन लाख का होगा। तो आप विदेश में जो भेजते थे डाई लाख टन

[श्री ६० नं० तिमारी]

से लेकर 5 लाख टन तक वह भी नहीं भेज सकेंगे और विदेशी मुद्रा जो 12 करोड़, 14 करोड़ कमाते थे वह भी नहीं मिल सकेगी। आप के यहां जो करीब 15 लाख टन चीनी पैदा होगी या 18 लाख टन के करीब करी और को लेकर के मान लें तो दस लाख टन की कमी आप को अपने देश में चीनी की जो खपत है उस में हो जायगी। वह आपको विदेश से मंगानी पड़ेगी। इससे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रेवेन्यू में करीब 40 से लेकर 50 करोड़ रुपये तक का नुकसान होगा। जो प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कर के रूप में इस से मिलता है उस का जो नुकसान होगा वह इस के अलावा है। एक किसान एक एकड़ जमीन में ईख बोता है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्राविशियल गवर्नमेंट दोनों को मिलता कर करीब करीब 5 सौ रुपये आमदनी होती है कर के रूप में। और अभी तक यह पता लगा है कि हमारी जो महाराष्ट्र की सुगर फीक्ट्रियां हैं उन को सुगर केन नहीं मिल सकेगा क्योंकि गुड़ का भाव वहां बहुत ज्यादा है और अभी से कच्चा सुगर केन काट कर वह लोग गुड़ बना रहे हैं। यू० पी०, बिहार, पंजाब और खास कर के पश्चिमी यू० पी० में यह सारा केन जो है वहां जो लोग गुड़ और खांडसारी बनाते हैं वह 14 रुपये क्विंटल खरीद रहे हैं और उस के ऊपर अपना मोटा कर रहे हैं जबकि आप 5 रुपये 12 पैसे या 30 पैसे तक कहीं कहीं पर क्विंटल सुगर केन का दाम देते हैं। तो जब आप देते हैं 5 रुपये 12 पैसे या 30 पैसे उस की जगह अगर 14 रुपये पर क्विंटल मिल जाता है तो वह कमी भी आप को अपना सुगर केन नहीं देंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि ईख, गुड़ और खांडसारी के अन्दर चला जायगी। गुड़ और खांडसारी पर आप का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। इस के दो हानि तरीके रह जाते हैं। एक तरीका यह है कि इतनी कीमत ईख को दीजिए जिस में कि कम्पैटेशन मिल वाले कर सकें गुड़

और खांडसारी वालों से और तब जो आप कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं वह कंट्रोल रखिएगा तो आप की पैदावार सुगर को बढ़ सकती है अन्यथा सुगर को पैदावार 12 लाख टन से लेकर 15 लाख टन से ज्यादा नहीं जा सकती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक इंडस्ट्रि-अलिस्ट्स का कहना है कि अगर उन को फ्री कम्पिटेशन करने दिया जाय गुड़ और खांडसारी वालों से और सुगर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाय तो 25 लाख टन तक सुगर बन सकती है। तो दोनों में एक बात को चूज करना होगा। या तो आप सुगर को डो-कंट्रोल कीजिए जिसमें 25 लाख टन सुगर बन सके और तब आप को विदेश से सुगर नहीं मंगानी पड़ेगी या दूसरा तरीका यह है कि आप इतना दाम बढ़ा दें कि जो 14 रुपया 13 रुपया क्विंटल गुड़ और खांडसारी वाले खरीद रहे हैं मिल वाले भी उतना दे सकें और उसी पर चीनी का भाव तय किया जाय। तभी चीनी लोगों को मिल सकता है और तभी कंट्रोल रखने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन आप के पास है।

एक दूसरी बात की ओर भी मैं बिल्कुल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक बात यह बराबर कहा गई, हम लोगों ने मांग की कि ट्रेक्टर्स जिससे कि खेती आसानी से हो सके बनाए जाने चाहिए। छोटी कार के लिए और बड़ी कार के लिए बराबर मांग लागू करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट भी परेशान रहती है लेकिन अच्छे ट्रेक्टर्स की जो हमारे यहां जरूरत है यह विदेश से रशिया से, चेकोस्लोवाकिया से और दूसरे देशों से मंगाने पड़ते हैं। जितनी हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट है उतना एक चौथाई भी हम समझते हैं आप यहां से पूरा नहीं करते। तीन चौथाई आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं और डिफरेंट पैटर्न के मंगाते हैं, डिफरेंट कान्डीडस के मंगाते हैं। इसलिए पार्ट्स भी मिलने में शिक हो जाते हैं और 30 हजार ट्रेक्टर्स देश ल

आज भी पड़े हुए हैं बिना पार्ट्स के। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो कांग्रेस का सिद्धांत है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों का, मिक्स्ड एकोनामो को आप मानते हैं तो आप कहिए कि ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री बँठानी है, वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो सके तो वहाँ लगायी जाय। उस में लाइसेंस का झगड़ा आप लगाए हुए हैं। उस का वजह से किसी को इन्सेंटिव नहीं होता है और किसी को यह मौका नहीं मिलता है कि वह जो काम करना चाहता है उस का करे। तां इन सब बातों के ऊपर विचार कर के इस में ढिलाई कीजिए जिसमें कि ट्रैक्टर की फैक्ट्री प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोई लगाना चाहे तो लगा सके। अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में आप बना सकें तो बनाइए। लेकिन अगर आप के पास फाइनेंस नहीं है, आप नहीं बना सकते तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कहिए जितना रुपया वह लगा सकते हैं लगा कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर पैदा करें जितसे किसानों का सस्ते से सस्ता ट्रैक्टर मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

Shri S. K. Tapuria: At what time the hon. Minister will reply?

Mr. Chairman: At 4.30 today.

Dr. P. Mandal (Vishnupur): While moving the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister said that it is the primary duty to collect revenue to meet the essential expenditure without deficit financing. I wish to say that the Finance Minister should regulate the expenditure in such a way that the people may get relief out of it. I request the Finance Minister that he should not indulge in expenditure on novelties like Revolving Restaurant in Ashoka Hotel, prestige buildings, Jayanti Shipping affair, etc., Our Government is more prompt in importing than in producing in our own country. The Government have spent more money in importing food than what has been spent for irrigation since Independence upto this year.

The Finance Minister has announced some concession on footwear upto

a value of Rs. 5. I think, he has no time for marketing. Does he think that a pair of footwear will be available within Rs. 5? Even a single shoe will not be available for Rs. 5, not to speak of a pair. So, I request the Finance Minister to raise the concession on footwear upto a value of Rs. 15.

During the budget speech, our Finance Minister assured the House that there would be no price rise. But every day the price is going up and up, beyond the purchasing power of the common people, who are hard hit by this.

I would now like to express something relating to my district, namely Bankura in West Bengal. Bankura was a surplus district in 1964 and in 1965, but in 1966 it had become famine-stricken and the people are now turning to beggary as a result of complete drought in the district in 1966. Government had sanctioned the Kangsabati project in the Second Five Year Plan. The cost was Rs. 25 crores and the command area was 8 lakhs acres. But the Second Five Year Plan has passed, the Third Five Year Plan has passed and two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan are also going to pass. But during the last year only one lakh acres were irrigated. If only the Kangsabati project had been completed in the Third Plan, Bankura would have remained a surplus district for ever. But this was not only completed but the Irrigation Ministry put up an objection in regard to the minor irrigation project also in command area. As a result, no minor irrigation works were also done in this district. Last year, under very great protest, this objection was withdrawn and some minor irrigation works were sanctioned and some bunds etc. were constructed; some tube-wells were also sunk but they are not working even during this year because of lack of power. Though these minor irrigation works were done with heavy expenditure they could not be worked because of lack of power. There seems to be no co-

[Shri P. Mandal]

ordination with the Irrigation and Power Ministry, and, therefore, these tub-wells have remained idle. Overhead electric wires are passing through the villages but there is no substation to supply power. The lines are running through the cities and towns to supply power but not to the villages for use in agricultural purposes. Therefore, I feel that the Irrigation and Power Ministry should be tagged on to the Food Ministry so that food production may not be hampered for want of power.

The Food and Agriculture Ministry should be treated on the same footing as industry. There are so many avenues for financing agriculture but they are not sufficient to cater the needs of the cultivators. If we wish to produce sufficient food in our country we must fulfil the needs of the cultivators so that they could cultivate their land without suffering from want of funds.

Our Government are very sympathetic to the backward classes. But I find that one-third of the budget for backward classes has been cut. Rs. 40 per month stipend in post-Matric has been sanctioned for the backward classes, but if the budget is cut by about 33 per cent I do not know what will happen; I would like to know whether the number will be curtailed or else the amount will be curtailed. So, I request the Finance Minister to consider this matter sympathetically so that the budget for the backward classes is not drastically cut.

Mr. Chairman: Shri J. K. Choudhury. He will only confine himself to essentials.

Shri J. K. Choudhury (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, last time I was given three minutes. With the time that is available today to me, there is no time to make any reference to non-essentials.

This time also, I will confine myself to only one aspect of the budget, I mean defence. It is particularly so because only this morning when in this House there was a calling attention motion, certain revelations made in a Sub-Committee of the Foreign

Relations Committee of the American Senate were referred to, how Germany sold tanks, and aeroplanes etc. and they passed from Iran to Pakistan. Our External Affairs Minister said that the German ambassador had assured him that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had never sold any such things to Pakistan. Literally it is true, but it is only a verbal jugglery, I do not say of our own External Affairs Ministry, but jugglery done elsewhere.

It so happened that I had during the recess gone to the Library. There was a teleprinter news that the German Government sold F-86 aeroplanes to a firm of brokers by name Marex AG and this private firm sold them to Iran and Iran passed them on to Pakistan in the name of getting them repaired. Of course, we know that they will be available to Pakistan whenever she attacks India. That is only one point.

In the same manner, these defence questions, have been on us in this House for the last few days. Many questions have been raised. For instance, there was the question of Lattilla-Dumabari, two of the villages on the border of Tripura within the limits of the Cachar district of Assam which had been occupied, along with two others, by the Pakistan army. The reply was that subject to certain measurements by the survey authorities of the two countries, these are for the present, under Pak occupation.

Then there was the question of certain villages in the Karimpur thana of the District of Nadia and other border districts. It was said that after the demarcation of the boundaries, it had been settled that these villages belong to India; it is now only a matter of taking over by India. I should like to ask the Minister to order that these be taken over and see what happens.

Let us go to the bigger problems in this matter of surrender of our territories. Did we not occupy the Haji Pir Pass? Have we not always proclaimed that Kashmir belongs to

us? Have we not in the loudest voice asserted that Kashmir is an integral part of our territory? But what happened? Pakistan was the aggressor. We know it from established facts from the report of Adm. Nimitz and from U Thant's revelations in the Security Council, that Pakistan attacked first. We counter attacked and conquered our territory from Pakistan and wrested it by force because she used force to keep it. But what did we then do? At Tashkent, we made a gift of our own territory, reconquered from Pakistan, to Pakistan again and this in the name of truce.

Is there anybody in the world, is there any such fool as that who will ever believe that we are very serious about our claim on the Pak-occupied areas of India? I can not think there is any. That is your territory, and you regain it from the aggressor by force when he has been an aggressor again, and then you make a gift of it to him in the name of truce. That has been the policy all over. Whenever there has been any dispute raised by Pakistan, we have at once said: let us go to arbitration. And it is Pakistan that has raised all the disputes.

We made the same mistake originally about Kashmir itself. Our Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, I remember having read it in the newspapers—said at the New York World Fair when opening the Indian pavilion there that taking the question of Kashmir to the UNO was a mistake. It should have been fought off and finished at that time. Three days were wanted by Gen. Thimmiah to get all the raiders out. And Sardar Patel, is one of his speeches afterwards, while addressing our troops in Kashmir said: "Had things been otherwise, you would now have been in Peshawar or Rawalpindi."

I leave out all those old things. What is happening just at the moment? Pakistan is building a 60' wide road just within a mile of the border of Tripura, to the west of Agartala town. The water of this area flows down into Pakistan by a river called Howrah

and two very big canals, and that 60' wide road is meant for military purposes, so that she can run her tanks over it. This road has closed all these canals, and Agartala Town is going to be submerged. What have we got to do? To protest?

We know how to make protests, and in our protests we use all the adjectives that are in the English dictionary. First it is a protest, then it is a strong protest, then it is a vigorous protest, then it is a tremendous protest, and then perhaps it is a thunderous protest. All these go into the waste paper basket in Pakistan. Here also, our protests will all go into the waste paper basket. But then the town of Agartala will be under water all the same, and the people will suffer.

Then I come to the age-old refugee question. We have just got information that refugees are coming to the district of Cachar from Pakistan, and they are lying like animals here, there and everywhere under the monsoon rain. Nobody is taking any notice of them. How long will this continue? In Tripura itself 50, to 60 persons come every day. That is a question which has never been settled.

There was the Nehru-Liaquat pact, that each country was responsible for its own minorities. Who has cared for it? We in India, not Pakistan. In the same manner, the Tashkent declaration—who has respected it? We in India, not Pakistan. And so, these one sided treaties are only to be respected by India, and Pakistan can deal with them as mere scraps of paper. I do not know for how long we are going to tolerate this kind of things.

We are wedded to peace, we are wedded to non-aggression, and therefore we shall wait for Pakistan and China to attack us again if we ever want to regain our territory by pushing them back to the original border. Suppose they do not attack us again in future. In that case whatever has been taken by China remains with her whatever has been taken by Pakistan remains with her. Then, why all this tall talk of regaining our territory

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from China or from Pakistan? It is better, then, we say whatever has been taken has been taken.

Then, there are people who say: why not begin talks with China, why not come to terms? But on what terms? They say, "Whatever we have taken is ours, how much more are you going to give"? Are we prepared to talk on those terms? These things will have to be settled. Some answers will have to be given. This kind of weak policy will never help us.

Certain measures, therefore, have to be taken. We have ceded territory not only, as I said, in Latitilla and Dumabari, not only in Karimpur in Nadia, and also in the Haji Pir pass in Kashmir. But at the very time of partition the Chittagong hill district, a district with only three per cent of Muslims, the whole district was given away to Pakistan without anybody knowing this, in a moment of forgetfulness as it were. Since then it was never cared for by any body except the unfortunate victims. It is adjacent to Tripura. Pakistan has built a dam over a river called Pheni and in that dam and reservoir, they have submerged 25, square miles of Tripura territory. They said that they would pay compensation. Now they say, "these areas belong to us, and there is no question of compensation." That is what Pakistan says. In fact, whatever has been submerged of Tripura, belongs to Tripura. But we have kept quiet about it. That is the way we are going about these things. Lathitilla-Dumabari are just adjacent to Tripura and within the border of the district of Cachar in Assam. Now, this policy of nibbling gradually is Pakistan's tactics, and I should say, it is good tactics in the sense that on our side we think: After all, it is a question of four villages here or six villages there and one need not go to war on that score. And thus gradually, it is a case of giving up small pieces of territory from time to time. In Lathitilla and Dumabari, Pakistan is on the one side

of a bottleneck. On the other side, there are the hostile Mizo foothills. If the hostile Mizos suddenly come up to the foothills and Pakistan gives a sudden push, they will between them, close the lifeline of Tripura so that Tripura will be detached from India, and will altogether go out of India. And perhaps it may be said then that after all like the Chittagong Hill Tracts it is very far and a small district; well, instead of going to war, let us make a present of it to Pakistan! In return for what, I do not know. Perhaps gratis.

Then there are 12 thanas in the district of Sylhet, which in the Radcliffe award have been said in words that should come to India. They are adjacent to Tripura and Cachar.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude.

Shri J. K. Choudhury: I am concluding. Radcliffe made it very specific and said that where the lines in the map do not clearly show the demarcation, then the description shall prevail. According to this description, and also by the line on the map, 12 thanas in the district of Sylhet should have come to India. But, again, we did not raise that point. They are still with Pakistan. If this is our policy, if this is the way we are dealing with our own land, if a piece of land claimed by Pakistan or China as disputed is agreed to at once by us as a dispute, and particularly by Pakistan, what would happen? We did the same in the case of Kutch. Even in 1960, we had admitted there was a dispute about it and now it is under arbitration.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will please conclude.

Shri J. K. Choudhury: I am concluding. Have we ever, on the contrary, claimed and occupied a single patch of territory of China or Pakistan? Can we say we have occupied one acre of land which is in East Pakistan and which we have called "disputed"? No. So, Sir, my submission is that the 879 crores of rupees that have been set apart for defence is necessary.

If we have to fight, even more would be necessary. But it must be seen that in the interests of India's sovereignty, the promise that not an inch of land shall be surrendered must be redeemed.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कमोज) सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी की एक झल पर, जो कि एक 0 को लेकर हुई है, मेरी समझ में, विशेष तौर पर बालना है, लेकिन उसके पहले मैं कुछ खास बातें बता बूँ ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह मुझे मिल गया है । उस पर मुझे बोलना है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मैं उसे वापस ले लूँ ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं जवाब दूंगा उसके बारे में ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो मैं उस पर थोड़ा ही बोलूंगा ।

अभी आक्रमण का खतरा बहुत जवर्दस्त हो रहा है—सम्भावना है यह मैं नहीं कहता । है ही (सारी दुनिया में एक आक्रमण की छूत शुरू हो गई है । पिछली बार जब आक्रमण हुआ था तब आप को याद होगा कि एक महीने के बाद एक मंत्री की बलि हुई थी, और ऐसी सम्भावना हो चली थी कि अगर चीनी लोग न रुकते तो सरकार की भी बलि एक या डेढ़ महीने के अन्दर हो जाती । इस बार अगर आक्रमण हुआ, और अगर पीछे हट हुई, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार एक सप्ताह से ज्यादा चल नहीं पायेगी । इस लिये इस लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि कैसे एक सरकार को बनायें जिसमें इतनी संकल्प शक्ति हो कि वह आक्रमण हो जाने के बाद जमीन पर, पानी पर, हवा में, नाले में, नदी में और गुफा में, जहाँ भी हो लड़ें । और तब तक लड़ें जब तक या तो खुद खत्म न हो जायें और या दुश्मन को अपने देश से बाहर न निकाल दें और एक एक इंच जमीन से

उसको खदेड़ न दें, साथ ही उस जमीन से भी जो 1947 के बाद से दुश्मन के कब्जे में चली गई है । मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कौम की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ । दुनिया में ऐसी कौम न हुई है और न होगी जो अपने खून की आखिरी बूंद तक लड़ती है, जैसे हल्दी घाटी जैसी घटना हो जाती है, धर्मापाली जैसी घटना हो जाती है । लेकिन सरकार अवश्य इस बार ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो अपने खून की आखिरी बूंद तक लड़े, संकल्प शक्ति के साथ लड़े और कहे कि या तो विजय होगी वरना खत्म होंगे । तब जा कर कहीं हमारे देश का बचाव हो सकता है । मुझे यह कहना इसलिए जरूरी हो गया है कि अब शायद अक्टूबर तक का भी समय नहीं रह गया है । सम्भावना है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान जिनके कि बारे में सब से ज्यादा खतरा है पहले ही कोई चोड़ कर बैठें । यह भी सम्भावना है कि अभी कुछ ही दिन में मामला हो जाये । लेकिन इन सब सम्भावनाओं को दिमाग में रखते हुए अब माननीय सदस्यों को उसके बारे में गम्भीर चिन्तन कर लेना चाहिये और ऐसी संकल्प शक्ति के उदय के लिए जो कुछ बन सके, करना चाहिये ।

अब मैं दूसरी तरह की संकल्प शक्ति की बात करता हूँ और वह है भोजन के बारे में । इस बजट में न तो रक्षा की संकल्प शक्ति है और न भोजन की संकल्प शक्ति है । भोजन देश को मिले उसके लिये अग्य सभी बातों को छोड़ कर मुझे खाली एक बात पर आपका ध्यान खींचना है । कई तरह के जमीन के सुधार के विचार आये हैं । उन सब को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ । कुछ हो रहे हैं, कुछ होंगे । लेकिन एक सुधार आवश्यक होगा । वरना आज जिस तरह से एक आदमी पाँचे 6 एकड़ जमीन है, दस पंद्रह बरस के बाद 5 एकड़ रह जायेगी और तब सब आपके जो सुधार हैं खत्म हो जायेंगे । एक सुधार तो यह करा कि एक एकड़ पीछे न्यूनतम पैदावार बांधो और दूसरा यह कि एक एकड़ पीछे न्यूनतम साधन, बीज का, पानी का और दूसरा बांधो ;

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अगर वह न्यूनतम साधन मिल जायें और फिर भी वह न्यूनतम पैदावार न हो तो ऐसी जमीन को ठीन लो और उन किसानों को दो दो जो उस न्यूनतम पैदावार का हासिल कर सकते हों। इस सुधार के अलावा अब और कोई भोजन प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना नहीं रह गई है।

पिछली बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने सिचाई के मामले में कुछ कहा था। मैं उनसे कह सकता हूँ कि पूरा मन लगा कर सड़कों को शिफा कर रहे हैं खास तौर पर दो सूबों में। उसकी सम्भावना अलबत्ता कम दिखाई देती है। इसका कारण यह है कि आप जानते ही हैं कि अपना दे कैसा हो गया है। मैं भी अपने निकम्पेपन को कोई छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जब तक जेल जाने के लिए दस बीस या पचास हजार आदमी हम लोग इकट्ठा नहीं कर लेते हैं तब तक काम बहुत मुश्किल है। लेकिन सिचाई करने के लिए स्वयं सेवकों के आधार पर इतने आदमियों को इकट्ठा करने की जो बात है वह चीज चल रही है और पूरी कोशिश जारी है, इतनी आपतसत्ती रखें। एक चीज जल्द है कि समाज का आमूल परिवर्तन अगर हो जाता है तो इस तरह के स्वयं सेवकों ज्यादा सम्भव होते हैं। यह सही है कि किसी न किसी एक चीज को जो अपने देश में कम है उस गर्मी—की बराबरी सारी जनता को दिखानी पड़ेगी। चाह कोई एक चीज आप लें, गेहूँ ले, चावल लें, चीनो लें। पूरे पचास करोड़ को कमी को बराबरी का अनुभव मिलेगा तब पता चलेगा कि देश को क्या करना चाहिये।

जो चीज मैंने सुबह आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, और वित्त मंत्री को दी है वह असल में सिर्फ मशीनी करघों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है, कपड़े को लेकर है। अगर यह सही है—जो मुझे डर है कि सही है—तो एक शून्य बिल्कुल

हिसाब में से सट्टा कर दिया गया है। अगर ऐसी बात है तब तो बजट बड़ा ही खतरनाक हो जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो सूत के ऊपर चुंगी रखा है वह 7.8 करोड़ की रखा है और जो घटा दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 1.4 करोड़ घटेगा और इस तरह से 6.4 करोड़ बचा रही जायेगा। यह उनका हिसाब कैसा आया, यह उनको बताना चाहिये। जिन किताबों का वह जिक्र करते हैं जैसे यह रिपोर्ट आन दी पावर लूम इनक्वायरी कमेटी वगैरह, उसके पृष्ठ 52 के ऊपर बिल्कुल साफ लिखा हुआ है कि पंद्रह करोड़ किलोग्राम सूत की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। पंद्रह करोड़ किलोग्राम में हो सकता है कि दो चार पांच या सात करोड़ इधर उधर के हाथ करघों वगैरह के लिये हो या मोटे कपड़े के लिए हो लेकिन अधिकतर महीन अथवा अति महीन कपड़े के लिए है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक शुद्धि आप कर लें। मैंने अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखा था कि अति महीन। उसमें महीन भी शामिल है। पंद्रह करोड़ किलोग्राम इस किताब में है। पंद्रह करोड़ किलोग्राम में से कितना भी कम हो, आठ, दस बारह करोड़ किलोग्राम तो अतिमहीन कपड़े में जाएगा। एक रुपया अगर घटाओगे तो कम से कम दस बारह करोड़ रुपया घटेगा, एक रुपया बढ़ाओगे तो दस बारह करोड़ रुपया बढ़ेगा। आप बढ़ा रहे हैं अति महीन कपड़े के ऊपर, अति महीन सूत के ऊपर तीन साढ़े तीन रुपया किलो के हिसाब से और महीन के ऊपर एक या डेढ़ रुपया के हिसाब से। उसको आप देखें। जो चुंगी आपके पास आयेगी वह छः करोड़ की कैसे आयेगी। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि पूरा एक शून्य ही गायब है और साठ करोड़ के करीब आयेगी। साठ करोड़ और छः करोड़ में बड़ा फर्क होता है। अगर अंदाज लगाने में करोड़ दो करोड़ का फर्क हो जाये तब बजट सही समझा जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर अंदाज में छः से साठ करोड़ का फर्क हो जाये तब उससे बाह

खर्ची और फिजूलखर्ची इतनी ज्यादा फँस जाया करती है कि सारा देश बिगड़ जाया करता है।

इस किताब में भी और और किताबों में भी मैंने इसको देखने की कोशिश की है और तीन चार ऐसे लोगों से भी जानने की कोशिश की है जिनकी मर्शन करघों में दिलचस्पी नहीं है, मिल वाले हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं और उनसे भी मुझे पता चला है कि अति महीन करघे के कपड़े के ऊपर दो किलो से लगा कर तीन या चार किलो तक जो महीन है, इस्तेमाल होता है, एक दिन की दां शिफ्ट में, दां पाली में। इस तरह से अगर अस्सी हजार जो करघे हैं और जिनका जिक्र इस किताब में भी है और वे कम बताये गये हैं सूत वाले, और जो नकली रेशम वाले हैं, वे कोई पचास हजार के करीब बताये गये हैं। उनके हिसाब से भी आप लगाओगे तो जो मैंने कहा है, चालीस पैतालीस करोड़ रुपये का मामला है वह सामने आ जाता है। जो बड़ी मिलें हैं कपड़े की उनका इधर 1956 से 1964 तक चार अरब अस्सी करोड़ से घट कर चार अरब साठ करोड़ हो गया है, यानी वह घटा है लेकिन करघों का, मशीनी करघों और हाथ करघों का एक अरब साठ करोड़ से बढ़ कर तीन अरब हुआ है। यह बढ़ता चला गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी बात को मानेंगे और अगर गलती हुई है तो उसको सुधार लेंगे। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया तो फिर बाद में चल कर इसके नतीजे बड़े खतरनाक हो जाया करते हैं। यह केवल इसलिए नहीं कि मैं कह रहा हूँ। पूरे बजट में मुझ को अब शंका हो रही है कि कहीं ऐसी गलतियाँ और जगह तो नहीं कर दी गई हैं। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो यह बड़ा कलेंकी बजट हो जायेगा। तब मतलब होगा कि किसी तरह से भी अपने इस देश को ठीक तरह से चला नहीं पाओगे, और न आमदनी और खर्च की इतनी विशाल खाई को पाट सकोगे।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब वित्त मंत्री जी उत्तर में तो बतायें कि करघे कितने हैं, कितना सूत चाहिये। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह रक्षा वाली भी संकल्प शक्ति अपने देश में जरूर पैदा कर लें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने टैक्सिज और ड्यूटी में जो छूट दी है, उससे इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री और कुछ दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज को सहाय्यत मिलेगी। उन्होंने अपने बजट में इनकम टैक्स रेट को करंट यीअर पर लागू करने की जो व्यवस्था की है, वह एक अच्छी बात है। एक अच्छी व्यवस्था यह भी की गई है कि किसी नई इंडस्ट्री को जो नुकसान होगा, वह दस साल तक आगे चलेगा। पिछले पांच साल में साढ़े बारह सौ करोड़ रुपये का डफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिंग हुआ है। इस बजट में पहली बार डफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिंग नहीं हुआ है, यह भी एक बेलकम स्टेप है।

फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर ने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का चित्रण करते हुए कहा कि इंडस्ट्री को प्राइवकेशन कम हो रही है, कीमतें बढ़ बढ़ रही हैं, पैदावार घट रही है, आदि। देश को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उन्होंने उनका अच्छा चित्रण किया, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्यों इस बजट से उन समस्याओं को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट से और बाद में दिये गये रिलीफ़ से उन समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह बजट और यह रिलीफ़ तो उन समस्याओं को छूने भी नहीं हैं, उनके निकट भी नहीं पहुंचते हैं। वास्तव में हमारी समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है, व समस्यायें उससे कहीं अधिक गम्भीर और कठिन हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था एक ऐसी भयानक स्थिति में से गुजर रही है, जो कि बीस साल तक हमारे यहां पैदा नहीं हुई थी।

[श्री कंनर लाल गुप्त]

आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि कीमतें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। अगर 1952-53 को आधार मान कर चलें, तो इन्डेक्स नम्बर ग्रास होलसेल प्रार्थिसज 1960-61 में 127.5 था और आजकल 215.9 है, बल्कि अब तो वह 225 के करीब पहुंच गया है। कीमतों का इन्डेक्स नम्बर लगभग दुगना बढ़ गया है।

जहां तह नारो नैशनल इनकम का सवाल है, जो कि हर साल पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ी चाहिए थी, 1960-61 में वह 14140 करोड़ रुपये थी, 1961-62 में 14490 करोड़ रुपये थी और 1965-66 में केवल 15930 करोड़ रुपये थी।

इसी तरह अगर हमारी पर-कैपिटल इनकम को देखा जाये, तो 1960-61 और 1965-66 में वह करीब करीब उतनी ही है। 1948-49 में वह 249.6 थी और 1965-66 में वह 298.3 है। इन आंकड़ों से यह प्रकट होता है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाये पूरी होने के बाद भी हमारी नैशनल वेलथ और पर-कैपिटल इनकम बहुत आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ रही है।

करन्सी फीजव के और मनी सर्कुलेशन की स्थिति भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। जहां तक बैंक रेट का सम्बन्ध है, 1951 में वह 3 परसेन्ट से $3\frac{1}{2}$ परसेन्ट हुआ, 1957 में परसेन्ट हुआ, 1963 में 5 परसेन्ट हुआ और 1964 में वह 6 परसेन्ट हो गया। हमारा बैंक रेट आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ता जाता है। इसका मतलब है कि मनीमार्केट बहुत टाइट है।

इंडस्ट्री की हालत यह है कि इंजीनियरिंग टैक्स्टाइल, शूगर आदि की सैकड़ों इंडस्ट्रीयें बन्द हो रही हैं। उन में करोड़ों रुपयों का माल पड़ा हुआ है, जिसका कोई ग्राहक नहीं है। हजारों मजदूर बेकार हुए हैं। ले आफ के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं। उनको कोई रास्ता नहीं सूझता है कि क्या किया जाये और क्या न किया जाये

हमारा प्राइवकेशन भी गिरता जा रहा है। 1965-66 में प्राइवकेशन का रेट 3.9 परसेन्ट था और 1966-67 में 3.5 परसेन्ट है, जब कि बड़े प्लान के पहले चार सालों में रेट 7.8 परसेन्ट था।

इस प्रकार देश की आर्थिक हालत आहिस्ता आहिस्ता गिरती जा रही है। सवाल यह है कि क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा पेश किये गये बजट से वह हालत सुधर सकती है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि नहीं सुधर सकती है। उन्होंने एक पुराने किंवदन्तिल, स्टोन टाइल का बजट पेश किया है। कमी दस करोड़ इधर कर दिये और कमी दस करोड़ उधर कर दिये, इस तरह के माइनर एडजस्टमेंट्स और थोड़ी सी बिन्डो ट्रेसिंग से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आज तो इंडस्ट्रिक एक्शन की जरूरत है। जब तक इन समस्याओं को हल करने और इस भयानक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए एक डायनामिक एप्रोच नहीं अपनाई जायेगी, तब तक इधर-उधर छोटी मोटी एडजस्टमेंट करने के कोई मानी नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां तो यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि वित्त मंत्री पहले तो टैक्स लगा देते हैं और फिर दस, पंद्रह करोड़ रुपये का रोलिफ दे देते हैं और उसी दायरे में काम चलता रहता है।

सवाल यह है कि सरकार की इकानोमिक पालिसीज का क्या लक्ष्य है। कांग्रेस हमेशा से यह कहती आई है कि हम देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, जिस में हर आदमी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिले। मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद लगातार बीस साल तक इस सरकार ने जिन इकानोमिक पालिसीज को अपनाए रखा है, वे कौन सा समाजवाद लाई है। क्या वह समाजवाद, जिस में मानोपलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हमारी इंडस्ट्री में लगी हुई पूंजी का 48 परसेन्ट

केवल 75 बिजनेस हाउसेज का है ? क्या वह समाजवाद, जिममें हजारों रिपोर्ट ? के अनुसार एक ही बिजनेस हाउस को नौ दस साल तक लगातार न जाने कित, लाइसेंस दिये जाते रहे ? वे लाइसेंस किस को दिये गये, यह सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि साढ़े नौ साल तक इस सरकार के मिनिस्टर क्या करते रहे। इस सरकार ने वे लाइसेंस क्यों दिये ? अब सरकार इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी कराने जा रही है। लेकिन वह एन्क्वायरी सिर्फ अफसरों तक ही महबूद नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि उसकी टम्ब्रं आफ रेफरेंस में यह भी होना चाहिए कि उस ओरसे में जो मिनिस्टर रहे हैं वह वह फिनांस मिनिस्टर हो, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर हो या कोई और मिनिस्टर हो, उन्होंने उस बिजनेस हाउस के साथ कितनी रियायत की है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर इस मामले की जूडिशल एन्क्वायरी हो, तो ये जितने बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर हैं, ये सबसे पहले मुलजिम के कटहरे में खड़े होंगे क्योंकि उन्होंने उस बिजनेस हाउस की कोतफदारी की। केवल अफसरों पर ही सारा दोष गढ़ देना या यह कह देना कि पालिसी ठीक है, लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन गलत था, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

इस सरकार की नीतियों से देश में आजतक सोशलिज्म पैदा नहीं हुआ है। आज भी देश में लगभग दस करोड़ इन्सान ऐसे हैं, जिन को पेट भर खाने को नहीं मिलता है, जो अनफेड हैं। आज भी करोड़ इन्सान ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है। यह सरकार बीस साल के बाद भी लोगों को खाने को नहीं दे पाई है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस की पालिसीज से लाभ क्या हुआ है।

जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, इन पन्द्रह सालों के दौरान, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, अनएम्प्लायड लोगों में 65 लाख की वृद्धि हो गई। अगर यही रफ्तार रही

तो इस बात की आशंका है कि इस योजना के बाद देश में एक करोड़ लोग अनएम्प्लायड हो जायेंगे।

इंडस्ट्री की और दूसरी रिपोर्ट्स से पता चलता है कि पैदावा में कमी होती जा रही है। जब तक आर लोगों की रियिंग में बेसिक अप्रोच में फर्क नहीं होगा तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

16 hrs.

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कही जाती है कि आखीर 20 साल में हम आगे बढ़े हैं, हम ने तरक्की की है, हमने यह किया, हम ने वह किया, मेरे सामने वाले मित्र कई बार यह कह देते हैं। यह मैं भी मानता हूँ कि आपने प्रगति की है लेकिन कितनी प्रगति ? है सवाल तो यह है। किस वेग के साथ आप की गाड़ी चल रही है, यह सवाल है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां दुनिया हवाई जहाज की रफ्तार से आगे जा रही है और वह हवाई जहाज जो कि आवाज से भी तेज जाता है, वहां कांग्रेस सरकार की गाड़ी बैलगाड़ी की रफ्तार से चल रही है और 20 साल के बाद जहां हमें पहुंचना चाहिये उस से हम बहुत पीछे हैं यह मैं कहने के लिए आया हूँ। इस के बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह देखिए कि 20 साल तक दुनिया में कोई ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जिस को 20 साल तक लगातार राज्य करने को मिला हो। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बन चुकी लेकिन फिर भी आपकी बैलगाड़ी वैसे ही टिकटिक करती हुई आगे जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, फस्ट प्लान त्रिकोण प्लान और थर्ड प्लान के अन्दर 26 हजार 847 करोड़ रुपये इस सरकार ने खर्च किए और अभी तक दो साल और बीत जाए हैं तो करीब 45,000 करोड़ रुपया आप खर्च कर चुके हैं इस बैलगाड़ी को चलाने के लिए। इतना नहीं जो टोटल बरोईस है वह 1950-51 में 2865 करोड़ रु० था और 66-67 में 14355 करोड़ रुपया हो गया। इतना रुपया

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

आप ने लोगों से उधार ले रखा है। जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है वह 1950-51 में 67 करोड़ रुपये थी। 1966-67 में वह 1,626 करोड़ रुपये है। इसी तरीके से जो इम्पोर्ट आफ फूड हुआ है फल्ट प्लान में 120 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और तीसरी योजना में वह 216 करोड़ का हो गया। फारेन डेड 1950-51 में केवल 32 करोड़ रुपये था। 66-67 में वह 4,623 करोड़ हो गया। इतना रुपया आप ने दुनिया के मुल्कों से कर्ज लिया हुआ है। इस का मतलब यह है कि यह सारा कुछ करने के बाद 20 साल मेहनत करने के बाद आप की जो रफ्तार है वह बैलगाड़ी के बराबर से ज्यादा आप क्लेम नहीं कर सकते। आर देश ने एक आवाज के साथ आप का साथ दिया। देश की जनता ने एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं अनेक बार आप को और आपकी हुकूमत को चुना। और इतना पैसा कर्जा लेने के बाद इतना टैक्स लगाने के बाद इतने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद अगर आप की रफ्तार वही बैलगाड़ी की है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप के जरिए से अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को कि आप को वहाँ बैठने का हक नहीं है। अगर आप का हिस्ट्री लिखी जाय और इस के ऊपर मैं चाहता हूँ कि एम्बेयरी होनी चाहिए कि 20 साल में जो आप के टागेंट्स थे वह कितने घूरे हुए, कितनी योजनाएँ बनाई थीं, कितने अर्बों में घूरे हुए तो मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी को कि उसका मतलब एक ही निकल सकता है कि आप लोगों ने देश के साथ फ्राड किया है। आप ने लोगों की सेवा नहीं की, एक गफलत की है और ऐसी गफलत की है कि हिन्दुस्तान आप का वरुण नहीं सफता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसके आगे एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हमारी

एकोनामी का एम क्या होना चाहिए। हमारी आर्थिक नीति के तीन ही उद्देश्य होने चाहिए। एक उद्देश्य तो यह कि हर एक आदमी को मिनिमम गारन्टी होनी चाहिए बेयर एमेनिटीज की बेयर नेसेसरीज आफ लाइफ की। बेयर नेसेसरीज आप लाइफ में मैं केवल रोटी की बात कहता हूँ। किसी दूसरी चीज की नहीं। केवल रोटी तो मिलनी ही चाहिए। और दूसरी चीज कि देश की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। देश का कोई भाग दुश्मन हमारे से न छीने। यह दूसरी बात होनी चाहिये। और तीसरी चीज मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो। यह नहीं हो कि हमारे गले में फन्दे लगते जा रहे हैं। कहीं अमरीका का फन्दा है, कहीं रूस का फन्दा है, कहीं चीन का फन्दा है। यह फन्दे हटा कर के देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो। यह तीन चीज हमारे लक्ष्य हैं जो हमारी आर्थिक नीति का आधार होनी चाहिए। लोगों को खाने को मिले यह पहली चीज आप को गारन्टी करनी पड़ेगी। यह जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं यह एक ऐसा नाग है जो डसना चाहता है। यह अगर रोक नहीं गया तो ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले आप इस के ऊपर जोर दीजिए। आप घोषणा कीजिए आज। पांच छः चीज छांट लीजिए। अनाज या खाने की चीज पहनने की चीज इस तरह से केवल पांच चीज आप छांट लीजिए और यह कहिए कि 6 महीने के बाद इन पांच चीजों के बारे में सरकार यह देखेगी कि कोई कीमत नहीं बढ़ती। यह गारन्टी देनी चाहिए आप को। यह पहली चीज होनी चाहिए और दूसरी चीज कि हर एक आदमी को देश में खाने को मिलेगा। वह केवल फाइनों पर नहीं, कागजों में नहीं, उस के पेट में जाने के लिए अनाज आप देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा हम ने दिलो में एक सर्वे किया अभी पिछले पन्द्रह दिन पहले। मैं खुद भी

सर्वे में गया और वह सैम्पल सर्वे था आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि दिल्ली में जो भारत की राजधानी है 3 लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कई साल से न चाय पी है न दूध पिया है। यह दिल्ली की अवस्था है।

अब एक चीज आप यह करने जा रहे हैं कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उन की सैलरी न बढ़े उन का डी० ए० न बढ़े। वेज फ्रीज आप करना चाहते हैं। ऐसा कृपा कर के मत करिए क्योंकि आप प्राइस का फ्रीज ता कर नहीं सकते हैं। वेज का फ्रीज कर देंगे नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर आप फैल गई गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेस के अन्दर तो आप को संभालना मुश्किल हो जायगा। इतना मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार डिसेंटेस्काइज मशीनरी के साथ नहीं चल सकती। आप को अपने कर्मचारियों को अपने साथ ले कर चलना होगा। इसलिए जो उन की उचित मांगें हैं उन को पूरा करना चाहिए। दूसरी चीज मैं चाहता हूँ कि डाई सी करोड़ रुपये लोगों को खाने को मिले और लोगों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हों इस के लिए सन्निडी देनी चाहिए। आज एक कामन मैन के लिए जितनी सन्निडी दे रहे हैं उस के अलावा 250 करोड़ रुपये देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज डिफेंस के लिए आप को डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये और देना चाहिए। चीन खड़ा है सिर के ऊपर और पाकिस्तान खड़ा है। दोनों का मेल हो गया। अमेरिका दबाव डालना चाहता है। रूस की भी मांछें बदल गई हैं। चारों तरफ से इस देश के ऊपर मुसीबत के बादल छाये हुए हैं। ऐसे समय में हमारी सेना के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जो डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये मैं कह रहा हूँ वह किंग रेस्टोरेट पर नहीं खर्च होना चाहिए, कोई मूविंग टावर उस से नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। बल्कि मैं

चाहता हूँ कि जवानों के परिवारों पर और जगों के लिए वह खर्च होना चाहिए। आप नाइट फाइटर्स उस से खरीदिए। हमारे पास हम ने मुना है नाइट फाइटर्स नहीं हैं। आप और सामान उस से खरीदिए। आप जवानों के परिवारों को शिक्षा दीजिए। जो दूर ऊंचे पर बैठे हैं उन का मन डावांडोल नहीं होना चाहिए। जब उन के पास चिट्ठी जाती है कि दिल्ली के कालेजों में उन के बच्चों का दाखिला नहीं हो रहा तो उन का मन डावांडोल होता है। मिलिटरी के पास सबमेरिनस नहीं हैं। वह खरीदिए उस डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये से।

तीसरी चीज—हम लोगों को राहत नहीं दे सकेंगे जब तक कि हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री ठीक नहीं होगी। आज इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर जो टैक्सेज हैं हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा रेट हैं टैक्सेज का। ग्रैंड इनकम के ऊपर जो इंडिजिप्रल टैक्स है वह 82.2 परसेंट है और अनग्रैंड इनकम के ऊपर 89.4 परसेंट टैक्स है। तो यह टैक्स दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा है। और कारपोरेट टैक्स हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनडिस्ट्रीब्यूटिड प्राफिट के ऊपर है वह 70 परसेंट है। जबकि यू०एस०ए० में 52 परसेंट है जर्मनी में 51 परसेंट है और यहां पर 70 परसेंट है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को दो तीन सुझाव टैक्स के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। एनविटी स्कीम से हटा दिया जाय इस से 30 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा आप को पड़ेगा। इस तरीके से जो सरचार्ज है उस को खत्म कर दिया जाय। उस से 25 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ेगा। एक्जम्पशन लिमिट जो 4000 रुपये की है उसे बढ़ा कर 5000 रुपये कर दी जाय। उस से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ेगा यह एग्जोरेंस दे दिया जाय कि किसी भी आदमी को 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा। उस से 10 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ेगा। इस तरीके से 66 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा अगर आप करने लगे तो

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उस से इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ेंगी। कंपिटल फारमेशन होगा, इंडस्ट्रीज में जान आयेगी।

उस के साथ साथ जो आप रेलवे वेगन्स का आर्डर देंगे तो सब चीजें ग्रहिस्ता ग्रहिस्ता चलेंगी लेकिन यह जो टैक्स इवेजन हो रहा है दरमसल टैक्स आप ने इतना लगा रखा है कि लोग उस को बचते हैं। यह एक हाइड ग्रीर सीक की बात हो रही है। आप कानून बनाते जाते हैं और लोग उस में से निकलने का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालते जाते हैं। यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेक्स टैक्स को खत्म करना चाहिए। इस ने सारे व्ययपारियों को बर्झमान बना दिया है। सोर्स के ऊपर आप को टैक्स लगाना चाहिए जैसे आप कपड़े पर लगाते हैं या और कई चीजों पर लगाते हैं इसलिए जहाँ जहाँ भी सोर्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगा सके हैं आप को यह सोर्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए।

16.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस के साथ इंडस्ट्रीज को क्रेडिट फैसे-लिटीज भी देनी चाहिए और बैंक रेट 6 परसेंट के बजाय 5 परसेंट होना चाहिए। इस के अलावा आप को इंटरनेशनल प्राइस के ऊपर जो रा मैटोरियल है वह इंडस्ट्रीज को देना चाहिए ताकि वह दुनिया में मुकाबला कर सकें। इस प्रकार से 100 करोड़ रुपये का रिलोक ग्रेगर आप इंडस्ट्रीज को और व्यापार को देंगे तो इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत आगे बढ़गी।

एक चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि हम इंडिपेंडेंट हैं लेकिन आप ने कई करोड़ रुपया उधार

ले रक्खा है। मैंने आप को बताया कि आप ने जितना उधार सन 48-49 में विदेशों से लिया था और जितना उधार आज हमने ले रक्खा है उस के हिसाब से 140 गुना ज्यादा उधार हम ने विदेशों से ले रक्खा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि उधार लेना पड़ता है। शुरू में ग्रहिस्ता ग्रहिस्ता जो डेवलपिंग एकोनामी होती है उस में जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन आज हमारी हालत क्या है? पैसा बाहर से आता है, अनाज भी बाहर से आता है। आप ने कहा कि 1971 तक हम अपने पैरों पर आज अनाज में खड़े हो जायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे इस में शक है। जिस प्रकार से आप ग्रहिस्ता ग्रहिस्ता अनाज इम्पोर्ट करते जा रहे हैं, अगर वह क्रोगर आप देखेंगे तो उस से यह लगता है कि यह चीज सम्भव नहीं है। सन् 1962 में 3.6 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट किया गया और 66 में 10.5 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट किया जबकि सन् 1967 में केवल पांच महीने में 6 मिलियन टन हम ने अनाज बाहर से मंगवाया। अब अनाज हमें बाहर से चाहिए, पैसा हमें बाहर से चाहिए योजना बनाने के लिए, टेक्निकल नो हाऊ बाहर से चाहिए। एजुकेशन के एक्सपेंस भी हमें बाहर से चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं अमेरिकन पीस कोर वालियंट्स भी हमें बाहर से चाहिए, कहीं रूस से मदद चाहिए। मुरारजी भाई कह सकते हैं कि वह आज तक झुके नहीं हैं लेकिन यह डीवैलुएशन क्यों हुआ? यह ताशकंद का एग्जैमिट क्यों हुआ? रोबाना काश्मीर के बारे में सौदेबाजी के लिए अमरीका द्वारा दबाव डाला जाता है कि यह क्यों नहीं हुआ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की गरदन पर हर साल एक फंदा और पड़ जाता है और इस एकोनामी में कभी सोचा ही नहीं कि हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है। मैं आप के जरिए से चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि देश जब तक अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं होगा आप कितनी भी

चीजें कीजिये वह सब थोड़ी है और उस के कोई मायने नहीं हैं। इसलिए आप को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 5000 करोड़ रुपया आयेगा कहां से यह एक सवाल आता है तो उस के लिए आप के नौन डवलपमेंट प्लान के अन्दर 1960-61 में 953 करोड़ रुपया था और अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1966-67 के अन्दर वह 2623 करोड़ रुपया हो गया यानी हमारी सरकार एक बिल्डिंग ओरियंटेड सरकार हो गयी है कि लायब्रेरी बनानी है तो लायब्रेरी की इन किताबों के पीछे 20,000 रुपया रक्खा है और बिल्डिंग उस की चार लाख की। इसी तरह से लेबोरेटरी बनानी है, रेबोरेटरी का सामान 10,000 का और लेबोरेटरी की बिल्डिंग 2 लाख की। इस प्रकार से बेकार की चीजों में हम ने रुपया खत्म किया है।

डिफेंस का भी अगर हम बजट देखें तो उस में भी बहुत सारे लक्जूरियस आइटम्स हैं वह सब काटने चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो नौन डवलपमेंट प्लान हैं इस में 300 करोड़ रुपया आप बचाइये। इस प्रकार से हमें पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर 150 करोड़ रुपया बचाना चाहिए यह मेरा कहना है क्योंकि आज टोटल पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर इनवैस्टमेंट 2037 करोड़ रुपया है। उस की नैट इनकम एक परसेंट से भी कम है। अगर थोड़ा ईमानदारी से करें तो उस के अन्दर 150 करोड़ रुपये का और नफ़ा हो सकता है। इन में कोई शुबहा नहीं है। जो मेरे पास आंकड़ें हैं कि विड़ता को 9 परसेंट उस का इनवैस्टमेंट मिलता है, टाटाज को 11 परसेंट मिलता है, जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को एंज नैट इनकम 9 परसेंट जाता है, जब उनका 9 परसेंट आ सकता है तो क्या भारत सरकार का पब्लिक सैक्टर का 2 परसेंट नहीं आ सकता

है? आ सकता है लेकिन उस में थोड़ी कोशिश करने की जरूरत है।

इस के साथ साथ एक चीज और कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा। जो हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंसेज हैं वह दिन पर दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उस की फीगर भी मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस में 50 करोड़ रुपये की बचत की जा सकती है। सन् 1956-57 में 38 करोड़ रुपया एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंसेज का था जिसमें जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन 10 करोड़ 84 लाख था जबकि सन् 1967-68 के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज के लिए 123 करोड़ 67 लाख रुपया है और जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए 29 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपया है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज में से 50 करोड़ रुपया आप निकाल लीजिये तो इस के बाद 500 करोड़ आप का पूरा हो जाता है।

इस के साथ आखिर में मैं यह कह कर खत्म करूंगा कि जब तक डेडिकेशन नहीं होगा तब तक काम नहीं चलने वाला है। जब डेडिकेशन का माद्दा होगा तभी देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होगा, अपनी जमीन अपनेपास होगी और हर एक आदमी को खाने को मिलेगा। इस प्रकार की अर्थ व्यवस्था यदि आप बनायेंगे तभी देश का कल्याण होगा नहीं तो यह काले बादल छाये हुए हैं भले ही आप अपनी जो मौत है उस को आगे को सरवा सकते हैं लेकिन वह अयोग्य अवश्य। जो नीति सरकार अपना रही है उस में मौत निश्चित है और बहुत जल्द मौत आने वाली है।

Shri M. B. Krishna (Peddapalli): Just as you sympathise with me, the House has to sympathise with the Finance Minister because he has taken over at a time when the weather was not kind to us. Devaluation has left

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

the country with a problem of payment of an additional Rs. 350 crores towards Debts. Non-Congress Governments in various States have lost confidence in the Central Government and therefore, the Finance Minister has to be more generous to those Governments which are non-Congress and belong to the Opposition. In a similar manner, recession in industry and various other things have caused really great strain on the finances of the country. He has to impose tax and he has to incur the displeasure of sections which have been affected by the tax burdens.

Though we sympathise with the Finance Minister, the Finance Minister at the same time should be cautioned that he should not stop the development programmes. He is very keen that we should avoid deficit financing, and he is also very keen that the drain on the Reserve Bank should be curtailed. Therefore, he has even helped the State Governments to the extent of Rs. 108 crores to tide over the overdraft which the State Governments are in the habit of taking from the Reserve Bank. All these things really go to the credit of the Finance Minister, but when he tries to stop the development programme, he is only hampering the progress of the country, and probably after one or two years we will be in a really very difficult period. The Finance Minister should not become answerable to this kind of calamity or hardship which is going to be cast on this country's resources because of this strict financial control or starving the developmental programmes.

I only cite one instance. Yesterday my hon. friends have spoken about the Nagarjuna-sagar project. There is also another connected project, called the Pochampad project. I do not want to make the Finance Minister feel that we are always in

the habit of asking for money for these projects, but Parliament and the country know that we are paying enormous money in importing food-grains from various countries. At one time the way in which the Government and the Finance Ministry behaved made us feel that probably we were not planning the agricultural programme of the country, ourselves. But we were being advised by some friends like the United States, who have been coming to our help by giving food etc. They may desire that we should not become self-sufficient in food, but should depend upon them. The way in which they are treating these projects which are going to free this country from imports, this impression is definitely being created.

I want the Finance Minister to understand that this Pochampad was the only project in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. Even at the time of integration, you, Mr. Speaker, probably know very well, the Central Government and even the State Government had said that the backward area of Telengana would get this project, and they would be able to find money for that.

Now, the Nagarjuna-sagar project was also linked with this Pochampad project, because the machinery and the engineers who have been working on the Nagarjuna-sagar project were to be transferred to this Pochampad project the moment they had completed the former. So, the restrictions which the Central Government has imposed on the State are going to starve not only the Nagarjuna-sagar project but also the Pochampad project which has to be given purely on humanitarian grounds.

The Finance Minister, in one of his meetings, said that the tractor project which was to be in the public sector will be shelved because the Central Government will have to in-

vest Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores on it. You know that even a great man like Lenin said that if a country has to be socialised, if socialism is to be introduced in a country, you have to get only tractors and electricity. In this country probably we are thinking that electricity is needed to run the air coolers or air-conditioners in rooms, but in many countries which have made rapid progress in agriculture and various other spheres, they have made it a point that electricity should go for the development of agriculture. In this country even though we know that the largest income we have to get is from agriculture and the largest number of people are engaged in agriculture, still when the question of electricity comes and when the question of money for the development of agriculture comes, we seem to be taking advice from foreign countries which are not very good in advising us, or our Government sometimes becomes ignorant of all these things.

We try to copy many countries which have advanced, but wherever we have to copy certain countries in order to improve our economy, we miserably fail. When devaluation was resorted to, we had forgotten how Germany had imposed its own conditions. Some of the countries like America and the United Kingdom, which have helped them to come up after the war, Germans have said that in order to repay their loans, credit and everything, including repatriation amount, whatever is produced in Germany should be purchased by those countries which have helped them to rehabilitate. They have not only said that; they have further said that even the ships which have to be engaged in transporting their goods must be German ships. Whereas in our country, when we are purchasing food under PL 480, we do not impose that kind of condition, even though the Americans would have willingly conceded it if it was really, effectively done. When the

Suez Canal is closed, when we are not able to get ships in order to transport our food which has been given under PL 480, now. It is our Indian ships that are being chartered and the number of ships chartered is almost double of what was chartered earlier, because we have been faced with a particular type of difficulty, we are trying to explore all the possibilities, and are trying to convince the countries which are helping us, to let us use our own ships. This is a fact which proves that just now, we are engaging our own ships, and the number has doubled. Sometime back, we did not care to explore all these possibilities and we allowed the foreign ships to be engaged for transporting the food that we required.

Shipping is one of the most important industries which would bring a lot of revenue to this country. In 1966-67, it was said that our Vizag shipyard should be able to manufacture three to four ships per year, and they said it could be increased to six ships a year. But the Finance Ministry and the Government of India seem to have forgotten that commitment made earlier, and the resources and the money that are required for ship-building are not being granted. I would like the Government of India to consider this industry as an essential industry and see that whatever finances are required are provided for the shipping industry.

The Government is going to spend an enormous amount of money for family planning. Family planning may be very important for a country like India because we do not want that our people should suffer and starve and live in misery. We would like to have family planning and control, but the way in which this programme is going to be implemented almost becomes mockery, giving money to the people who come for the operation; that also did not attract many people. Now, the Minis-

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ter comes with a very novel idea, that a transistor should be given to the people! But we forget the very basic things. We always try to tinker with a problem, and leave the entire problem to remain there for ever.

Let the Health Minister find out where is the growth of population greater. Is it in places where the people have four to five rooms, or is it in the huts and the slum areas? Probably, even though the Finance Minister becomes liberal in granting whatever money the Minister of Family Planning and Health wants, he did not try to ask the Health Ministry where the population growth is more: whether it is in the cities or in the rural areas, whether it is in the slum areas or in the huts. You allow the huts to remain there; the whole family to remain in one small hut—father, mother, children, everybody—and then you still think that inducements like money and transistors is going to stop them from producing children. The Finance Minister may not agree with me; even in places where prohibition has been introduced, and in places where prohibition has not been introduced, it is really an interesting study that the Health Minister should conduct, to find out whether in the places where prohibition has been introduced, the family growth is greater than in the places where prohibition is not introduced. This may look to be a little queer, but they are facts. You cannot forget the facts, if you think you will have to really curb this and spend your money in a sensible manner. This is one of the aspects which has to be studied properly. You should not allow the money to be wasted in various forms.

Tourism is another thing by which we can get a lot of money. But the foreign tourist has got various fears in his mind. He thinks if he comes here, he cannot eat what he wants, or drink what he wants, he cannot meet whomsoever he likes and he

cannot move about and see places which he wants to see. These fears are already publicised in a greater degree, but the real things which can attract the tourists are not properly publicised. In Hyderabad, we have the Salar Jung Museum; perhaps it is the world's biggest museum of curios collected by a single individual. Anyone who comes out after seeing it cannot but express his appreciation. Still, there are very few pamphlets and leaflets brought out by the Ministry of Tourism to publicise these things. You have got beautiful baths. In Germany there are places where people go for baths. Of course, I am not speaking about Turkish bath. These are real, natural spring baths which make men healthy.

Shri Hem Barua: What are natural baths?

Shri M. R. Krishna: I do not know much about Turkish bath; perhaps my friend, Mr. Hem Barua, knows.

It is said that the former Viceroy used to get drinking water from Simla to Delhi. There are other places like Kovalam, Gulmarg and Kufri, where every foreigner would love to have winter sports. These places can attract any foreigner. But in this country, we only publicise our temples, because we want to tell the foreigners about our culture. Today the foreigners know more about our culture than Indians. Whoever visits foreign countries will be surprised to hear how much they know about our *Mahabharata* or *Ramayana* or about the cultural institutions in India. Still, there is nothing wrong in the ministry bringing out really effective pamphlets to induce foreigners to visit this country. We always try to frighten them with various things which are not prevalent in India. The foreigner thinks that he cannot drink in India. This is absolutely not true. But still our Ministry and Embassies think that these values are more important. We will have to give up these things if we really want tourism to increase in this country. We will have to give

adequate publicity to the various tourist attractions in our country.

Tractors, land army, improved agricultural implements and land reforms are most essential for increasing agricultural production. It is said that nearly 67 to 70 per cent of people in this country are small farmers using all kinds of primitive implements to develop agriculture. We will have to take these things seriously. Unless we mechanise the whole of agriculture, there will be no salvation for us and we will have to always depend on foreign countries for food. Whether it is in the private sector or public sector, Government should not hesitate to finance them and see that cheap agricultural implements and cheap tractors are produced. If tractors can be produced cheaper, we must allow both the private sector and public sector to produce as many tractors and implements as possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Power tillers also.

Shri M. R. Krishna: If he wanted to allow some of our friends in Orissa to develop industries, by today they would have given a lot of power tillers to the whole country. But he was a little bit unfair to those who were trying to develop industries there.

The other day we were talking about border roads and the Defence Minister in his usual way tried to convince this House that the border roads programme is going on to the full satisfaction of the Defence Ministry. At that time no hon. Member could ask him questions. Even though you permit us liberally to put questions, many times you do not allow the Minister to reply fully because you know the Minister has no answer. The Defence Minister said in this House that the work entrusted to the State Governments with regard to construction of roads was going on in full swing without any stoppage and he was fully satisfied with it, but the next day in the State Assembly it was brought out that the Central Government was not helping

the State P.W.D. in the matter of construction of roads and therefore there was lot of delay and the progress had been hampered. This kind of statements, specially when we are dealing with border roads, is not good. Last time, when the Chinese attacked us, in this House it was made out rightly that mainly because of lack of communication on our borders our troops failed miserably. Even after taking that bitter lesson, the Defence Minister or the Government should not try to confuse the House by giving information which is not correct. I would beg of the Finance Minister and you, Sir, to see that whenever questions relating to defence are taken up here, they should be properly answered and answers should be given only after making proper studies and no Minister should get away by saying . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let them have time to study. The hon. Member has to conclude now. I now call the hon. Finance Minister to reply to the debate.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as is the convention, the debate on the Finance Bill at the consideration stage has been full of references to subjects without any limitation. And, that is as it should be. I have no quarrel with it. But it will not be possible for me to refer to all the points raised by the hon. Members. Of course, it has also been said by one or two hon. Members that nothing better than this was expected from me and yet they tried to say several things for my benefit expecting that I will not hear them. I do not know why they should have made such a fruitless exercise. Yet, I heard them with full attention and I shall try to profit by them as much as I can. I have also been cautioned by many hon. Members. The last caution was from my hon. friend here. I will heed his caution, but I hoped he would heed your caution when the Bell rang. I will certainly act better. That is all I can tell him.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There have been various points raised regarding direct and indirect taxation, administration, chronic under-estimation of revenue receipts, improvement of tax administration, simplification of tax procedures and structures and the burdens of taxation. I was a bit intrigued when my hon. friend, Professor Ranga was referring to the fall in industrial production. I was wondering what was happening, and I have tried to collect some of the figures. He said that the decline in production was 91 per cent in coal. I suppose he meant that 91 per cent was produced.

An hon. Member: It must be 9.1 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: But what I heard was this. Then he said that the decline in production was 34 per cent in automobile tyres, 44 per cent in automobile tubes, 22 per cent in bicycle tyres, 47 per cent in soda ash, 75 per cent in caustic soda. He also went on to say that decline in production was as much as 129 per cent in razor blades, 104 per cent in air-conditioners etc. I do not know how he was briefed. How can there be any fall in production beyond 100 per cent? I do not understand this mathematics. Therefore, I thought I would brief him better so that he is not in future misled into making statements which cannot be verified.

Sir, I would like to point out that production in coal in 1966-67 was actually 1 per cent higher, and not less, than in the previous year. In the case of automobile tyres, it was higher by 5.2 per cent, of automobile tubes higher by 5.7 per cent, of bicycle tubes higher by 16.6 per cent, of soda ash higher by 5.1 per cent and caustic soda higher by 6.4 per cent. He chose, therefore, wrong examples. Production has gone down in several industries, I do agree, but not in the ones which he suggested, and yet it is on these he based his deductions. It is therefore necessary to be cautious in

this matter. I do not want to caution him but I want to request him to take more care in the figures that he may quote in future so that I can be more benefited by his criticism.

He also said, and several other members also said it, that the tax revenue has been under-estimated by about Rs. 100 crores, and that is usual, and some figures were also cited. I do not know how those figures fit in, but I do not find those figures from the previous budgets I have seen. As a matter of fact, in the last two budgets, it has not happened, and there was more of deficit financing. That is what it has resulted in. We have found deficit financing almost all years. How did it happen if there was so much of extra collection of revenue?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): May I refer him to page 1 of the Audit Report 1967 where the budget figures as well as the actuals were given for the Plan period? I quoted from that. That is my mistake.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is certainly a mistake, because further figures were not asked for. Even in audit sometimes figures are taken without taking explanations, and that is why this mistake has occurred. If you take the budget as a whole, if you take only the revenue figures and if you do not take the other figures of capital...

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am sorry, they are in the audited accounts. After explanations are taken and the accounts are audited, one year later they are produced in the report. The figures are available on page 1 of the Audit Report for 1967.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall certainly try to reconcile the figures to my hon. friend, later on; there is no time for me to do it just now. But the fact is clear that in spite of all these figures, there has been deficit financing, there has not been a balanced budget, there has not been a surplus budget all these years.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: There might have been more of expenditure.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, it was not that revenues were deliberately under-estimated and expenses were over-estimated. Though it is always said so, it is not so; perhaps, the expenditure is more under-estimated than what is given; that is what the experience shows, if all these figures are true. After the Audit Report pointed out this matter, government has been very very careful and we are more careful even this year.

My hon. friend, Dr. Lohia has pointed out to me a mistake of one zero, as he says, and he has written a letter to you, Sir, which I have got earlier. Therefore, I could find out the facts and I would like to read out here from the letter which I propose to write to you in explanation:

"The conclusions on the basis of which he has sought to raise this issue appear to be based on certain figures given on page 52 of the published report of the Powerloom Inquiry Committee, 1964. The estimate of the committee that the quantity of yarn required by the powerlooms then in existence was about 150 million kg. per year was only a hypothetical one on the assumption that all the 82,000 powerlooms would work two shifts a day all round the year."

This is not happening.

"We have, for the purpose of arriving at the additional revenue from the Budget proposals, gone by the figures of actual clearances by payment of duty on seized yarn of fine and super-fine counts by all the licensed power operated sizing units, spinning mills and composite mills. These figures of clearance are readily available with the Central excise officers since even during the year 1966-67 sized yarn of fine and super-fine counts was chargeable to special excise duty.

Since representations had been made by the various powerloom weavers' associations and some Members of Parliament regarding under-estimation of additional revenue, a report was specially called from the Collectorates of Central Excise all over India. I enclose for your information a complete statement of the Collectoratewise clearance of sized yarn of fine and superfine counts used by the powerlooms in 1966-67. I have no objection to a copy of the statement being passed on to Dr. Lohia.

For the purpose of estimating the revenue collections we have assumed, on the recommendation of the aforesaid team of officials, that there would be a 10 per cent reduction in the offtake of superfine yarn as a result of increase in the duty. It has been calculated that in a full year the duty on sized yarn of superfine and fine counts would be paid on quantities of 14.8 million and 8.6 million kilogrammes respectively. On the 24th July, 1967 I had proposed a reduction of duty of Re. 1 per Kg. on sized yarn of superfine count and, therefore, this would involve a reduction of Rs. 1.48 crores in the full year. The estimate of revenue originally made at the time of formulating the Budget proposals, the revenue figures revised on the basis of a special study by the team of officials and the estimates now taken on the basis of reduction of Re. 1 per Kg. on superfine sized yarn in the Budget proposals are set out in a statement enclosed."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से थोड़ा पूछ सकता हूँ क्योंकि अगर मुझे माननीय मंत्री बता दें कि देश में कितने मशीनी करघे हैं जिनके कि ऊपर महीन और अति महीन सूत से काम हो रहा है और कितने किलो-ग्राम इस्तेमाल हो रहा है तब उस के बाद

[श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कुछ नवौंजे पर पहुँच सकूंगा और यह जैसा कि पालियों की बस्त कह रहे हैं तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पर तीन पालियाँ हो रही हैं, बित्त मंत्री जी सभला और बढ़ गया है आगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कहीं पर तीन पालियाँ हो रही हैं कहीं पर एक भी नहीं चल रही है।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए दो रख लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कहीं बिल्कुल नहीं चल रही हैं।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए तो कहा कि दो रख लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : दो रख सकते हैं लेकिन दो होती नहीं हैं।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आगे चल कर शंशट होमा। मुते हो कटने के लिए मौका मिलेगा।

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, my hon. friend should be happy that he will have ample food to find fault with me.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस में मझे खुशी नहीं होगी।

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me assure my hon. friend that I am not interested in perpetuating a mistake. It would be wrong on my part to do so. I have, therefore, again enquired and twice I have verified from the actual figures of sized yarn on which this has been levied last year. It cannot be more than that this year.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : करघों की तादाद ?

Shri Morarji Desai: I can certainly get that and also supply to my hon. friend as to how many are there. This

is taken from the sizing units who supplied to the powerloom.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल तक मिल जाय तो अच्छा है अध्यक्ष महोदय।

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, the duty that was received last year also can show what duty can be received this year by the increased duties. From that point of view, there was, according to the calculations, a difference of only Rs. 86 lakhs or Rs. 87 lakhs which was more than what we had calculated. I have now taken that also into consideration. Therefore, there is no question of trying to take more duty under false pretences. May I, for the sake of argument, tell my hon. friend that even if what I say is not true, if at the end of the year it is found that Rs. 60 crores have been utilised, that will not be known to the spending Departments at all and no more money is going to be spent and no more schemes are going to be sanctioned on this basis. We have cut down as much as could be cut down and I may have to cut down more as a result of what cuts have been made in this. I have no doubt in my mind that there should not be a deficit at the end of the year and that is how I am trying to work this year the finances of this country.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ज्यादा पैसा घाने पर घादत बिगड़ जाती है, मोरार जी भाई।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am one of those who do not want to have any habit and, therefore, there is no question of spoiling it. But I do want to be corrected and if I find that that is so, I shall certainly apologise to my hon. friend that I am wrong. I will tell him so. If he wants me to get out, I will get out. I am prepared to pay a penalty if I do something wrongly. It is not that. I have tried to verify it. Of course, the bureaucracy can be blamed as it is being blamed.

The bureaucracy has not been deliberately trying to do anything wrong. The bureaucracy has been most helpful in this matter. They have verified it again and again. Ultimately, the bureaucracy is required in Government. You cannot do without bureaucracy.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : थोड़ा सा अपने दिमाग को थमर इस्तेमाल करो तो मामला जरा अच्छा रहेगा ।

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : आप तो नीकर-शाहों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Because I am utilising my mind, I have not gone wrong. My hon. friend has utilised the brain of other people and has pointed out this to me and, therefore, I have got to tell him. Otherwise, why should I have to tell him this? I do utilise my brain; I do not go by the brain of anybody, not even of Dr. Lohia.

Another point that was made by my hon. friend was that we should be determined about our defence. I have said in my Budget speech also that the first priority is defence. About defence, there will be no steps left and, certainly, I agree with him that Government should shed its last drop of blood and save this country as far as it lies in its power. There is no doubt in the mind of Government in the matter of this determination.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सरकार खत्म होगी एक हप्ते में, और फिर दूसरी आप को बनानी पड़ेगी ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, I will not have to form Government. When I disappear, how have I to form this Government?

Shri Hem Barua: The whole country should shed its last drop of blood to defend this country.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I was coming to. My hon. friend is satisfied only if Government is determined to shed its blood. That is not how the country can be saved. The country can be saved if the country is prepared to shed its last drop of blood for which we must be united and see that the country is united. If we are united—I am sure, we will be united in the hour of trial—no power on earth can subjugate us. We have not become free in order to be subjugated again. Therefore, I can assure my hon. friend on that, so far as determination goes, and the rest is in the hands of God, not in my hands.

Then, it was said by my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, who has a very long experience and a rich experience of Government machinery, having himself been in it, and, therefore, he knows what goes on inside—he utilised it for a different purpose and, therefore, it is seen differently—that there is still deficit financing and he referred to the P.L. 480 funds. Last time, he was not present here; otherwise, he would have known what it was. The use of the P.L. 480 funds of Rs. 145 crores or Rs. 150 crores, whatever it is, in the Budget cannot be called a deficit financing by any sense. It is money which is realised from the people by sale of foodgrains to the people. It is received from the people. It is not even American money which is utilised here. It is money which comes here in the hands of Government; it is not created money. That is why it cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called deficit financing. I do not want to indulge in any deficit financing for any purpose whatsoever. But there are so many hon. members who do want deficit financing to take place. My hon. friends belonging to the Communist Parties want that deficit financing should go on and development should go on by deficit financing. They forget.... (Interruptions). That is what they are saying. Otherwise, how

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to go on? They said that they would give us a method of getting more money and what was that method? It was to take the income above Rs. 1 lakh and credit it to a fund. Why should anybody earn above Rs. 1 lakh if you are going to take it away? They are not stupid. Those who make this suggestion may not have sense enough to see that people will not act like that. But others will not work afterwards for more than Rs. 1 lakh. Even today what is happening? In the case of income above Rs. 1 lakh, we are taking away Rs. 92,000 for every lakh. It is not remaining with them; that is taxed. This is done in respect of every personal income. So, what is the use of saying that that is not being taken away? If Rs. 8,000 remain with him, he will have some impetus to work and earn Rs. 1 lakh. Then Rs. 92,000 will come to Government.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : यही आर्गुमेंट आप के ज्वैनिंग कमिशन के वाइस चेयरमैन ने आज दिया है। जो कन्वुनिस्ट कहते हैं वही कहा है।

Shri Morarji Desai: I should not like to go into an argument about this. I should like to discuss it with him when the time comes.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He should not issue such statements.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know. I am not responsible for it. He has not yet assumed charge. Till then he is free. Therefore, how can he say that he should not.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बेचारे। बाद में बनेंगे।

Shri Morarji Desai: When he has not assumed charge, how can you bind him? I do not think that he has published this. Somebody else might have published this. That is what happens. (Interruptions).

श्री रवी राय : उसके बाद नियन्त्रण करेंगे क्या ?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not understood this. Then it was said by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, that Rs. 50 crores should be taken away from administrative expenditure and that money could be utilised. How is it to be taken away? By disbanding several departments, by putting on the streets several people? I wish he does that. He and his friends have got the charge of Delhi Administration now. Let them put several people on the streets and I will see what happens. Let him set an example in this curtailment.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Certainly we will do it and show him the result.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are eight Governments, which are functioning, of the Opposition Parties who are here advising me in various ways. They better set an example and I shall be certainly thankful to them for it, I shall certainly learn from them; I might sit at their feet, if they are fit to be learnt that way, but they will have to show that I can learn from them. Otherwise, they will have to learn from me. That is all that will happen.

Therefore, it is not a question of merely giving advice; now it is a question of performance which will have to be made, and that performance alone can tell us what can be done and what cannot be done. It is not easy.

Now take the administration for tax collection. It is not more than 2 per cent or 1.5 per cent. What is the use of saying that it is more? I may have to increase it in order to see that arrears disappear. But to say that there is an increase of staff everywhere will not help. There is an increase of staff in the secretariat;

we are trying to take steps to see that that does not happen. But all this can give us results in course of time because we cannot put the people on the streets immediately. We will have to absorb all these retrenchments as opportunities go on occurring because Government is always an expanding business. There will also be some people retiring. All these can enable us to absorb the retrenched material. But that takes time. It is, therefore, that I have not taken any account of whatever economies can be performed or carried out in administration. That is the only reason why it has not been done. At the end of the year, it will be seen. That will also help us in seeing that wherever there are some shortfalls we might make up for them. This is how one has got to work under difficult circumstances.

17 hrs.

When I am asked to perform economies, I am certainly at one with them because I do want to have economies, but on the other hand, some hon. friends want me to spend more money for their own schemes. They have pleaded for schemes for their own States. It is very natural. I do not say that it is not natural; I would not consider it as improper, because that is what they have got to do. Otherwise, they will not have done their duty probably. But how is one to do this when there is no money? How is the money to be given? This is a curious trick that some of the industrialists also, want me to perform. They say that Government should spend less but they should be given more and deficit financing can be there for productive purposes through them. I cannot understand what that means. They also want deficit financing from banks so that more credit can be given to them and they can go on expending. Is that also not deficit financing? That trap cannot be accepted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Does he approve of it?

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, I have not approved of that. I am not going to have deficit financing. If my hon. friend thinks that I have approved of it it means that he does not understand the budget and he does not understand what I say and naturally so because our languages are different; our impetuses are different; our impulses are different, and our outlooks on life are different. I know he may not agree. But let us agree to differ. Why should we quarrel over it?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): We want to teach him something also.

Shri Morarji Desai: First of all, let them learn before they teach. I do not want to teach them. I do not consider myself capable of teaching students who do not want to learn. Why have I got to do it? I would not make such a futile exercise. Such futile exercises are only left to my hon. friends. I believe only in making fruitful exercise.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): They are not capable of learning.

Shri Morarji Desai: The same thing applies to direct and indirect taxation. It is said that indirect taxation is increasing. Indirect taxation certainly has increased. But direct taxation also has increased. But indirect taxation has increased much more. I am not denying that. But when my hon. friends talk about it do they not realise that in Russia it is mostly indirect taxation?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why is he so fond of Russia?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not a question of Russia; governments are the same everywhere. Governments cannot run differently. Both governments run on taxes. If they do not want to have direct taxes, I do not quarrel with them. I am not finding fault with them. But why should there be double standards? I do not

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understand that. Why should they apply two standards, one standard for the Fatherland and another for the Motherland?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let there be one standard in everything and not only in taxation.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are some friends who say that I should raise the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000. What will that achieve? That will only achieve more indirect taxation again. Nothing else will happen. If we want to have less and less indirect taxation, we should have to have more and more direct taxation and have more and more people into the net of direct taxation.

There are today only 26 lakhs of people paying income-tax. Unless this number increases and becomes 260 lakhs. I do not think there can be any impact on the indirect taxation. We shall have to do that. Incomes are increasing also. Look at the per capita national income. If by that standard we judge the minimum limit here (i.e., in relation to our per capita income) we shall find that it is much higher than the minimum limit in any other country. Of course, that is a comparison which cannot hold wholly true. Of course, in other countries the per capita income is far high and our per capita income is far low. But when our per capita income is far low, should not those who get more than ten times that income pay a tax to the country? If they do not do it, how is the country to go up? We do not want any money from outside as most of the people say. I do not want any help from outside if I can help it. But before we can do that, we shall have to put ourselves in a position where we can develop with our own effort and without taking anything from others. Until that time we shall have to take help from other people and of course, on

terms which are suitable to us and suitable to both parties and not only to one party.

This is what we are doing. And there it is argued by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, that nothing has happened so long. If you only take the use of kerosene in this country, how much were we using in 1948-49 and how much are we using today? We are now using far more kerosene. Who is using that and how? This is in spite of the fact that in 1948 we had only 3600 cities and towns with electricity in the country. In all these 17 years, we have more than 62,000 villages with electricity. Still my hon. friend will say there is no progress. He can certainly say that because he must traduce Government and say this Government is useless, just as my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, used adjectives to traduce Government. He could not do so while he was in service; therefore, he is utilising the opportunity provided now to do that. I do not mind it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We said the progress is very slow.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree the progress is slow. But if the progress is to be faster, all of us will have to work hard. All of us will have to co-operate and not pull each other's legs; if we do that, the progress will always be slow. It is there that we want co-operation from them. Certainly try to remove us as much as you can because that is your right—I do not deny that. But in all nation-building activities, for all purposes where the nation's prosperity is to increase, let us all work together.

It is therefore that I had told my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, when he gave a scheme that I shall certainly be fully willing to co-operate in his scheme. But he probably felt that I was joking.

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल नहीं । ऐसा कमी नहीं समझता हूँ आपके बारे में । मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मजाक करना जानते ही नहीं हैं और न मजाक समझते हैं ।

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what Shri Pattnayak told me.

That was what I was told by his follower, Shri Pattnayak, who came and told me that. I am not saying I did not think so. But he told me 'he thought you were not perhaps serious'. I said I am very serious, but I am only warning you, which he admitted today, that the climate in the country is different.

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब भी मैंने कहा था । घमंड मुझ को नहीं है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Still it must be done. As much as can be done should be done so that more can be done, and I shall be fully co-operating with it. I say this without hesitation because it has got to be done. This is one way of building the country, which is the surest way—I have no doubt about it. But it requires a crusading spirit. My hon. friend. Dr. Lohia, has a crusading spirit. I only hope that he does not apply that crusading spirit in any denunciation. It should not be lost in denunciation; it should be applied to construction.

श्री रबी राय : दोनों होने चाहियें ।

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ध्वंस और रचना, दोनों ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : किसी चीज का ध्वंस करना है तो उसका करो जो खराब हो । यहाँ ध्वंस करते हो तो समय बरबाद होता है । इसका कुछ फल नहीं निकलता है । आपका ही समय जाता है, मेरा नहीं जाता है ।

Ultimately time is lost in debate, nothing else happens. That is why I am saying that we have got to see that we utilise the time and our energies in a proper manner. If that is done, certainly we will have far quicker progress in this country and far less waste than what is happening. I do not say that there is no waste, but that has got to be eliminated in a proper manner. If you point out to me where there is no waste that there is waste, then certainly everytime you do so, I will ask myself? 'Why should I look into it every time? Why should I go on making futile exercises over it?' I have far more important work to do. Why should I always go after errands and chases which are fruitless? That gives me a different kind of impetus.

But let me assure my hon. friends that I do not mistake any of their suggestions as misguided at any time. I look into it every time that I get it, and try to benefit by it so that I can improve. I do not believe, as some may believe, that I have got all the remedies for the ills of India. I have not got that much intelligence. I have a limited amount of intelligence given to me by God, but I have certainly the intelligence to teach me that I must learn from everybody and accept from everybody whatever is acceptable. Of course, the acceptability has to be judged by me, not by anybody else. I do not think my friends would also want me to mortgage my intelligence to them or anybody else.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj (Wardha): They have done.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think they have done it.

Something was quoted from Dr. Jivaraj Mehta when he spoke as Finance Minister of Bombay about the relations between the Centre and the State about loans and other things, and it was pointed that I was Chief Minister at that time. It is true, but when the States speak for themselves I do not find fault with them. This is what the Finance Minister was saying at that time, but I was cer-

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tainly telling him this was not a fiscal matter, but he said, "let us tell them". This is what they do. Therefore, I also know the tricks, because I have got the experience of both the places. So, I know what it is. But I want to help the States because it is after all the States which contain India. The Centre is made up of the States, the Centre by itself has no existence, but the States will have no existence when the Centre is not strong and the Centre does not act properly.

डा० रम मनोहर लोहिया : बात सही है प्रदेश पटवारी और केन्द्र कलक्टर।

Shri Morarji Desai: I would not say. I would only say I do not like this patwari and collector analogy. My hon. friend does not like the bureaucracy, but still he is very fond of giving that example. I believe the Centre is the head of the family, and the States are the members of the family. This is how I would like to consider it.

Therefore, the Centre has not only to see that the States are strengthened, but whatever moneys can be collected are collected and given to the States. After all, if there are plans for the Centre, those plans are also meant for the States, they are not for the Centre. Whatever money is spent by the Centre is spent in the States, it is not spent anywhere outside the States except union territories, and union territories are also States. What else are they? Therefore, there is no question of there being any conflict of financial interests between the Centre and the States.

And it is not that this talk is taking place now that there are 8 non-Congress Governments. The Congress Governments were far more aggressive than these Governments, because every State Government wants to talk of itself only. That is the system in this country, that is what we find even

in this House. Every hon. member, when he speaks, speaks only like that. We are all in that habit, we have to change that habit. Unless all of us do that, unless the whole society does like that, this sort of contradiction will go on being expressed not only here but outside, and we have to set a better example in that matter, because we represent the people, and we claim to represent them rightly. We have been returned by them. If we say that this is the cream of India, nobody can deny it, whether it is really the cream or not, that is not the question, it is bound to be the cream. The cream is whatever it is, and that will show what the country is. It is, therefore, that sometimes when I find that the cream turns sour I am bothered, because the country will be judged by what is happening here. It is therefore that I am pleading to see that we do not give that appearance outside, so that the whole country gets condemned, and those who come here and watch us take an example from us. Afterwards it is asked: why is there no discipline, why are people talking like this, why is there no order? How can there be any order outside if there is this example set here by most of us, by my hon. friend here? What am I to do? He wants that there should be discipline, and he acts otherwise. So, what can we do?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह नसीहत अपने वालों को भी दीजिये।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am talking about everybody, I am talking about even myself. I am not considering that I am an angel. Let not my hon. friend set an example just now of it. Therefore, we have got to be very careful about it.

Then, I was asked about the printing press for notes. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham cited the case of the police having found some printing

press for notes. I do not know how he made the suggestion that the notes were circulated by the Government. I do not know where he got this fantastic case from.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: There was a notification by Government or by the Bank that the notes having been in large circulation, they cannot be declared illegal. They went into currency.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would like to see that notification. I do not think there was a notification like that. What had happened was that it is not that the police could get the press, because the press was melted by them, when the police went and tried to take it; some parts were obtained. They were destroyed, but notes to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs or more were also seized and they were deposited in the Reserve Bank and marked on it "forged". They are to be destroyed after five years when the period is over. That is the rule. There are other notes also about Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs worth. It was also found out. Notes worth about a lakh of rupees or so must have gone into circulation. That was what was found then, and for that, a notification was issued that the people should be careful and should hand over those notes to Government, so that they can be destroyed, and they will be given Rs. 100 notes so that they can give back the notes. This is what was done. It was not that these notes were put in circulation or accepted in circulation.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Was there a case of a single note having been destroyed?

Shri Morarji Desai: Five years are not yet over. They were deposited in the Reserve Bank in 1963, after the case was over.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: I am sorry to interrupt. I am not referring to these Rs. 8 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs, that were seized by Police but to the lakhs and lakhs that went into circulation, about which the Finance

Ministry says that a notification was issued offering Rs. 100. Are there any cases which have come to the knowledge of the Government, that such notes were given back and were destroyed? There is not a single case to our knowledge.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, I do not know; I can neither contradict him nor confirm him. But I shall certainly try to find it out. It is possible that nothing may have been found. It is just possible. The people may be afraid to give it, that they may be charged. That also might have happened. But I shall certainly try to find out. But it is not true that Government circulated those notes. That was a fantastic charge to be made.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: They went into circulation; that is all that I said.

Shri Morarji Desai: You said Government circulated it.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: I said Government appropriated it.

Shri Morarji Desai: "Government appropriated it." What else was the meaning of it? My hon. friend is certainly very clever in his language, but I must say that the language, to be used like that, does not lead to truth. That is what all of us should be concerned with. If I am to be damned, let me be damned, but let me be damned truthfully. That is all that I am asking.

Then, my hon. friend from Madras, Shri Sezhiyan, talked about gold control, and asked me whether I had not said—quoting Shri Hanumanthaiya who had spoken here—that I was also of the view that gold control should be scrapped. I did not speak anything about it so long, but when he has put it to me, I would like to say this: gold control was introduced for a specific purpose, of controlling gold smuggling, and sav-

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ing a lot of foreign exchange being drained away from this country in a very wrong manner through smuggling. And we are very short of foreign exchange. It was, therefore, that that was made, and 14-carat gold was the basis of that Gold Control Order. After I left Government, Government thought it fit to change that Gold Control Order and diluted it, and that made smuggling even more possible. It is, therefore, when I was asked "What do you suggest?" I said, "Rather than have such a truncated Gold Control Order, I would rather see that it is gone." But I also said that gold control will be vitally necessary for this country if we are to save ourselves economically. But it has to be done in a manner which people can now be made to accept and abide by it. That also becomes necessary. The Gold Control Order—the law—which has been passed subsequently has taken note of it. The Prime Minister also at that time had said in her policy statement made in both the Houses, and agreed with the main conclusions of the Committee which had said that 14-carat rule which helped to reduce the demand for gold and placed impediments in the circulation of smuggled gold should be accepted as an essential ingredient of India's long-term gold policy. She said she agreed with the conclusion, but while reiterating the Government's long-term objectives of gold policy, which remain unaltered, she stated, however, that Government also recognise that a major socio-economic reform, which is aimed at changing centuries-old traditions and customs cannot become fully effective within a few years and that control measures should, therefore, be effected progressively along with a good deal of public education. This is the policy of Government today. The Gold Control Bill, which will come before the House in its own time will have that policy before it. The House will have ample opportunity to consider it.

An hon. Member: Again control?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is a gold control law today. But when the Defence of India Rules disappear, we will have to make another law. Then hon. members will have full opportunity to discuss it and advise me.

My hon. friend also advocated prohibition and asked me what I was doing about it. He knows very well that I have not given up the case of prohibition.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You seem to be demoralised.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am demoralised? Even my hon. friend cannot demoralise me. Let him know that. Nobody can demoralise me like that. But he cannot also make me act as a mad man. I cannot go on crusading every day that prohibition is not introduced and therefore I will commit suicide. Is that the idea? That cannot happen. But prohibition will not be given up by me at any time. Even if I am alone, I will go on propagating it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I am with you.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, why don't you campaign for it? My hon. friend's administration wants to give up the grant to the Prohibition Council of Rs. 50,000. That is the only retrenchment they are proposing to do. This is the sincerity with which they want to prosecute prohibition! If this is what you want to do, I will have to consider what to believe in and what not to believe in. But I am not going to give up prohibition. Let that be understood. It is not a question for me to introduce prohibition in every State. I cannot do it. I wish I could do it. If I could do it, I would do it tomorrow. I would not be afraid about it. I will rather give up power rather than not do it, if I have it within my power.

(An hon. Member: Thank God;)

Thank God, that is what they say. I do not know why, because they will

miss the liquor afterwards. What can I do? But I think they will be much better than those who are taking liquor.

They will thank me and they will thank God that it is good that it has happened. It is no use, therefore, having a controversy about it. (*Interruptions*). I had promised at that time 50 per cent contribution to those who have not done it. Of course, my hon. friend now says, why don't you give 50 per cent to Madras now? Where is the question of giving anything to Madras now? Madras was not in need of it. Madras has done it and has benefited by it. Its finances have been benefited by it. Those States which have taken to prohibition have benefited their finances and they are in a better financial condition today than those States which are wet.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Bootleggers have also benefited.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are far more bootleggers in Punjab where there is no prohibition than in the areas where there is prohibition. There will be bootleggers everywhere, even in the happy land of West Bengal share my hon. friend reigns. Even there, amongst themselves also there will—I do not know what there will be and what there will not be, because it is they who are more used to underhand and underground working than anybody else. Therefore, they know the secrets of bootlegging, smuggling, etc. I do not know about it. I wish they stop it themselves. This is what I would like to plead with my hon. friends. Let them cooperate with us in this matter and they will see that there is much further progress. You may call it recession or slump; let us not quarrel about words. It is a fact that industrial production has gone down and we have got to bring it up. We can bring it up not merely by finding fault with each other but by creating a better climate, a better atmosphere. It cannot be done merely by giving up taxes as my hon. friend Shri Dandekar thinks. Let his friends also

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exert themselves and not merely cry out; give us all incentives and then we will work. What is the meaning of asking for more and more incentives by these people. What about the poor people who are there? What incentives are you going to give to them, if only incentives are to be given to these people who have no dearth of money? Therefore, let them learn a better lesson and let them act better. Government will certainly help them wherever necessary, and Government is going to help them. Therefore, that is a matter which they should consider.

There is another matter which I wanted to tell my hon. friends, just to show how they are carried away by vague notions without knowing facts. When I was speaking on this Bill, in the beginning, and I declared that there will be no tax on shoes lower than Rs. 5 in wholesale value per pair and that there will be no increase in prices between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8, they were all laughing saying that no pair of shoes is available in that money. Do they know what the facts are? 71 million pairs of shoes are being prepared in these factories which are being taxed. Out of 71 million pairs, 51 million pairs are under Rs. 5 and another 4 million are under Rs. 8. I have, therefore, actually exempted 87 per cent of the production, and yet my hon. friends try to think that no concession is given. Well, those who do not want to believe they cannot be made to believe and I cannot make an attempt to make them believe, and still I want to make an attempt to make them believe because I believe in them as my countrymen, I consider them as my friends even though they do not consider me as their friend.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बुद्धिमान
वहूत हो। इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen-

[Mr. Speaker]

tral Government for the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker The House will consider the Bill clause by clause tomorrow. Let us now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.28 hrs.

LOSS IN HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED*

Sri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that due to lack of time this important Ministry could not be discussed in this House. What I propose to discuss is only a limited aspect of the Steel Ministry.

In the beginning I want to say that because of the bureaucracy, nepotism, mismanagement and favouritism that is prevalent in our steel factories the public sector industries are getting a bad name—not that there is anything wrong in our public sector industries. Add to this, I must also—you will excuse me if I refer to that—register my protest about the way the present steel Minister started his work. He was imported to this Ministry from Andhra and probably it takes time for him to forget his past surroundings. I want to tell him that when he visited Rourkela—it was his first visit—the first act of his was to lay the foundation for the Andhra Bhawan which created the bitterest communal feelings in that area, and today there is such a tension existing among the employees that they feel as if in Rourkela unless you are a South Indian or a Bengali you have no place. Be that as it may, I would just like to refer to the reply that he made to the

question about the losses incurred by Hindustan Steel. I know that when you, Sir, were the Minister in charge, some efforts were made to find out what are the real reasons for the increase in cost of production and what steps can be taken to reduce that.

First of all, let me point out that the Minister in his reply has tried to show that the Hindustan Steel as a whole is now making profits. He said that whatever losses were incurred were at the initial period and that there were so many other factors involved in it. I want to ask him whether it is not a fact that it was estimated that after depreciation in 1964-65 they would earn a profit of about Rs. 11 crores. But what is it that they have earned? In 1964-65, according to their own reports, the profits earned are only Rs. 2.1 crores. Again, next year it is only Rs. 1.66 crores. In 1966-67 have they earned any profit? Are there not heavy losses? This can be borne out from the very fact that according to the Pande Committee Report in Durgapur alone the loss is to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. I do not know, but I think I am correct in assuming, that whatever profit Bhilai and Rourkela would earn would not make up this deficit.

We have dumped Rs. 960 crores into the steel establishments. What are the real reasons for the steel factories not coming up to expectations as regards earnings? The Minister cannot take shelter by saying that the Mahatab Committee was the only committee that found out the defects. There have been recommendations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings. Right from the year 1965, that Committee has submitted as many as five reports in this regard wherein that Committee has pointed out the main defects. I have the whole

list with me, but because of the shortage of time I would not like to go into that. But, so far as the important aspects of the question is concerned, either there is no reply from the Ministry to the Committee or no action has been taken. Here I want to point out two important factors.

Take the case of inventory. You will find that the inventory including finished goods is at the present moment to the tune of Rs. 121 crores, equal to 8 months cost of sales. Take spares. It has been pointed out many a time not only by the Committee on Public Undertakings but also the Estimates Committee that the spares which they have at the present moment is worth about Rs. 74 crores, whereas the annual requirement is only Rs. 30 crores, which means that they have a surplus for consumption for two and a half years. Again, if you look to the coal washeries and other investments, where the capital cost is much and yet utilisation and production on much below expectation, it goes on increasing. Therefore, all these aspects which have been pointed out so many times have not been taken into account by the Government, nor any serious effort made to reduce or eliminate them.

Coming to the Mahatab Committee, it has made as many as 45 suggestions. The Minister chose to state the other day that some of the recommendations are being implemented and the results would be known later. I want to know specifically which are the recommendations which are already accepted by government and which are the recommendations which are not accepted by government. In this connection, instead of going into every detail, I want to pin-point one particular matter, and that is about coal supply or coal purchase policy. It has been pointed out by everybody, by whoever has gone into this question, whether technicians, experts or committees, that so far as supply of coal to Hindustan Steel is concerned, it pays more than the price for that

particular grade of coal. The high ash content in the coal results in lower blast furnace output and consequently higher cost of production. This has been pointed out several times.

What are the real defects at the present moment? The Hindustan Steel is today the largest coal purchaser. They purchase 2,20,000 tonnes for its two coal washeries. If you compare the rate paid by the Superintendent of Coal Washeries with the market rate for E to H categories, grade III A, you will find that the loss would be about Rs. 15 lakhs per month. They pay Rs. 26.99 per tonne whereas the market rate is much lower.

So far as raw coking coal is concerned, the Hindustan Steel purchases 1,20,000 tonnes of raw coking coal. There also, it has been pointed out several times, there is heavy loss and it merrily goes on. The Managing Director of Indian Iron and Steel in a statement says that the coal purchased in 1951 had 20 per cent of ash content but now it is between 25 per cent and 30 per cent. As a result of this you know what is happening. As I pointed out, the more the ash content it means the higher the cost.

Where do they get that and how do they get that? They get it from private collieries and, I think, some from the NCDC. How the purchase is made has been very elaborately described in this committee's report. They have said that the joint sampling of coal is done at the destination. There are as many as 144 collieries from which they purchase this coal.

17.38 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

There are actually about 180 loading sidings. When this is done at the destination, you can well realise that we do not have the staff to do this.

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

It is impossible for any business concern or commercial undertaking to appoint so much staff to scrutinise this at the coal-head. As a result of this the grade that we get is much lower and we pay higher rates. This has been pointed out not only by this committee but also by the Public Undertakings Committee. We must have some method to scrutinise this, they have suggested, by supplies either at the colliery or at the destination and there must be a statutory obligation. This has been felt by everybody and it has been pointed out specifically. I would like to know from him whether the statutory obligation has been imposed. It has not been done.

I would like to know from the Minister whether the private collieries from whom they get these supplies have the capacity to produce that much and whether the seams that are there still in operation can really supply the grade of coal for which contracts have been entered into with them. You will actually find that these collieries have very negligible deposits of grades E to H and yet orders are being placed with these collieries by the Superintendent of Coal Washeries. I would like him even now—I think, he should have taken steps much earlier—to examine the working plans of these collieries who are the suppliers to Hindustan Steel. It will be found that neither they have the capacity nor they have the proper machinery. These collieries supply a very low quality of coal and that is okayed by the Coal Purchasing Officer or the Coal Controller. There is a lot of corruption. There is some sort of a private arrangement between the Purchasing Department of the Hindustan Steel and the suppliers of coal.

I know there is a dearth of coking coal in the country. But that will be a lame excuse. If on account of that, we go on purchasing from private collieries, we would be doing it at the

cost of the country, at the cost of the consumer, and the cost of getting a bad name for the public sector industries which we want to expand. The private collieries are not in a position to produce that quality of coal. I would like to know from the Minister why this has been continuing so far. No efforts have been taken to minimise these things.

Apart from this, so far as loss on account of supply of inferior raw materials is concerned, it was admitted before us, when we visited some of the steel factories, not by any Manager, by the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel himself that coal and iron ore account for more than 90 per cent of the total loss. I would like to know what steps are being taken to improve the position and whether any disciplinary action has been taken against persons who are responsible for this loss which has been pointed out several times by many people in this country.

I would also like to know from him what steps are being taken to improve the low utilisation of plant and machinery and what steps are being made to work the fertiliser plant, and the coal washeries to the full capacity. Unless Government comes forward with a comprehensive statement, that they are going to take firm steps, at least steps that have been suggested by different committees, to reduce the cost of production of steel, I will say, if they do not do that, they will be accused of sabotaging the very public sector for which they say so much.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : (रोहतक) पहले श्री हाफ औवर डिस्कशन में दुर्गापुर की वावत यह सवाल आया था। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील एक परैट बीडी है और एक तरीके से स्टील प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से देश की यह नाक है। मैं समझता यह है कि बचाव इसके कि अरबों और करोड़ों रुपया इस पर मुनाफ़ा होता हमें बड़ी शर्म महसूस होती है कि

हम घाटे की तरफ जा रहे हैं। देश सोशलिज्म की तरफ कदम बढ़ाना चाहता है लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े इदारे, सनधती इदारे जिस में यह भी एक है, इन में खसारे से हमें दो, चार होना पड़ता है। खसारा हमें नजर आता है। उस से सारे मल्क की सोशलिज्म में और यह जो सनधती इदारा है, कौमी मिलिकियत में बनाने वाले हैं उस में हमारा कौन्फिडेंस शेक हो जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देश की हम ने सम्भाली है, अब अन्वेल तो इस में खसारा क्यों होता है और अगर खसारा करना ही है तो कितने साल तक और यह चलेगा? मैं उन को सुझाव भी दूंगा और साथ साथ पूछूंगा कि क्या वह यह करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि अगर यह उन के बस का रोग नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी में, मैनेजमेंट के जो अफसर हैं या मुलाजमीन हैं अगर वह दक्ष और होशियार नहीं हैं तो बिड़ला, टाटा व डालमिया आदि के वहां जो आजमूदा आदमी काम करते हैं उस साइड के मुलाजमीन को अपने वहां इंप्रुटेशन पर लेलें और इधर इस में खसारे के बजाय फायदा करके दिखायें, जैसे भी हो किसी तरीके से इन में मुनाफा करके हम दिखला सकें ताकि हमारी दूसरी जो बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को भी हम टेक ओवर कर सकें। हमारे मिनिस्टर एक नोजवान व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें कि काम करने का उत्साह व तड़प है और मैं चाहूंगा कि यह खसारे वाली बात के लिए 1-2 साल की हद रक्खें और इस को देखें कि उस मुद्दत के बाद यह खसारा पब्लिक सेंक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज में हरगिज नहीं होना चाहिए। देश को इस साइड से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलना चाहिए और क्या मंत्री जी इस के लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों की या कोई एक ऐसपक्ट्स की कमेटी बनाने को तैयार हैं जो इस चीज में गहराई से जाकर जांच पड़ताल करे और यह देखे कि इस में आखिर क्या बजह है, कौन

सी बीमारी है जिसकी कि बजह से यह खसारा होता है और इस घाटे को कैसे रोका जाय? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तजवीज पर गौर करने के वास्ते तैयार होंगे?

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I should like to draw the attention of the Minister to certain aspects of Hindustan Steel and would like to know the reason why they have not been performing these things properly. The performance is poor particularly with regard to two or three matters, to which I would draw the attention of the Minister.

Firstly, there is considerable accumulation of obsolescent stores. What is happening is that the Manager and other staff do not want to separate out those obsolescent stores because if they did so, their losses would rise higher. This is an important thing which has to be looked into. This is also connected with lack of inventory control.

Secondly, I should like to point out that the labour and the staff do not have sufficient incentives to maximise production. This is a feature which, if I may point out, is common practically to all industrial undertakings. We have visited a number of undertakings as members of the Public Undertakings Committee and we find that in most of the undertakings they do not have, as I said, incentives to maximise production. It is here that the Minister must direct his attention.

The last point that I would like to make because of shortage of time is with regard to the quality of raw material and the coke that is received by these undertakings. In the case of the Durgapur Steel Plant, it was even reported in the commercial undertakings report that the coke received was just estimated and it was not even weighed because weigh-bridges had not been received for a number of years. This continued and the result was that there was some collusion between the suppliers of coke and the

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

Plant Purchasing Department, and the concern incurred losses. Besides, the quality received is not properly checked and there is no control on that.

Mr. Chairman: He may ask the question.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am asking the question. I am raising a very important point because it concerns the vitality of the public sector undertakings, particularly this important undertaking.

With regard to labour, I have just two more points. Considerable overtime is being paid. The labour in the Durgapur Steel Plant particularly is accustomed not to. (Interruptions) labour or work very hard or sufficiently hard during working hours and then they try to make up with the arrears of work by working overtime or working outside office hours, and the overtime allowance is going up higher and higher continuously. This is a fact. The figures are there and can be looked into by the Minister.

Then, excessive amenities have been given to workers and that is because the amenities are shared from top to bottom, from the General Manager to the inferior staff, as small as the third category or the forth category staff, and there is no check, no control, whatsoever. This particular item is particularly applicable to Durgapur Steel Plant.

Keeping in view all these things, I would like to ask the Minister whether he would look into all these points that I have made out and ensure, firstly, that the obsolescent stores are separated out....

Mr. Chairman: He need not repeat all those points.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am not repeating.

Particularly with regard to raw materials, he should ensure that control is established. The most impor-

tant point is that he should see that the bonus paid to the labour and staff is linked to productivity and the levels of production attained.

Shri Shrichand Goel (Chandigarh): Considering that the Durgapur plant is one of the very important public sector undertakings, which has cost us more than Rs. 200 crores out of which the foreign exchange component was to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crores, and considering that the loss has been very huge and various committees have been appointed and even the Pande Committee has made as many as 82 recommendations, I want to know whether a periodical review of what has been done to implement those recommendations has been made and if so, what the result of that periodical review is and what it indicates. I also want to know what has been done in regard to the important suggestion to improve the skill and ability of the employees and also to have a better employee attitude and industrial relations. I would like to know what has been done in that direction because much of the success of the project depends upon better industrial labour relations and better employee attitude and on the improvement of the skill and ability of the employees.

Shri N. K. Somani (Nagaur): Is this not a sad spectacle that we have in this country that in a single monolithic structure an investment, or I do not know whether it is a misinvestment, of over Rs. 960 crores yields after a number of years a net profit of Rs. 1.66 crores? I would like to ask whether this country is no affluent and whether we have got so much of resources that we can afford to fritter them away or whether we can afford to give up the profits that would otherwise have accrued if this money could have been diverted into more productive ventures. Otherwise, I do not know how it is defensible that with a plant which does not belong to the 19th century as some of our other plants may be, with a plant that is not

uneconomic because it has been bought of the annual size between a million and 2 millions, a plant that has been bought in the fifties and sixties, which must be one of the most modern and efficient and self-supporting plants in the world, we cannot face world competition in the matter of exports and why we cannot have sound market forecasting whereby we can sell our steel produced from our own steel factories. There are several reasons for this which have been gone into not only by the Pande Committee but by the Hare Krushna Mahtab Committee and they have also been gone into by enlightened and studied public opinion in this country. I, for one, therefore, cannot believe that the cost of production in our steel factories cannot go down. We shall have to change our attitude towards this. A country like Japan which is situated thousands of miles away and which buys Indian iron ore is able to dump its steel in the world market. I do not know why we cannot compete with Japan which buys iron ore from us and then dumps it in the world market. We would like to know what specific steps Government are going to take and how much time is the hon. Minister going to take to set these matters right which are absolutely being neglected because of mismanagement and other things.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): The subject is so important and the charges against these plants are so grave that possibly the matter should have been discussed for one full day. But on account of the shortage of time I would only confine myself to one particular point.

The whole of this inefficiency is perhaps due to the very wrong conception of public sector undertakings. These undertakings are based on political considerations, without any consideration of inputs and outputs in economic terms and without keeping any profit ratio in relation to the capital inputs in the particular industry.

In reply to a question originally, the hon. Minister accepted that in respect of steel projects they are overstaffed. It reminds me of Parkinson's theory

which says that with each additional staff, the expenses do not add, they multiply. With each additional staff, we need more living quarters, more office space, more services, more assistance. That is why we find that in the Durgapur Steel Project alone, staff quarters have been built at a colossal cost of Rs. 17 crores.

May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister how and in what effective manner he proposes to take steps by which this overstaffing in these public sector undertakings is reduced and expenses suitably cut down to that extent?

श्री जलज फर्नेडीज (वर्माई-इसिंग):
महापति महोदय, मैं तो हमेशा से यह कहता आया हूँ कि नौकरशाही और भ्रष्टाचार इन दो बुनियादी कारणों की वजह से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के हर एक उद्योग, घन्घे में, करीब करीब हर एक उद्योग घन्घे में हमेशा नुकसान होता रहा है। यह भ्रष्टाचार और नौकरशाही ही यहाँ सारा बिगाड़ करने का काम कर रहे हैं। अभी अभी एक उदाहरण ऐसा हमारे सामने आया कि सरकार जो फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन चलाती है जिस में 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये लगे हैं, उस में कई वर्षों तक चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, जो बी० सी० मुकुर्जी नाम के व्यक्ति थे, जो कि ट्राम्बे फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को बिगाड़ने का काम करते रहे, उन को सरकार महीने में 5 या 10 हजार रुपया तन्काह दिल्ली में बिठला कर दे रहा है, रिटायरमेंट के बाद। इस तरीके से जो भ्रष्टाचार और नौकरशाही चलता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े कारपोरेशन बनाये जाते हैं और उन का जो केन्द्रीयकरण होता है उस में उसे ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। दिल्ली में फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का हेडक्वार्टर है और पांच केन्द्रों में उस के पांच कारखाने हैं। हर हफ्ते उन के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और छोटे बड़े अफसर दिल्ली की यात्रा करते रहते हैं और यहाँ खूब मौज मजे में रहते

[श्री जॉर्ज फरनेन्डीज]

हैं तथा सरकार का पैसा वह गलत ढंग से इस्तेमाल करने का काम करते हैं।

इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जब हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के बारे में यह बहस चल रही है, कि जो केन्द्रीयकरण करके बनाया हुआ कारपोरेशन है उसका विवेन्दीकरण करके हर एक स्टील यूनिट को एक अलग कारपोरेशन या कम्पनी बना करके जो वहाँ के ही रहने वाले लोग हैं और उनको चलाने वाले लोग हैं उन के हाथों में उन कारखानों की व्यवस्था दी जायेगी और केन्द्रीयकरण करके जो झ्रष्टाचार और नौकर-शाही को चलाने का काम है उसको बन्द किया जायेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सुझाव के बारे में क्या कोई वक्त की मर्यादा लगा कर—यह नहीं कि सोचा जायेगा, वक्त की मर्यादा लगा कर—मंत्री महोदय उसको स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

इस्यस्त, ज्ञान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी): सभापति महोदय स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स के लासेज के सिलसिले में और जो सारी बातें बतलाई गई उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं चन्द बातों की वजाहत जो थोड़ा समय है उसमें करने की कोशिश करूँगा। अभी इससे पहले जून में एक सवाल के सिलसिले में तफसीलात मैंने हाउस के सामने रखने की कोशिश की और उसके बाद कुछ मजीद तफसीलात मैं आज रखूँगा।

पहली बात तो यह कि हमारे स्टील प्रोजेक्ट का कंसेप्शन पब्लिक सेक्टर में ठीक नहीं है। यह एक मतभेद की बात हो सकती है लेकिन हमारे इस देश में और दुनिया में कई इस किस्म के देश हैं जहाँ यह पूछा जा सकता है कि स्टील को पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेकर खोलने की आवश्यकता क्या है। पहला बुनियादी तौर पर जो मतभेद है वह यह कि हम ने कोई लगभग एक हजार करोड़ तक इसमें इन्वेस्ट किया और उसकी वजह से हमें कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ इसमें मुसलसल

लास होता जा रहा है। उस सिलसिले में एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। हजार करोड़ जो रखा गया है उसमें से पिछले चन्द सालों में सात सौ या नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये का स्टील बनाया गया है। अगर हम इस स्टील को न बनाते तो फिर बुनियादी तौर पर पूरा इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता और उसके लिये हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ता। यह जो चीज है यह देश हित में न होती।

18.00 hrs.

हमारी इकोनोमी और हमारी रोजमर्रा की ज़िन्दगी के लिए बाज़ चीज़ें ऐसी होती हैं कि उन चीज़ों को हम उसी तरीके से रिटर्न्स और रिम्युनेटिव तरीके से नहीं चला सकते हैं उनको वैसे चलाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक स्टील प्राजैक्ट्स या सम्बन्ध है उनके अन्दर भी इस किस्म की एक खास बात है।

हाँ, यह जरूर है कि हम कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को कम करें और जो दूसरी खराबियाँ हैं उनको दूर करें। यह बिल्कुल सही भी है। उसके लिए जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं या दिये जाते हैं उन पर अमल करने की मैं और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जितनी की कोशिश हो सकती है की जायेगी और ऐसा करना हमारा फर्ज भी है।

मेरे आनरेबल दोस्त श्री द्विवेदी साहब को एक बात की शिकायत मालूम होती है। मैं आंध्र से आता हूँ। वह समझते हैं कि मुझ को इस मिनिस्ट्री में इम्पोर्ट किया गया है। मैं नहीं आता तो और भी कोई आदमी किसी दूसरी स्टेट से आ सकता था उड़ीसा से या कहीं और से किसी न किसी को इस मिनिस्ट्री में आना ही पड़ता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से हम को सोचना नहीं चाहिये।

जिस वाक़े की तरफ उनका इशारा था उसको मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। तमाम प्राजैक्ट्स में जो प्राविंसिस के लोग होते हैं उनकी भलाई के काम करने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं भिलाई और दूसरी तमाम

प्राजैक्ट्स की बात कर रहा हूँ। यहाँ भी उनके स्कूलों और उनकी कल्चरल एक्टिविटीज़ के लिये बराबर ध्यान दिया जाता है उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। इस तरह के कामों को करने के लिये मुझे उड़ीसा या राउड़केला जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर मैं वहाँ जाता हूँ तो इन्स्पेक्शन के लिए जाता हूँ। जो ज़मीन देने का फैसला हुआ है वह जनरल मैनेजर ने किया है वह किसी भी तरह से मेरे हुक्म से नहीं हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ उड़ीसा में खास तौर पर कोई खास बैकग्राउंड है जिसकी तरफ मैं इतने थोड़े से समय में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हमारे दोस्त का भी वहाँ इन्फ्लुएंस है। सुना है कि वह नेबर भागनाइज़ेशन के प्रेजीडेंट भी है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में दिलचस्पी लें और तमाम जो भी इस किस्म की चीज़ें हैं उनको दिलाने की कोशिश करें। तमाम प्रान्तों के जो भी लोग हैं उनको सुविधायें देने के लिये बराबर वह अगर मजदूर संघों की तरफ से सुझाव देंगे तो उन सुझावों पर भ्रमल कराने की कोशिश के लिये मैं बिल्कुल तैयार हूँ।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स की रिपोर्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है उस कमेटी के चेयरमन श्री तिवारी जी ने चार, पाँच रोज पहले अपने तौर से तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज़ को एक रेफ़ेंस भेजा है और उस रेफ़ेंस को मेहरबानी करके उन्होंने मुझे भी भिजवाया है। मैंने उनको फ़ौरन जवाब दे दिया है और आश्वासन भी दे दिया है। उस आश्वासन को मैं यहाँ दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उनकी कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन्स इनइम्प्लेमेंटिड हैं या जो भी वैरिडिग हैं उन पर गौर करके जल्दी से जल्दी उनके पास रिपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से नेजने की कोशिश की जायेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी से और उसकी रिपोर्ट्स से हम सब को लाभ उठाना चाहिये। उसके

तजुब से जिन तफ़्सीलात में वह जाती है और जो फैसले करती है उनसे फायदा उठाना चाहिये, उनसे गुरेज़ करना गलत बात है।

मेहताब कमेटी का भी यहाँ जिक्र किया गया है। यह सही है कि मेहताब कमेटी ने बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट दी है। उसके बारे में क्या-क्या स्टेप लिये गये हैं किस-किस सुझाव पर भ्रमल किया गया है, उन सारी डिटेल्स में जाना मेरे लिये इस वक़्त मुश्किल है। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूँगा कि मेहताब कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन्स पर जो ऐक्शन लिया जा रहा है वह सदन को उसी तरह से बता दिया जायेगा जिस तरह से पाँडे कमीशन का रिपोर्ट के बारे में तफ़्सील के साथ बताया गया था। जिन लाइन्स पर पाँडे कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन्स को हम इम्प्लेमेंट कर रहे हैं और जिस तरह से उसके बारे में तफ़्सील से हाउस को बताया जा चुका है उसी तरह से जल्दी से जल्दी मेहताब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताने की कोशिश मैं करूँगा।

अब मैं लो ग्रेड कोल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लो ग्रेड कोल की सप्लाय का काम प्राज जिस ढंग से हो रहा है उसमें कुछ जरूर दुश्वारियाँ हैं, उससे कुछ नुक्सान जरूर हो रहा है। बहुत से लोग कोल सप्लाय करते हैं। लेकिन इसमें थोड़ी सी गलतफ़हमी जरूर है। कोल की सप्लाय के सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट ने ज्वायंट सैम्पलिंग ग्राफ कोल फ़्राम दी प्वाइंट ग्राफ इंस्टीनेशन रखा था। लेकिन उस वक़्त सारे कोल प्रोड्यूसर्स उसमें शरीक नहीं हुए। जैसे कि जिक्र होता है उसको कायम कर सकते हैं। जहाँ तक सीम की जाँच करने का सम्बन्ध है हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कोई अफसर इसको नहीं करते हैं, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। कोल कंट्रोलर के अफसर जो कि इन्विपेंडेंट अफसर हैं वे इस काम को करते हैं। यह कोल कंट्रोलर का कहना है कि सीम की जाँच की रिपोर्ट स्पूल रिसर्च स्टेजन्स से मंगाने में काफी देर

[डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी]

ला रही है जिसकी वजह से यह मुश्किल हो रही है। अभी तो कोल का डिक्ट्रोल हो गया है। अब एच० एस० एल० और गवर्नमेंट माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री के कोप्रोप्रेशन से इस बात को देखेगी कि क्या ज्वायंट सैम्पलिंग की बिना पर कोल सप्लाई ली जा सकती है? मैं इसको भी मानता हूँ जैसा कि भानरेवल मैम्बर ने बताया है कि बाज ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि बाहर से कोस ले कर इनफीरियर ग्रेड सप्लाई करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस तरह से हुषा भी है यह मैं मानता हूँ। मेहताब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का जिक्र है।

हमारे स्टील प्लांट के धन्वर धोर यनिट बन रहे हैं। फटिलाइजर प्लांट राजड़केला में है। उसमें कैलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट बनता है। उसकी जहाँ कैपेसिटी 5 लाख 80 हजार थी उसके मुकाबले में लास्ट यीअर सिर्फ 1 लाख 68 हजार 236 टन ही बना। इसकी वजह यह है कि वहाँ एक हम ने नाफ्ता स्टीम रिफाभिग प्लांट रखा है। वह कायम नहीं हो सका। वहाँ कोक धोवन गैस हाइड्रोजन कंटेंट के बारे में पहले एक रिपोर्ट आई थी। उसकी बिना पर इस प्लांट को रखा था। वह गलत निकला। इस बास्ते नाफ्ता रिफाभिग प्लांट रखने के लिये जा रहे हैं। इसके लिये ब्रांडर्ज प्लेस किये गये हैं और यह 1968-69 में कम्प्लीट होया। जब यह फुल कैपेसिटी में ध्रायेगी तो फुल कैपेसिटी की प्रोडक्शन करने का हम काम कर सकेंगे।

और भी बहुत सी बातें उठाई गई हैं। इनवैटरीज के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राइवेट सैक्टर की फिगरज कम्पैरिजन के लिये मेरे पास नहीं हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर के जो मुख्तलिफ सैक्टर हैं उनकी जो फिगरज हैं उनमें से एक चीज मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मुख्तलिफ यूनिट्स की 36 महीनों की कैपेटी

की इनवैटरी मौजूब है। उसमें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील भी है। मेरे पास 26 यूनिट्स की हैं। एनुअल रिपोर्ट आन दी वकिंग आफ इंडस्ट्रियल एंड कर्माशियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स आफ दी सैट्रम गवर्नमेंट 1965

Shri S. S. Kothari: May I point out that I have actually worked out the comparative figures for some of the inventories in each of these three plants under Hindustan Steel and the Indian Iron and Tata Iron, and I can assure you that on the basis of the figures worked out by me last year—a part of which has also been mentioned in the Auditor's Report on the commercial undertakings—that the accumulation of stock in your Hindustan Steel is far more than in the other two plants, Indian Iron and Tata's. You can compare it on any basis.

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : मैंने अभी जैसे धर्ज किया हूँ मेरे पास इस वक्त प्राइवेट सैक्टर की फिगरज हैं। लेकिन

Shri S. S. Kothari: Last year's figures.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I will take note of them and I will have them examined. But as far as the material that is available, I am just placing them before the House. Hindustan Steel has about eight months' stock—I am not trying to defend or I am not saying that it is very good—as against 36 months' stock in other organisations. I think this figure is not good. But even this, I am prepared to . . .

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): That shows how efficient you are!

Mr. Chairman: You cannot have any discussion about his figures and your figures now. Let him be allowed to continue his reply.

Shri S. S. Kothari: His figures are not correct. It is a fantastic figure.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I am referring to the Annual Report of the working of commercial and industrial undertakings, page 89, Table XIV.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): In any case, the other things do not cost so much. Here, it is crores of rupees.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why should you have eight months' stock? He should explain. He should not set a bad example.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I can appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members. I made it perfectly clear. I said it in Urdu and Shri Ranga particularly, has obviously not understood it. I never said I am very proud of the record or that I am more than satisfied. I only said the figures that I had. I would just lay my hand on this book. What Mr. Kothari had said, I immediately appreciated it and said that it would be the first duty of my Ministry to look into those details and see how best we could improve the position and reduce them to the minimum extent. On that point, I am absolutely clear.

सभापति महोदय : दो, तीन मिनट में ख़त्म करिये ।

ड० चन्ना रेड्डी : अभी यह कहा गया है कि लेबर मैनेजमेंट के लिए हमको इंसेंटिव रखना चाहिये । यह बिल्कुल सही है कि अभी हमारे लेबर के ताल्लुक से उनके काम के लिहाज से प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक करके कुछ छोटे पैमाने पर इंडिविजुअल वर्कर के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि ग्रुप्स आफ वर्कर के लिए प्रोडक्शन को और इंसेंटिव को जोड़ कर अभी यह सब काम किया जा रहा है और जिसका कि एक्सटेंशन दूसरी लैबिल्स पर बराबर करेंगे । उसके साथ साथ उन पर जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करके, जहां काम नहीं करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सीरियस एक्शन लेने का यह काम होना चाहिए । इस सिलसिले में मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि अभी

दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट में दो, तीन टोप ग्राफिगिएल्स की सविस टर्मिनेट करने के लिए डिस्मिशन लेना पड़ा । इस लिहाज से गवर्नमेंट उस खर्च में सोच रही है और उसको इस तरीके से पूरी करने की कोशिश करेगी ।

अभी यह कहा गया है कि इस में ओवरस्टाफिंग है । अब जहां तक ओवर स्टाफ़ के सवाल का ताल्लुक है मैं आनरेबुल हाउस के सामने बन्द फैक्ट्स को रखूंगा । मैं भी इस इम्प्रेशन में हूँ और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे पास ओवरस्टाफ़ है । मेरे पास पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की स्टील इंडस्ट्री की बाबत अलग अलग फीगर्स मौजूद हैं और वह मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहूंगा । प्रोडक्टिविटी ओफ़ 100 इनगोट टंस पर मैं पर इयर 20,000 भिलाई का होना चाहिए, इसी तरह से टिस्को में 20,000 चाहिए उसके मुकाबिले में आज भिला में 24981 है ।

This is a bad figure, I straightway concede. I am not trying to take shelter behind complacency. In TISCO it is 29,452 In IISCO it is 10,000. Against that, they have 14,678.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Have you accounted for the man-power needed for the new machinery in your plants and the old machinery in TISCO?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The yardstick has been taken as productivity of 100 in 100 tonnes per man-year.

Shri D. N. Patodia: How can you take yardstick? You have to take into account the efficiency of the modern machines as compared to old machines.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: That holds good for both the public and private sectors. (Interruptions).

उसके बाद हमारे श्री आनरेबुल मेम्बर जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने बाज चीज कही । बी० सी० युंक्जी का जिक्र किया लेकिन समय की कमी

[डा० बेन्ना रेड्डी]

के कारण मैं उनसे इस वक्त डिटेल में नहीं जा सकता। उनका ऐसा कहना है कि हमारे आफिसर्स सेंट्रलाइज होने की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के बहुत से जो मिनिस्टर हैं, तफरीह करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट का पैसा खर्च करते हैं और उसमें काफ़ी फिजूल-खर्ची होती है। मैं अपने दोस्त से एक चीज अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की जो सेंट्रलाइज्ड आर्गनाइजेशन है वह रांची में है और यहीं किसी को और बास तीर से मंम्बरों तथा अफसरों को यहां दिल्ली में आने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहती है। मगर उन्होंने एक अच्छा सुझाव रक्खा जो कि बहुत ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात है और वह यह कि क्या इस तरीके के स्टील प्लांट को सेंट्रलाइज्ड तरीके से एक ही कारपोरेशन में रक्खा जाय या इनको तोड़ कर अलग अलग युनिट्स बना कर इस तरीके से काम किया जाय। एक कमेटी कायम करने की जो बात है उस सवाल पर तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन वह चीज गवर्नमेंट के सामने है। इस मसले पर सोचा जा रहा है और कैबिनेट की पी० पी० ई० कमेटी है उसमें मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मैंने कुछ प्रपोजल्स भी दिये हैं। वह प्रपोजल्स अंडर कंसिडरेशन हैं।

एक सुझाव श्री रणधीर सिंह ने दिया कि अगर आपके पास एफिशिएंट मैनेजमेंट नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर से या कहीं से जहां से भी एफिशिएंट लोग आपको मिल सकें, उनको बुपुटेशन वगैरह पर अपनी इन पबलिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में ले लें। सरकार के सामने इन पबलिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज को कामयाब बनाने का एक चैलेंज है और उसका पूरा इरादा पबलिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज को कामयाब बना कर दिखाना है। इस बात को पबलिकली भी मैं कई दफ़े कह चुका हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह मामला पेश है और इस बात पर कंसिडरेशन किया जा रहा है

कि अपनी पबलिक सेक्टर की युनिट्स को कामयाब बनाने के लिए हमको कहीं से भी अच्छे, एफिशिएंट और एक्सपीरियेंस्ड लोग मिल सकते हैं तो उन्हें हम ले लें। इतना ही नहीं इस सिलसिले में हमको अगर कुछ रिलैक्शन और कंडिशन और सर्विस भी करना पड़े तो वह भी हम कर दें। हमारा सैंकैड लाइन और कैंडर भाज डेवलप हुआ है क्योंकि अल्टीमेटली तमाम पबलिक सेक्टर जो आज डे ऐक्सपेंडिंग स्टेज में है उस में उन की आवश्यकता होगी। अभी हमको डिफिकल्टी जरूर है लेकिन हमने इस तरीके से भी सोचा है कि यह मिर्क स्टील प्लांट का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि तमाम पबलिक सेक्टर का सवाल है और गवर्नमेंट टू ए होल इस बात को सोच रही है और जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं इस बात पर बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि हमको कंडिशन और सर्विस का रिलैक्सेन करके जो भी अच्छे किस्म के काम करने वाले हैं उनको यह पबलिक सेक्टर के मैनेजमेंट आदि का काम सुपुर्द करने के लिए हमको तैयार होना चाहिए।

यहां पर कुछ और भी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन चेन्नई साहब में वक्त की कमी की वजह से उनको नहीं ले रहा हूँ लेकिन उन बाकी सभी बातों पर गवर्नमेंट बराबर ध्यान रखेगी और उनके बारे में गौर करेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के लौसेज के बारे में एक चीज बतला कर मैं खत्म करूंगा। अभी हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की कोस्ट और प्रोडक्शन के बारे में हमारी धाम तीर पर फीलिगज है कि यहां पबलिक सेक्टर युनिट्स में बड़ा ज्यादा खर्चा आता है। आपको एक चीज मालूम है कि हमारा बेसिक खर्चा और मशीनरी चूंकि अभी अभी हाल में आई है एक आनरेबुल मंम्बर ने भी कहा कि जब जापान में इतनी दूर से रा मीटीरियल इम्पोर्ट करने में भी अच्छा काम होता है तो फिर हमारे यहां क्यों नहीं हो पाता है? हमारे यहां भी वर्क एफिशिएंटली

होना चाहिए। एक बुनियादी चीज यह है हम फौरन कंट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट करके मशीनरी बनाने का काम कई सालों से कर रहे हैं। बाकी धीरे-धीरे यह जो बाहर से मशीनरी लाने का काम है उसको हम काफी कम कर चुके हैं। अभी 69 परसेंट तक हमारे पास यह फैबरिकेशन कंपैसिटी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके ग्रांठे ढेड़ने के बाद कम से कम हमें इतमीनान होता है कि जब हम पूरी चीजें अपने मूलक में करेंगे तो उसका बड़ा अच्छा एकोनामिक असर पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक कोस्ट का सवाल है एब्रैज कैप्टिल ब्लाक (सेलेबुल स्टील ओनली) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का करीब 2500 रुपये पर टन था जब कि 1176 रुपये पर टन का ब्लाक ग्राम तौर पर टिस्को के ब्लाक पर था लेकिन आज जो मौजूदा कोस्ट का एग्जीमिलर इक्विपमेंट को एक्वायर करने में पहली की कोस्ट से कोई तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के वास्ते सिमिलर इक्विपमेंट मंगाने में ज्यादा कीमत दी गई है। इसलिए टिस्को ब्लाक पर कोई प्राइस अगर बेस की जाती है हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के लिए तो वह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की प्राफिटबिलिटी के लिहाज से काफ़ी एडवर्स होगी। जाहिर है कि इस स्कीम औफ़ प्राइसिंग में प्राविजन फोर कैप्टिल रिलेटेड चार्जेंस बहुत नाकाफ़ी है कि वह एक्चुअल चार्जेंस को कवर कर सके जो कि एच० एस० एल० को अपने हायर कैप्टिल ब्लाक के कारण करना पड़ता है। मैं प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अभी टिस्को और इस्को जो एक्सपेंशन कर रहे हैं वह भी उसी कीमत पर कर रहे हैं बल्कि मेहताब कमटी की फीगर्स के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की फीगर्स कुछ कम ही हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा इस प्राइस में टईम का फ़ैक्टर वर्क कर रहा है और इस वजह से कुछ ज्यादा कीमत का असर हम पर पड़ता है।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पर्सनल ऐक्सपेंडीचर का सवाल है एच० एस० एल० में 11.5 परसेंट है टिस्को में 17 परसेंट है इस्को में भी 17 परसेंट है।

जहाँ तक डैप्रिसिएशन का ताल्लुक है जिसे हमारा लात कहा जाता है उसमें हमने कोई 625 करोड़ रुपया इन चन्द सालों के अन्दर बतौर डैप्रिसिएशन के और बतौर इंटेरेस्ट के हमने गवर्नमेंट को दिया जो कि प्लान रिसोर्सेज में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। इस तरह से आप अन्दाज लगायें तो डैप्रिसिएशन में 15.8 परसेंट एच० एस० एल० को बियर करना पड़ता है 7.7 परसेंट टिस्को को और 5 परसेंट इस्को को बियर करना पड़ता है। इंटेरेस्ट जाकर होता है 6.9 परसेंट जो कि हम पे कर रहे हैं/1.7 टिस्को पे कर रहा है या इस्को 1.3 परसेंट पे कर रहा है (उद्बोधन)

Mr. Chairman: This is only a half-an-hour discussion. We cannot have a full debate now.

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी: बस चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं और आगे नहीं कहूंगा हालांकि कहना अभी बाकी रहता था। मेरे पास और भी फीगर्स थे इन पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में मैं उनको पेश करके बतला सकता था लेकिन चूँकि वक्त काफी हो चुका है इसलिए मैं उन तफसीलात में इस वक्त नहीं जाऊंगा और मैं आपके जरिए तमाम मेम्बरों को धन्यवाद देते हुए यक़ीन दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो भी अपने सूझाव इस मीके पर दिये हैं उन पर मैं पूरी तरह से गौर करके अमल करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 27th, 1967/Sravana 5, 1889 (Saka)