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Tuesday, May 6, 1969
Vaisakha 16, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 6, 1969 / Vaisakha 16,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

धार्मिक स्थानों को जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों पर
कर लगाया जाना

+

- *1502. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) धार्मिक स्थानों को जाने वाले तीर्थ-
यात्रियों पर किस तारीख से कर लगाया गया
था, इसके क्या कारण थे और कर की वसूली
किस प्रकार आरम्भ की गई थी ;

(ख) उक्त कर लगाने का आधार क्या है
और उसकी राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) विभिन्न धर्मों के किन-किन धार्मिक
स्थानों से कर वसूल किया जाता है ; और किन
किन स्थानों से कर वसूल नहीं किया जाता है ;
और

(घ) विभिन्न धर्मों के किन-किन मेलों
और त्यौहारों पर कर वसूल किया जाता है तथा
किन-किन मेलों और त्यौहारों पर कर वसूल
नहीं किया जाता है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (b). A state-
ment is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The date from which Terminal Tax is being levied on railway passengers travelling to and from various places of pilgrimage, varies from place to place. The main ground for levying the tax is that local authorities are incurring expenditure on providing amenities for the persons visiting these places. The tax was initially introduced under local laws and was a Provincial subject prior to the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1935. Such levies of the tax are however, protected by Article 277 of the Constitution though it has now become a Central Subject.

(b) Under the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956, the tax is levied on passengers carried by the railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held. Since the net proceeds of the tax have to be credited to the States, the Government of India are guided by the recommendation of the State Governments in the matter of places, festivals etc. in respect of which the tax is to be levied. One of the principles laid down by the Taxation Enquiry Commission 1953-54 and observed in notifying the levy of this tax is that the State Government should levy a parallel tax on road-borne traffic simultaneously with the levy of the tax on railway passengers. The amount of the tax on Railway passengers varies from place to place. The maximum rates at which the tax can be levied in respect of a single ticket are Rs. 1.50 for air-conditioned or first, Re. 1.00 for second class and paise 50 for third class.

(c) The names of all the Railway stations in respect of which alone the terminal and pilgrim taxes are levied are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-996/69]

(d) Out of the notifications issued by the Central Government for the levy of this tax under the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956, one was in respect of Bezpada on the occasion of Krishna Pushkaram for the period from 20.6.1957 to 4.7.1957 only. In the remaining cases of Hardwar, Allahabad, Karwi (Chitrakoot Dham), Kurukshetra and Thanesar, Vindhya-chal & Mirzapur, Golagokaran Nath, Rameshwaram and Rishikesh, the tax is levied throughout the year and not with reference to particular fairs and festivals. As regards the places in respect of which taxes were notified earlier under local laws and continued under article 277 of the Constitution, the concerned State Governments alone would be in a position to give detailed information regarding the fairs and festivals of various religions for which this tax is levied.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में एक जगह लिखा है कि टैक्सेशन एन्वायरी कमीशन जो 1953-54 में बैठा था उसने कुछ उसूल तय किये थे कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री जितना टैक्स लगाएगी उतना ही टैक्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी मोटर वेहिकल्स पर लगाएंगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेट सरकारों ने वह टैक्स लगा दिया है? अगर नहीं लगाया है तो रेलवे घाटा में रहेगी इस बात से क्योंकि रेलवे से चलने वाला मुसाफिर कहेगा कि मुझ पर ज्यादा टैक्स पड़ता है। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेट सरकारों ने भी यह टैक्स लगा दिया है या नहीं?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : This is a practice that after the recommendation of the Taxation Inquiry Commission, wherever a passenger tax is levied on the Railways the State Government are requested to levy a parallel tax on the State-borne transport.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आम तौर पर इन जगहों के लिए टैक्स इसलिए लगाया जाता है कि वहाँ पर जो मेला या धार्मिक स्थानों पर ऐसा खास फंक्शन हो उसमें इम्प्रुमेंट किया जा सके। लेकिन यह टैक्स उन खास मौकों के बजाय सारे

साल वहाँ लगा रहता है। तो क्या यह टैक्स केवल उन खास मौकों पर लगाया जायगा? और ऐसे धार्मिक स्थानों पर चाहिए तो यह कि वहाँ पेसंजर्स को सुविधा मिले, लेकिन वह न होकर के आप उल्टे वहाँ टैक्स लगाते हैं तो यह जो टैक्स के रूप में रुपया कलेक्ट करके आप स्टेट को देते हैं, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी और मद से इतना रुपया निकाल कर उनको देगी ताकि ऐसे धार्मिक स्थानों पर जाने में लोग हिचकिचाए नहीं और खुले दिल से वहाँ पर जा सकें?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The criteria for levying this passenger tax are not decided by us. We are guided by the recommendation of the State Governments because of the fact that they feel that in a place where the tax is to be levied they have incurred certain expenditure for the amenities they have provided in that place. Basically, when we impose a tax like that we are guided by that principle. Whether it is properly levied or not it is not for me to say.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जितने अपने धार्मिक स्थान और श्रद्धा केन्द्र हैं यह देश की एकता को बलवती बनाने के सारे केन्द्र हैं। लेकिन आज मजे की बात कुछ ऐसी दिखाई देती है कि गरमियों के दिनों में मौज-मजा करने के लिए जो नैनीताल और शिमला ऐसी ऊँची-ऊँची जगहों पर जाते हैं उनके लिए तो रेलवे कंसेशन देते हैं, और जिन धार्मिक स्थानों पर लाखों की तादाद में लोग जाते हैं। जिसके कारण कि प्राचीन भारत की एकता आज तक बनी हुई है उस पर यह टैक्स लगाते हैं तो यह जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है क्या इस को खत्म करेंगे? क्योंकि वास्तव में पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी होने के बाद भी किसी नदी पर घाट नहीं बना लाखों आदमी जहाँ पर स्नान करने के लिए जाते हैं वहाँ कोई एमेनिटीज नहीं दी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो मौज मजा करना क्या यही समाजवाद का मूल मतलब है? या श्रद्धा केन्द्रों को बलवती बनाना है? अगर यह है तो यह टैक्स न लगाते हुए जो पैसा प्रान्तीय

सरकारों का लगता है उसकी उपलब्धि केन्द्र सरकार अपनी ओर से करने पर विचार करेगी क्या ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, originally the procedure was that this tax was levied by the State Governments and we were expected to collect the tax on behalf of the State Governments. But after the Government of India Act of 1935 the Central Government is imposing this tax on the recommendation of the State Government. The places where this tax is to be levied is also being suggested by the State Government. Their objective for levying this tax is only to cover the amenities they have provided in those places. So far as the question whether this tax levied by us and collected by the State Government is being properly used or not is concerned, it is not for me to answer.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Sir, my question was about discrimination.....

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It is not a question of discrimination. The point here is that on the recommendation of the State Governments we are collecting the tax and handing over the proceeds to the State Government.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो धार्मिक स्थानों पर और तीर्थ-स्थलों पर कर लगाया गया है इससे सरकार को कितनी आमदनी हुई है और दूसरे, यह कर बिना किसी भेदभाव के लगाया गया है, सभी तीर्थ स्थानों पर या कुछ स्थान छोड़ दिए गये हैं ? जैसे कि रुड़की के पास प्रान-शरीफ का मेला होता है उसका नाम इस विवरण के अन्दर नहीं है, बिहार शरीफ का मेला लगता है। उसका भी नाम इसके अन्दर नहीं है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दो नाम मैंने रखे हैं यह दो नाम आपने कैसे छोड़ दिए ? यह भेदभाव की बात है या समान रूप से सभी तीर्थस्थानों पर यह कर लगाया गया है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We are not making any profit out of this tax. As I have already stated, we are now collecting it on

behalf of the State Governments and passing it on to them.

MR. SPEAKER : What about adding those two names which he has suggested ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Regarding the places where these taxes are to be levied, we do not decide that. It is done on the recommendation of the State Governments. If these places are not being suggested, I would request the hon. Member to take up the matter with the State Government concerned, and if they suggest, these can be added.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : The hon. Minister stated just now that the tax was previously being realised by the State Governments, and that now they are collecting on their behalf. Did the State Governments feel any difficulty in realising the tax and if so, has this Ministry been in a convenient position to realise the tax or do they also feel some difficulty in that ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Previously also, as I have stated, before this Government of India Act, it was being levied by the State Governments and we were collecting on their behalf. Now we are imposing on their recommendation but we are passing on the proceeds to the State Governments. We are not finding any difficulty in realising this tax.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना रुपया कलेक्ट करती है प्रति वर्ष और कितना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देती है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कुछ हिसाब लेती है कि यह जो टैक्स हम कलेक्ट कर के देते हैं यह पैसैजर्स की सुविधा के लिए या उन धार्मिक स्थानों पर पैसैजर्स के रहने, उनके लिए पानी इत्यादि और दूसरे वेल्फेयर के लिए कौन-कौन सी मद में कितना-कितना खर्चा करते हैं ? क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का हिसाब देती है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : On an average we collect about Rs. 40 lakhs per year, taking all the stations together. We

charge only 3.5 per cent on the actual expenditure incurred so far as collection costs are concerned, and the rest of the money is handed over to the States. How they make use of the money, we do not know.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टैक्स जो है यह केवल शहरों और म्युनिसिपैलिटियों की मदद करने के लिए लगाया गया है राज्य की तरफ से जहां यात्रियों का बोझ पड़ता है। जैसे प्रान शरीफ का मेला है तो वह तो जंगल में लगता है, वहां तो कोई शहर नहीं है, कोई म्युनिसिपैलिटी नहीं है, तो वहां तो कोई टैक्स लगाने का सवाल ही नहीं है। लेकिन जिन शहरों की वजह से लगता है जब केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें हिसाब नहीं ले सकती, जान नहीं सकती कि सूबे की सरकार ने उस रुपये को उस सम्बंधित शहर पर खर्च कर दिया है या अपने सामान्य बजट में खर्च कर लिया है तो फिर आप यह गुनाह बेलज्जत क्यों करते हैं ? स्वामस्वाह इस बुराई में क्यों पड़ते हैं ? उनको वसूल करने दीजिए। आप इसमें क्यों पड़े हुए हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As I have already stated, on their recommendation we impose the tax. The question is whether the proceeds are properly utilised for the purpose for which the tax is levied. It is difficult for me to say whether they are properly utilised or not.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आप ने जो सूची दी है उसमें कई ऐसे छोटे-छोटे स्टेशंस हैं कि जो बिल्कुल छोटे से ग्राम या करबे के समान हैं, न वहां कोई मेला लगता है, न वह कोई तीर्थ-स्थलों की सूची में आते हैं, उदाहरण के रूप में डबरा, भिड, गोहद रोड, विजयपुर रोड, रावलगढ़, जोरा-अलापुर, शिवपुर कलां, यह बहुत छोटे-छोटे स्टेशंस हैं यहां भी यह टैक्स क्यों लगा दिया गया है क्या उसका कोई कारण जानने की कोशिश की है ऐसा टैक्स लगाने का जो सिद्धान्त शासन ने बताया उसकी व्याख्या में तो यह स्थान आते नहीं हैं। फिर भी वहां यह टैक्स क्यों

वसूल होता है ? वहां पर यह टैक्स वसूल होना जायज है या नहीं, क्या इसके लिए मंत्री जी पता लगाने और सही स्थिति बनाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : इस संबंध में हम लोग विचार करेंगे कि किस प्रकार इसका पुनरावबोक्न किया जाय और इस बात की भी लिखा पढ़ी राज्य-सरकारों से की जायगी कि जो रकम यहां से राज्य सरकारों को दी जायगी उसका किस प्रकार से उपयोग हो और हाउस का जो यह मत है इस मत को भी हम उनके यहां लिख देंगे।

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : जब रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन के लिये जरूरत पड़ती है तो तमाम राज्य सरकारें सेन्टर से रुपया मांगती हैं और उसके लिये सेन्टर करोड़ों रुपया देती है। जब वे लोग इसकी रेस्पोंसिविलिटी नहीं लेते हैं तो सेन्टर उनके टैक्स को वसूल करने की रेस्पोंसिविलिटी क्यों लेता है और क्यों उनको प्रचार करने का मौका देता है कि यह टैक्स राज्य नहीं लगाते हैं बल्कि सेन्टर लगाता है ? क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेल-मंत्री महोदय इसको बन्द करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As the hon. Minister has already said, he is going to take up the matter with the State Government itself. As per the existing practice, if a recommendation of such nature comes from the State, we are to collect the tax and hand it over to them. It was also the same system after the Government of India Act.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Hon. Member Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi raised a very important point namely the great pilgrimage centres are the factors for the integration of this country. I suppose the Government would not deny that. In that case may I ask the hon. Minister to extend the railway facilities to important pilgrimage centres like Sri Sailam.

MR. SPEAKER : This deals with railway line and not tax.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
In order to get pilgrim tax will they extend the railway facilities to Sri Sailam ?

Loans for Industrial Development in Mysore

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*1503. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of firms and companies to whom loans were given for industrial development in Mysore State during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some firms to whom the loans were sanctioned were found bogus and they did not set up any industrial establishment ; and

(c) if so, the names of such firms and the nature of action taken by Government in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Congress is under the umbrella of the big business. Mysore State is very backward in industrial development. Unfortunately in this country the big business houses are invading now-a-days Mysore State also. The statement made by the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, recently at Faridabad shattered to pieces the hopes and aspirations of the country so far as socialist movement is concerned. If licences are given, the same licences will be sold out to some other person. The Chief Minister of Mysore State demanded that public sector investment in Mysore is very low compared to other States. The Government of India is not helping the Mysore State and setting up public sector units in Mysore State for the industrial

development of Mysore State. What action has the Government taken in this regard looking to the interests of the backward States like Mysore and other States to set up public sector units and create industrial development in such States including Mysore State ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH :
This question does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants the industrial development of Mysore. I have been pleading your case, Mr. Lakka-ppa.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH :
This question asked for the number and names of firms to whom loans were given. Setting up public sector units is a different question altogether.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They have gold mines. How are they backward ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This question is pertaining to the industrial development of Mysore and asks about the loans given by the Government of India for such starting of industries. If the industries are started and such loans are given and if such loans are not utilised for the purpose for which the loans were given, the Government has to show what has been done. If the investment is not made and if the loans sanctioned by the Mysore Government are not utilised, will the Government of India look into that and see that public sector investment is increased in Mysore. It is a very relevant question. The hon. Minister is not expected to give evasive answers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : May I point out that so far as granting of loan is concerned, it is primarily given by the State Governments and the figures are maintained by them.

We have asked them for these figures. As soon as they are made available to us we shall certainly place them before this House. So far as the other question regarding development is concerned I think, Sir, the hon. Member will appreciate that Mysore is not

the only State where there is grievance of this nature that sufficient and adequate amounts have not been spent under public sector for development of that particular State. In fact so far as Mysore is concerned, some public enterprises have been established in that State. Now when the Fourth Five year Plan is under consideration after taking all these factors into consideration, out of the limited resources, what can be done would certainly be done not only in Mysore but in other States as well.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Now he has come out with a statement that the Fourth five-year Plan is going to be finalised and then this will provide for the proposed industries in the States. I would like to know whether the Government of India has considered the proposal made by the Mysore State and the Chief Minister of Mysore in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and if so, I want to know whether this Government of India is going to give any assurance that they are going to increase the public sector investment in Mysore State in view of the very bitter criticisms expressed in this regard.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: At the moment it will be difficult for me to give any assurance whatsoever. Out of the resources available the demands of every State will be taken into consideration, and we will try to see how claims of all states can be fitted into.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A Sreedharan— not here. Shri J. H. Patel—not here. Next question.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: For the development of the State it is necessary to encourage both the public sector and the private sector. But this question may create some lurking suspicion against the businessmen and industrialists who want to develop and promote the business. And if it gives the feeling that the private firms and businessmen are misusing the funds that have been given to them this may go against the businessmen and industrialists in the State of Mysore because Government will be influenced by this suspicion. May I request the Government to institute an inquiry, a detailed inquiry to see if such irregularities are going on and if the businessmen are not using the

funds for the purposes for which they were obtained.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: When the information is available with us and if any question arises of misuse of funds we shall certainly take action.

स्टेशन मास्टरों की सेवा की शर्तें

*1504. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1968 में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि स्टेशन मास्टरों की सेवा की शर्तों का पुनर्विलोकन किया जायेगा और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक की गई कार्यवाही और की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) It was stated that a representation containing suggestions to avoid rail accidents and to improve Service Conditions would be examined and appropriate action taken.

(b) The demands have been examined but could not be acceded to, except that the question of laying down a unified channel of promotion for them is, under consideration in consultation with the Railway Administration.

Also the question of providing some relief to staff who may have reached the maximum of their scales of pay is under consideration.

श्री बृजभूषण लाल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन पर इनकी सर्विस कण्ट्रीशज के बारे में विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन अभी हम उस पर एक्सीडेंट नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतनी रेलवे दुर्घटनाएँ अपने देश में हो रही हैं और जिनका मुख्य कारण यह है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर काफी ओवर-स्ट्रेन होता है, बाज-बाज

मर्तवा तो उन्हें 18-18 घण्टे काम करना पड़ता है, क्या आप शीघ्र कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे ताकि वे इन टाइम रिलीव हो सकें और उनको ओवरस्ट्रेन न होना पड़े और इन दुर्घटनाओं से हम देश को बचा सकें ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: That is a matter which we are constantly taking care of and whenever necessary reliefs are provided. As regards Hours of Employment Regulation Act, we have further reduced the time. This will be considered.

श्री वृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में यह अश्योरेस सन् 68 में दिया गया था जिसको कि अब 9-10 महीने होने आ रहे हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात का अश्योरेस देने का कष्ट करेंगे कि दो महीने के अन्दर स्टेशन मास्टर्स की कडीशंस और खास तौर पर सीनियारिटी जिसकी वजह से वे असंतुष्ट हैं और इधर-उधर भागे फिरते रहते हैं, रिप्रिजेंटेशंस करते रहते हैं, उसमें शीघ्रता कराने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Some of the points that have been referred to in these memoranda have already been discussed and the reaction of the Administration to the various questions has been intimated. As I have already stated, two points are under consideration—one is unified channel of promotion and the other one relates to those categories of staff who have reached the maximum of their pay and are stagnant at that point. We are considering the method of giving them some relief. I am sure this matter will be taken up as early as possible.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Railway Minister is not making promises this morning.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We are making a promise to provide you a wagon...

श्री मीठालाल मीना : छोटे स्टेशंस पर जहां ए० एस० एम० रहते हैं वह गाड़ी आने पर टिकट भी देते हैं, आने वाली सवारियों से टिकट

भी लेते हैं, और इसके अलावा गाड़ी छोड़ने के लिए भंडी भी दिखाते हैं और फिर आफिस का काम भी करते हैं। अगर उनसे छोटी सी भी गलती हो जाती है तो सबसे पहले उन्हीं को सस्पेंड किया जाता है। अब इन कामों में से ए० एस० एम० क्या क्या काम करे ? अगर एक भी काम नहीं होगा तो अव्यवस्था हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्टाफ बढ़ाने या उनके काम को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में सोच रही है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The Work-load of ASM or SM at a particular station is judged on the basis of the work-load itself. The question of giving further relief, whenever necessary, is always considered.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 को आल इण्डिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन की तरफ से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल उस समय के रेल मंत्री, श्री पुनाचा साहब से मिला था और एक मेमोरेण्डम भी दिया था। उस मेमोरेण्डम को प्राप्त करने के बाद श्री पुनाचा ने उस समय आश्वासन भी दिया था कि हम इसपर सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मेमोरेण्डम पर सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार किया गया या नहीं ? यदि हां, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: All memoranda received are always sympathetically considered. When the memorandum was submitted to Shri Poonacha, he also considered it very sympathetically. As I have already suggested...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह है कि आल इण्डिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और मैं अन्य लोगों के साथ मंत्री महोदय से मिले थे इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मेमोरेण्डम के बारे में कोई विचार किया या नहीं—और अगर किया तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

मन्त्री महोदय तो जनरल बात कहकर मामले को टाल देना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In that memorandum they have raised a few points. Out of them, as I have already stated, we have considered two points. One is regarding the unified avenue of promotion. That is under consideration. Another point we are considering is about those categories of staff—of course, this does not specify Assistant Station Master or Station Master because this applies to all categories—who are stagnant at the maximum scale of pay and we are considering whether some relief could be given to them or not. That is also under consideration.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: The rules and regulations have been laid down as to the work-load of a Station Master within a prescribed limit of time. But I was told that this includes all types of work which he has to do during that time and it is impossible for a man of normal ability to perform them. It is also very difficult for the Railways authorities to demonstrate the possibility of performing the duties as indicated in their rules. Therefore, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will kindly enquire into the matter and find out or frame rules which are workable by a person of normal abilities ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : When the rules were framed, all these points were taken into consideration and framed in the light of them. I am not aware of any stations where Station Masters are finding the rules so difficult that it is not possible to implement them.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: They have made representations to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Prices of Tyres

*1505 ✓ **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tyre prices have recently been increased;

(b) whether over and above this increase, a premium of about Rs. 80 on a tyre officially priced at Rs. 205 or so, or premium roughly at this rate, is being charged; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reduce the official prices and to eliminate the premium ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 20.11.1968.

(b) No such report has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

✓ **श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी से पता चलता है कि इनके मंत्रालय को, बाजार में जो स्थिति है, उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्होंने मध्यावधि चुनाव के पहले किसी उद्योग-पति को टायर का लाइसेंस दिया है जिसने कि चुनाव के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आपको पैसा दिया है ? यदि दिया है तो कितना पैसा दिया है और कितनी पैदावार शक्ति का, कंपैसिटी का लाइसेंस उनको दिया गया ये सारी बातें बतलाने की कृपा करें। (व्यवधान) गुजरमल मोदी को दिया है। पीलू मोदी को नहीं।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, मुझे इस विषय में कुछ भी नहीं मालूम है। मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज को 4 लाख टायर के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : लाइसेंस क्यों दिया है ? मेरे प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया गया कि इस में कालेबाजार और प्रीमियम के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है और जब कोई जानकारी नहीं है तो फिर नयी कंपैसिटी उत्पन्न करने का सवाल ही कहाँ पैदा होता है ? और अगर नयी कंपैसिटी पैदा करना जरूरी है जैसा कि सभी लोग मानते हैं तो फिर मोदी साहब को किस आधार पर

लाइसेंस दिया गया ? और श्री गूजरमल मोदी से चुनाव के लिए कितना चन्दा मिला ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : मुझे इस बात का अफसोस होता है कि जहां इन चीजों का सवाल होता है वहां लीट फेर करके इस किस्म के एलिगेंस लगाये जाते हैं जिनकी कोई बुनियाद नहीं होती। चन्दा लेकर किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप इन्क्वायरी कराइये हम साबित करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : चन्दा लेकर किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है। टायर प्रोडक्शन के एक्सपेंशन के लिए बहुत लोगों को लाइसेंस दिए गये थे। एक तरफ तो लोग यह कहते हैं कि जहां इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं वहां गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है। लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी ने इन तमाम चीजों को देखकर जो रिक्मेंडेशन की थी उनके हिसाब से लाइसेंस दिया गया।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनको पता नहीं है कि टायर पर प्रीमियम है या नहीं इसलिए क्या वे पता लगायेंगे कि वास्तव में मार्केट में टायर के दामों की क्या स्थिति है...क्या टायर निर्धारित दाम पर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं या नहीं और उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : बाम्बे में स्ट्राइक की वजह से जब टायर का प्रोडक्शन बन्द हुआ तो उस वक्त टायर मिलने जरा मुश्किल थे और उस वक्त हमको मालूम हुआ था कि ज्यादा कीमत पर टायर बिक रहे हैं। हमने फौरन बाहर से टायर इम्पोर्ट करके जरूरत को पूरा किया। अब चार साल में टायर्स की क्या डिमांड होगी, क्या प्रोडक्शन होनी चाहिए उसको देखकर ही नयी यूनिट्स को हम बढ़ा रहे

हैं ताकि जितने टायर्स की जरूरत है वह हमारे मुल्क में ही बन सकें। अभी हाल में जो टायर की कुछ कीमत बढ़ी है उसकी वजह सिर्फ यह है कि नेशनल रबर की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है और बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। इस वजह से टायर की कुछ कीमत बढ़ी थी। अब अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक इन्स्टॉल हो दिल्ली का या कहीं और का तो उसको देखा जा सकता है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : मन्त्री जी अगर यह कहें कि सूरज है उसका क्या सबूत है तो उसका सबूत कौन दे सकता है...अगर आप देखना चाहेंगे तो सूरज है और नहीं देखना चाहेंगे तो सूरज नहीं है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : टायर या इस किस्म की जो दूसरी कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं जो कि स्टेट्स में बिकती हैं उनके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर उनके बारे में कोई शिकायत है तो वहां पर करनी चाहिए। अगर हमारे पास शिकायत लाई जाये कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपना पूरा काम नहीं कर रही है, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं रोक रही है तो उसको देखा जायेगा।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : During the last two years, tractor tyres are not available and the farmer has to pay Rs. 400 more in black market for a tyre which itself costs Rs. 400 and representations had been made to the Government by farmers and also hon. Members but the Government did not take any interest in increasing the production of tractor tyres. Would they instruct the tyre manufacturers to compulsorily manufacture a certain percentage of tractor tyres so that the farmers may obtain tyres easily ? Are the Government willing to give a licence for the manufacture of tyres. fifty per cent of which will be tractor tyres, in South India ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The estimated requirements of tractor tyres were 1,24,800 and the actual production was 1,48,977. It appears there was an under-estimate of the requirements and as soon as there was demand for

more tyres, we imported 58,110 tyres... (Interruptions.) As regards the other question, that is taken into account when expansion schemes of new units are licensed.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The prices of tyres have been increasing while their quality has been deteriorating and a new tyre becomes useless in six months because there is no quality control. The Tariff Commission at one time recommended a twelve per cent return on capital employed in this industry. Would the Government have the cost structure of this industry enquired into, to see that reasonable profits are made, and not excessive profits at the cost of the consumer. There should be proper quality control. I also want to add that if the price of tyre goes up, there is an increase in the price of scooters, cars and cycles also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is true that the quality of all the manufacturers is not the same.

SHRI NATH PAI: Which is your favourite ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : None is my favourite. It appears the consumers favour Dunlop. We are seeing that quality of others also is improved. As for price, I have already explained that the recent increase had been due to the increase of the imported natural rubber from Rs. 4000 per tonne to over Rs. 6,000 per tonne. Therefore, they had increased it by about 5 or 6 per cent.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बहुत सी ट्रांसपोर्ट ओपरेटर्स एसोसियेशन्स हैं जिनकी कम से कम तीन लाख ट्रक्स चलती हैं, इसके अलावा प्राइवेट कारें भी बहुत सी चलती हैं, मंत्री जी ने अभी आंकड़े दिये 1,48,977 टायर्स का प्रोडक्शन है जब कि डिमाण्ड कहीं ज्यादा है और इसीलिए डिमाण्ड को मीट करने के लिये 58,000 इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, फिर भी बाजार में टायर नहीं मिलते, दूकान में टायर होते हैं लेकिन दूकानदार उस पर ब्लैक करते हैं। इस हालत को देखते हुए आसानी से लोगों को टायर मिल जायें ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कब तक करेंगे।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि प्राइवेट ओनर्स के अलावा जहां ट्रांसपोर्ट ओनर्स की एसोसियेशन्स हैं या उनकी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनकी ही तरफ से टायर देने का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं करते ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का मामला है इस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को विचार करना चाहिए। हम उनका ध्यान दिलायेंगे कि किस तरह से वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ऐसे करें ताकि लोगों को जो दिक्कतें आज होती हैं, वह दिक्कतें महसूस न हों।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I admit that there is a certain amount of confusion caused by the misuse of my name. Now the Minister has shown complete innocence of the fact that licences are given in lieu of contribution made for political parties. He has also shown an innocence of the fact that any contribution was received from Mr. Goojarmal Modi, Padma Vibhushan, by the party. He has also shown innocence of the market prices of tyres that are prevailing today, and unfortunately, the Minister never has to buy any tyres and so I do not blame him for not knowing the price. But he does admit that a licence for Rs. 4 lakhs was issued to Mr. Goojarmal Modi for the import of tyres and this licence was also issued prior to the mid-term election—

MR. SPEAKER: Production or import ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It does not make much difference.

MR. SPEAKER : How can it be ? Does it not make a difference ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know on what considerations a licence was issued to Mr. Goojarmal Modi in preference to many other applications that were pending before the Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think the hon. Member himself does not know what he is talking about. Therefore, he is confusing in putting all these questions. May I also tell him that—

MR. SPEAKER: I May explain it. He was talking about the innocence of the Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No licence for importing tyres was given to Mr. Goojarmal Modi. As I have already pointed out we invited applications for expansion of the manufacture of tyres, because we are anxious that by the fourth Five Year Plan, our expected requirements are met within the country. A large number of applications were received and considered by the Licensing Committee, and, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Licensing committee, the licences have been given including the one to Mr. Goojarmal Modi. There is no question that this licence was given in lieu of contributions which he had made to the party. I categorically deny this and I say it is a baseless allegation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I asked what were the considerations; not that they were recommendations. What were the recommendations or considerations that resulted in the granting of this licence to Mr. Goojarmal Modi instead of to some other manufacturers ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : All these applications were considered on merit by the Licensing Committee when the Licensing Committee made their recommendations. On the recommendation of the Licensing Committee such applications were found more suitable and were given the licence.

श्री मधु लिमये : साधारण जवाब न दीजिये, ठोस जवाब आना चाहिये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him maintain that it was suitable; let him maintain that there was a request for party contribution; let him maintain something, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a pity that a good man like Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has blessed the existence of a black market in tyres by denying the fact of existence of a black market in tyres. Whatever that might be, may I know whether the hon. Minister is going to open his eyes and try to find out the existence of a black market in tyres, and if he succeeds in that, is he going

to take adequate steps to stop black-marketing in tyres ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have said, this matter will be taken up by the State Governments and if it is found that there is something, then under the provisions of the law steps will be taken to see that the distribution is controlled. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : He says, if there is something, it is for the State Governments to find out that something and see whether something is involved ! The Minister does not know about the black market in tyres. He does not try to find out. I want to know whether he is going to try to find out : that is what I am interested in.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the hon. Member has any specific instance, let him give it to me and I shall certainly find out.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is not my job. I am not a policeman of the minister. I am a Member of Parliament under you, Sir.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मेरे क्षेत्र में रिक्शा टायरों और जनता के जो साइकिल टायर होते हैं उनकी बड़ी ब्लैक मार्केटींग होती है और वहाँ ठीक दाम पर नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कमी को पूरा करने का कोई उपाय करेंगे ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : यदि माननीय सदस्य हमारे ध्यान में लायेंगे तो जरूर प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If I have understood him right, he said, the fact that he gave donation was not the consideration for granting the licence. May I know whether it is his contention that the donation was made independently which has nothing to do with the licence, but the licence was issued before the mid-term elections and during the mid-term elections a handsome donation was paid to the Congress Party by this concern ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already pointed out that all applications were examined by

the licensing committee. I am sure hon. members do not attribute any motives to the licensing committee that it gave any recommendations after any assurance. After the recommendations have been made by the licensing committee, unless there is something wrong, we do not generally interfere with these recommendations. I categorically deny the allegation that because of any donation licence was given.

Visit by Technical Experts of Car Factories

*1506. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 210 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the team of technical experts has visited the different factories of the car manufacturers;

(b) if so, the findings of the team; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statemet

The Team of Technical Experts visited the factories of the three main car manufacturers as under :—

Premier Automobiles Ltd.,	
Bombay	19th & 20th Feb., 1969
Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.,	
Madras	27th & 28th Feb., 1969
Hindustan Motors Ltd.	
Calcutta	13th, 14th and 15th March, 1969

The findings of the Team in brief are as under :—

The Team has observed that most of the recommendations of the Pande Committee had been noted by the car manufacturers and

some efforts had been made to implement them. The Team's findings confirmed the observation of the Pande Committee that most of the defects could be rectified by paying more attention to built-in quality at the manufacturers' plants. The Team has also observed that some of the defects were due to inconsistent and unreliable quality of ancillary components which could be removed by proper control of quality of the incoming materials and components. The Team has added that, while there were adequate and qualified personnel in the Inspection Departments of the car manufacturers, the working of the inspection procedures left much scope for improvement. The Team has further advised that the Inspection Departments should be re-oriented and reorganised to adopt both in principle and practice the concept of Total Quality Control which aims at integrated quality development, quality maintenance and quality improvement efforts of the various groups in the car manufacturing organisation. The Team has recommended that there is a definite case for the establishment of a Technical Audit Cell. It has also suggested the need for making extensive reliability trials of one car of each make.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से सरकार और मैन्युफैक्चरर्स मिलकर उपभोक्ताओं का गला काटते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट सदन में रक्खा है उसमें दिया हुआ है कि :

"The team has observed that most of the recommendations of the Pande Committee had been noted by the car manufacturers and some efforts had been made to implement them"

क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन में इस बात की सफाई करेंगे कि इसका क्या अर्थ होता है कि :

"Some efforts have been made to implement them"

एक्सपर्ट्स की जो टेक्निकल टीम फैक्ट्रियों में गई है उसने कहा है कि पांडे कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन्स को मैन्युफैक्चरर्स इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं

कर रहे हैं तो उसका क्या कारण है, और किस हद तक उन्होंने इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं किया है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : सरकार ने कार मैनुफैक्चरर्स को लिखा है और वह अपनी तरफ से इस बारे में प्रयत्न कर रही है कि क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव की जाये। जो टेक्निकल टीम भेजी गई थी उसने कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन्स दी है। उन्होंने 6 या 7 बातें कहीं हैं। अगर आप कहें तो उनको पढ़ दूँ, नहीं तो मैं उनको सदन पटल पर रख दूँगा। उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि किस प्रकार से क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव की जाय।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं आपके सामने दूसरा उदाहरण रखता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से सरकार और मैनुफैक्चरर्स उपभोक्ताओं का गला काटते हैं। पांडे कमेटो ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में क्वालिटी एन्वयरी कमेटो ने साफ जाहिर कर दिया है कि सरकार ने मैनुफैक्चरर्स को क्वालिटी कंट्रोल इन्विपमेंट वगैरहा मंगाने की इजाजत बिल्कुल नहीं दी, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं दिया, और इसकी वजह से कंज्युमर्स को काफी हद तक हानि उठानी पड़ रही है और मैनुफैक्चरर्स को फायदा होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि वह मैनुफैक्चरर्स को अधिक टेस्टिंग इन्विपमेंट मंगाने की इजाजत देंगे जिससे उपभोक्ताओं की जान बच सके ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस बात पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और वह इस बात का प्रयत्न करती है कि हर मैनुफैक्चरर, चाहे वह किसी इंडस्ट्री में हो, अपना टेस्टिंग इन्विपमेंट रखे, और अगर वह उसके पास न हो और दूसरे के पास हो, तो वह उससे अपनी चीजें टेस्ट करवाये, इस पर सरकार जरूर ध्यान देती है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। सब जगह मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सरकार विचार कर रही है, क्या हुआ है इसका कोई जिक्र कहीं नहीं है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, apart from receiving the recommendations of this Technical Team regarding quality control of the existing cars, has the Government carried out any discussion with the Technical Team regarding the manufacture of some new cheap car in the country and getting technical aid from the respective countries; if so, may I know whether there is any such scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Sir, unfortunately, in the Fourth Five Year Plan there is no such scheme but Government is still very keen to manufacture a small car in the private sector. If anybody comes with everything indigenous certainly we will give very careful consideration to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it is evident from the statement that this very Team which investigated into the working of the Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras and Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta has ultimately suggested the establishment of a Technical Audit Cell. It has also suggested the need for making extensive reliability trials of one car of each make. It is generally seen that the prices of cars are going up. The latest propaganda of the manufacturers against the Government is that the production cost is less but because of the excise duty etc., the prices go up. I would like to know what steps have been taken by Government, whether with the help of a Technical Team or other teams, to reduce the price of cars, and whether a final decision has been taken or it is a wishful thinking that some day we will have a small car or cheap car in the country ? If a final decision has been taken, may I know whether that will be in the public sector or not ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding the rise in the prices of cars the other day the hon. Minister has already stated that we have not agreed to the increase in the price of cars. We are trying to see that the quality improves. The manufacturers say that they have a lot of difficulty about raw materials and due to increase in the price of raw materials, increase in wages of labour and other things they find it rather difficult to bring down the prices. In fact,

they want the prices to go up but we have not agreed to that.

MR. SPEAKER : About the 'small car' at least for the last five or six years we have been repeatedly hearing questions here. Shall we make it a point here, at least in this House, that we shall not ask a question about it? When the Government has some news they may give it to the House instead of wasting our time. In future we shall not put any question about 'small car'. By putting question, it may become smaller and smaller and disappear ultimately. Therefore, in future there will be no question about it until Government has some news about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the second part of my question has not been answered. It has been answered by you but not by the Minister. There are certain proposals including one by a very young and energetic person like Mrs. Gandhi's son—the Prime Minister's son. We do not know what the proposal is. We want to know from this Government whether they are serious about it or it is a wishful thinking. If it is a wishful thinking, is it like colourisation of vanaspati in about which we have been hearing for the last fifteen years? If it is like that, I have nothing to say.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) Government are very serious about it. We are trying to find out how we can adjust our project within the resources available.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्वै : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अकलमन्द के लिए इशारा काफी होता है। आपने जो कहा है उसके माने आशा है कि मंत्री और मंत्रालय समझ जायेंगे। आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में बनी हुई कारें जितनी घटिया होती जा रही हैं उतनी ही कीमतें भी उनकी बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। मंत्रालय के निकम्मेपन के बारे में कुछ कहना उचित नहीं है। बहरहाल कार मैनूफैक्चरिंग की मौनोपोली है। मौनोपोली टूट है इसलिए मोटरों घटिया भी बनती जाती हैं और प्राफिट भी वे ज्यादा कमाते जाते हैं। कम्पीटीशन तो है ही नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिए

तैयार हैं कि विदेशों से सैकिण्ड हैंड मोटर कारें मंगाकर यहाँ उनको बेचा जाए और कम्पीटीशन की भावना पैदा की जाए? सैकिण्ड हैंड मोटरें वहाँ पांच सौ डालर यानी 3500 रुपये में मिल जाती हैं। एस. टी. सी. उन सैकिण्ड हैंड मोटरों को सवा-सवा लाख में बेचती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वार्टर के आधार पर पर्याप्त संख्या में सैकिण्ड हैंड मोटर कारें आयात करने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ताकि कम्पीटीशन भी हो और यहाँ की मोटरें अच्छी भी बन सकें और उनकी कीमत भी कम हो सके?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक गलत तरीका होगा। इससे हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज पर काफी लायाविलिटि होगी। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज जाया हो। हमको फारेन एक्सचेंज की ओर भी बहुत-सी चीजों के लिए जरूरत है।

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : I said "barter"—B-A-R-T-E-R.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कम्पीटीशन बढ़े और इसलिए हम चाह रहे हैं कि किसी तरह से एक बड़ा यूनिट यहाँ खड़ा हो जाए ताकि अच्छी कार भी मिल सके, सस्ती भी मिल सके और कम्पीटीशन भी हो सके।

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALE : He has got away without giving me an answer. I crave your indulgence. When I said 'barter' I meant the export of such commodities which are not otherwise saleable in foreign markets and the import of these cars. Even if we do not make any profit in this venture, it does not matter. We would be creating at least some healthy competition in the automobile industry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is very easy for the hon. Member to suggest that there should be barter. But we have to find out how this can be arranged.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, the House is thankful to you for voicing the

feeling of the entire country in the matter of the so-called small or cheaper car. Actually, in this country we cannot have a smaller car. Fiat is the smallest car that the country can have. So, it is a question of a cheaper car. Till you are in a position to manufacture a new cheaper car, will you see to it that the cost of the present car is not increased and its quality is improved? Can you assure these two things to the House?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as quality is concerned, we have taken some steps and we are trying to see how we can set up an audit cell where all the production of manufacturers would be received to be examined to see that the quality is improved. So far as the price is concerned, as the hon. Member is aware, when the manufacturers gave notice that they were going to increase the prices by about Rs. 1,700 to 1,800 I said that they should not take any unilateral action. In the mean while, the report of the Tariff Commission is also before us and we are considering it. If they take any unilateral action, we shall take such action as is called for to check them from raising the prices.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Is it not an admitted fact that car prices are high because the existing units produce a very small number of cars? When we discuss even public sector projects and all that, the fundamental principle that has to be borne in mind is that we should have bigger units which are capable of producing 60,000 to 70,000 cars per year. Is it a fact that Hindustan Motors have asked for permission for expansion of their capacity up to one lakh cars? Have government not considered this question whether such expansion will not bring down the cost per unit? If the private sector units are not willing for expansion, will government think of nationalising the car industry so that the price can be brought down and the public in any case may not be made to suffer in this way of paying higher prices for poor quality cars?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This question was also taken up with the manufacturers and I am sorry to inform the House that when the question of increasing the number was considered we were told that they can bring down the price at the most by about Rs. 1,000 if the production is increased.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In answer to a supplementary the hon. Minister said that government is very serious about this project for a small car. Many a time government have come out on the floor of the House with statements to the effect that many applications from various State Governments as well as from some foreign firms have been received and that they are being processed. If the government are so serious about this project, I would like to know how many applications have come to them, how many were processed, what is the criterion on which they were processed and what is the anticipated foreign exchange component for setting up a small car project in this country? May I know whether they have submitted any concrete proposals to the Planning Commission or to the authorities concerned and have tried to get concurrence of the Government of India to see that the foreign exchange is made available for this project? What is the quantum of foreign exchange that is involved and what is the difficulty?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I pointed out earlier also, we have received a large number of proposals including some proposals from foreign countries. On the basis of our examination, we find there are two or three attractive proposals which promise to give us a car at ex factory price of about Rs. 8000 to Rs. 9000. That will mean it will be cheaper by about Rs. 6000 than what we are getting now so far as the small car is concerned. The foreign exchange element is also very small. The only question is that about Rs. 20 crores investment is required, whether that can be found under the Plan or not.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : If the foreign exchange component is very small, what is the difficulty then?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The difficulty is.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :that you are not willing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The difficulty is the resources. If the hon. Member can persuade the planning Commission to provide allocation out of available resources, under my Ministry, I shall certainly see that the small car is manufactured.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

The hon. Minister just now said that there is no provision in the Fourth Plan and the allotment has not been made for any such industry. In spite of that, the hon. Minister says that they will consider. The hon. Minister, certainly, cannot convince the House by that. The car industry is a small industry which requires a very capital-intensive organisation. Wherefrom is this capital going to come? Why is the hon. Minister keeping this country in suspense about this matter? Why is Government not coming with specific conclusions and take the country into confidence that this possibility cannot be there. No provision has been made in the Fourth Plan. How are you going to include it in the coming two or three years? From where are you going to get money? What will be your requirement and how will that requirement be fulfilled? The Tariff Commission has said that it will be a folly on the part of the Government to take manufacture of car and that the existing units, as my hon. friend, Shri Bedabrata Barua also said, should be expanded. They have said that all efforts must be made to expand the existing two or three plants, whatever they are, in whatever organisation they are. They have definitely said that no additional unit should be created.

May I know whether the Government is aware of that? Does the Government seek any advice from the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. May I know whether the Government functions in a collective way? He says that the Planning Commission should be convinced. Who is going to convince the Planning Commission? Is the Hon. Minister isolated and away from other Ministries? The hon. Minister must come forward with a categorical reply.

SHRI F. A. AHMAD : I can understand the hon. Member's anxiety to put this question. But I can assure her that the project will not require such capital investment as she has been informed. At the most, we require about Rs. 20 crores and that amount is also to be spread over a number of years.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Your own Tariff Commission says a different thing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : You have had your say. Let me reply.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : You are not saying something which your own Tariff Commission has recommended.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have had the matter examined. It is not for the Government to accept everything that the Tariff Commission recommends. If that had been the case, today I would have accepted the demand of the manufacturers to increase the price also. It is not that whatever the Tariff Commission says should be accepted by the Government without examining whether there is any justification for it or not. I refuse to believe that it will not be profitable for us to have a new unit which can give a cheaper car. But the only question is how fund is to be found. The investment is not so much as that cannot be adjusted. I have taken up that matter. I know what is better and what in the interest of the country.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : फियेट कार के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इस डिब्बे का हर पुर्जा बोलता है सिवाय हार्न के। मोनोपोली की वजह से इसकी क्वालिटी दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है। पांडे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी। इसको आए हुए एक साल के करीब हो गया है। लेकिन अभी तक क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं हुई है। क्या सरकार कोई समय निर्धारित करेगी जिसमें क्वालिटी ठीक वह करके दिखा देगी? अगर मैन्युफैक्चरर उसको ठीक नहीं करते हैं तो क्या उनके लाइसेंस आप रद्द करेंगे या उनको कोई सजा देंगे?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने अभी कहा है कि हम यह इनसिस्ट कर रहे हैं कि वे आडिट सेल की बात को मान लें, ताकि बाहर के लोग देख सकें कि वे जो कार मैन्युफैक्चर कर रहे हैं, उसकी क्वालिटी ठीक है या नहीं। अभी तक मैन्युफैक्चरर इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम इसके तरीके सोचेंगे कि किस तरह से उन लोगों से आडिट सेल

की बात मन्जूर करायें, ताकि कार की क्वालिटी को बेहतर बनाने के मामले में हमारा हाथ रहे।

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about the Prime Minister's son producing a small car ? You know it better.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know anything about that. Now we take up the Short Notice Question

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Casual Labour and other Railway employees who took part in September, 1968 Strike

S. N. Q. 21. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in respect of the casual labour and other Railway employees who were associated with the 19th September, 1968 strike and removed from service in consequence thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In regard to casual labour discharged for participation in the strike a decision has been recently taken that such of the casual labour whose participation in the strike was limited to mere absence on 19.9.1968 may be taken back provided that there are no other aggravating factors against them.

In regard to regular railway employees decisions taken by Government from time to time have been made applicable.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the number of railway employees and casual labour who participated in the strike on the 19th September 1968, what is the number of persons who were dismissed or suspended from service in the wake of their participation in the strike, what is the number of persons who were taken back or reinstated in

service from those who had been dismissed or suspended and what is the number of persons who are still dismissed or suspended from service ? What is the policy of the Government in regard to these cases ? Are they taking these cases as having aggravating factors ? Is violence or intimidation involved in all these cases ? What is the policy of the Government ? What do they propose to do with the pending cases of dismissal and suspension ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH The number is quite big. This is a long list. The number is given here zonal-wise. The largest number was on the South-Eastern Railway—1700. I will place this on the Table of the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is the policy of the Government in respect of pending cases of dismissal and suspension ? What do they propose to do ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Wherever there has been any aggravating factor and court cases are going on, they will be examined now on merit. But if anybody had been removed for mere participation, due to the fact that he did not attend service on that day, he is going to be taken back.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My second question is this. Notwithstanding the decision of the Government to the contrary, nearly 258 railway employees from Izatnagar, 19 employees from South-Central Railway-Vijayawada and five from the Northern Railway, Delhi Division, have not still been taken back in service. There were no charges of violence or intimidation or active instigation against them, but still they are suspended or dismissed. What is the Minister going to do in such cases ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Subject to those three qualifications which the hon. Member has himself pointed out, all other cases are going to be considered very sympathetically and they will be reinstated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Already my hon. friend has given certain figures about those railway employees who are still under suspension. It is the information of those

who are working with railway union that the Government, specially the officers in the lower level, have taken a particular attitude towards the union leaders, and the union leaders, whose cases are pending, are being transferred and as a result of that, they experience a lot of difficulties because they have to attend the courts.

And also, Sir, it is also the experience of the labour leaders working there that the railway officers are not living effect to the promises made by the Ministry, I want to know from the Ministry whether the Government is going to see that the labour leaders penalised by being transferred when the cases are pending against them and to see that the officers in the lower circle give effect to the promises made by the Government of India promptly and immediately.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Our stand with regard to the railway employees and the casual labourers is very clear. I did not say any thing about the leaders.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He did not say about the labour leaders. Labour leaders are also employees. They are being transferred.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As I stand earlier, every body will be covered under the newly enunciated programme. I do not want to go beyond that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are transferred when the cases are pending against them.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to avoid it evidently. He does not want to say any thing now.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : आइज्जतनगर, बरेली, एन०ई० रेलवे, में 83 टेम्पोरेरी कर्मचारियों की सविस् को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया था और 175 पर्मिनेट कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया था। अक्टूबर, 1968 से जनवरी, 1969 तक जारी किये गये तीन आर्डर में जो रिलेक्सेशन दी गई थी, ये लोग उनसे कवर होने चाहिए ये और उन्हें काम पर ले लेना

चाहिए था, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। मैंने इस बारे में श्री पुनाचा को एक लेटर लिखा था और पूरी लिस्ट उन्हें सबमिट की थी। उन लोगों के खिलाफ जो एफ०आई० आर० लिखा गया, उसमें न वायलेंस का चार्ज था और न ही इनटिमिडेशन या एक्टिव इन्स्टीगेशन का चार्ज था। उन्हें जो डिपार्टमेंटल चार्ज-शीट दी गई, उसमें भी इस प्रकार का कोई चार्ज नहीं था। इसके बावजूद इन कर्मचारियों की सविस् को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया और उन्हें सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। इस स्थिति में उन लोगों को और उनके घरवालों को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या कारण है कि उन लोगों को काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया है। हमने यह भी देखा है कि जो लोग कुसूरवार हैं और जो दूसरे हैं, उन सब को लिस्ट में एक-साथ बलव कर दिया गया है। क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि उन लोगों के बारे में अलग-अलग विभागीय एन-क्वायरी की जाये, ताकि हर एक कर्मचारी के सम्बन्ध में ठीक और निश्चित जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिन लोगों पर वायलेंस, एक्टिव इन्स्टीगेशन और इनटिमिडेशन का चार्ज नहीं है, उनके केसिज का जरूर अलग अलग विचार कर लिया जायेगा। शायद माननीय सदस्यों को विदित होगा कि जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं किया है, जो हिंसा, डराने-धमकाने या दूसरों को उलोजित करने के अन्तर्गत आता है, उनके सारे केसिज को समाप्त करके उन्हें काम पर ले लिया जायेगा। लेकिन जो लोग इन तीन बातों के अन्तर्गत आयेगे, उनके बारे में दिक्कत होगी। इन सारी बातों को हम लोग फिर देख लेंगे।

SHRI NATH PAI : This matter has been coming up before this House since September I would like the hon. Minister before he proceeds to reply to take into consideration two problems, two assurances given on the floor of this House by the Ministry which is

concerned with policy making with regard to Government employees. On one occasion the Home Minister very categorically assured the House that Government will not be vindictive with regard to Government employees and then the hon. Shri Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, said that the number of people who may eventually lose their jobs because of their participation in the strike will not exceed a couple of dozen. I think he said two dozen at the most. According to the list the hon. Minister gave, it comes to hundreds. Is the Minister aware that with all the best of good will he brings to the job, the smallest officer thinks that he has a field day to settle accounts, particularly, with activist employees? What is he doing? What is the policy of Government? The policy is to drop all cases except where there is a charge of violence. What is the Officer doing? Now I have the final opportunity to get rid of an employee who fights for the right of employees'.

And therefore cases are kept pending because some officers are vindictive. This kind of has assessment is taking dangerous proportions. Is the general policy of the Government is not to be vindictive and be sympathetic to the employees, will this policy of harassment be put an end to?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes, we will certainly implement...

SHRI NATH RAI : The harassment policy...

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The order that has been issued by the Government meaning thereby, the order that has been issued by the Home Ministry from time to time and I want to give categorical assurance that there is no question of any harassment of any railway employee or any other employee as a matter of fact.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know from the hon. Minister what specific factors are there which deter the Government in implementing the assurances given on the floor of the House during the last 8 months? These assurances are not given for the first time. There are three criteria laid down before long. In respect of those who do not

come within the three criteria laid down, what prevents the Government in implementing the assurance?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Nothing is going to prevent us. We will implement them. If he looks at the figure he will be satisfied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : First of all I would like to congratulate the Minister for taking back the casual employees of the S.E. Railway. After the congratulation I would like to bring to his notice that the Home Ministry has issued orders on 19th October, 1968, 4th January, 1969 and 5th March 1969. Thereafter, under your guidance, Shri V. C. Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs fulfilled his assurance and a letter covering the temporary employees was also issued on the 29th April 1969, saying except the cases of violence, intimidation and active instigation, all the other cases will be leniently disposed of. Even on the basis of the Railway Board's letter defining these things I am sure, with the exception of a very few, all will be taken back on job. I would therefore ask the Minister to let me know whether implementation of these orders will be left entirely in the hands of the officers or he will see that is properly implemented in accordance with the lenient policy of the Government.

Secondly, I want to know whether, after these orders of leniency, Government will also restore the recognition of the all India Railway men's Federation, to create a better relationship between the employees and the Government.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : For the first part of the question of Mr. Banerjee I have already replied to the supplementary of Shri Nath Pai. The officer is part and parcel of administration and he has to follow the policy formulated by the Government and see that decisions are faithfully and leniently implemented and there is no question to have any compromise on that issue. As regards according recognition to union that, is a something which will have to be gone into by the entire Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is holding charge of the particular Ministry managing the largest number of employees in the

Railways and I would like to know his reaction about recognising the unions...

MR. SPEAKER : It is under consideration. Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईस्टर्न रेलवे गोरखपुर वगैरह में जो बहुत सा कँजुअल लेबर रखा जाता है क्या उन को रेस्टोर करेंगे या नहीं क्योंकि वह बरे हार्ड हिट लोग हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : गोरखपुर वगैरह जिलों के ही करीब-करीब सारे भारत में कँजुअल लेबर हैं और उनके लिए ही यह सारी सहुलियत की गई है, उनको फिर भर्ती किया जा रहा है और सारी सहुलियत उन्हें दी जा रही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण रेलवे पर कुछ कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल किया गया था और उनके खिलाफ कुछ मुकदमे चलाए जा रहे थे, लेकिन केरल सरकार ने पुलिस रपट के आधार पर कि इनके खिलाफ कोई सबूत नहीं है, इन मुकदमों को खारिज कर दिया । उसके बाद रेलवे मंत्रालय की वित्तीय सहायता से क्या इन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई अपील दायर कर दी गई है ? मैंने आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है, लेकिन आपका रेलवे विभाग पता नहीं यह पत्र कब आपके सामने ले आयेगा । मैंने त्रिचूर से पत्र लिखा था । तो मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ इस तरह कि इस तरह की घटना हुई है कि राज्य सरकार ने मुकदमा वापस ले लिया लेकिन आपसे वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर के आई एन टी यू सी की किसी यूनियन ने फिर अपील कर दी, जब तक उसका फैसला नहीं होगा तब तक रेलवे अधिकारी कहते हैं कि वह वापस नौकरी में नहीं लिए जाएंगे । दूसरे जमालपुर वर्कशाप के बारे में भी हमने कई बार लिखा है कि इन लोगों पर कोई इस तरह हिंसा का आरोप नहीं है तो क्या इन दोनों मामलों पर जिनके बारे में आप को पत्र लिख चुका हूँ, आप सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इन दोनों बातों का पता लगाकर आपको उत्तर भेज देंगे ।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह जो कँजुअल लेबर रखा जाता है इनको दस-दस बारह-बारह वर्ष तक परमानेंट नहीं किया जाता । जब कोई परमानेंट हो जाता है तो यह अपनी सर्विस के लिए पर तरह की कोशिश करता है और जो कँजुअल लेबर होता है वह कोशिश नहीं करता । ऐसे लोग कोई स्ट्राइक होती है तो उसमें आसानी से चले आते हैं । तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह कँजुअल लेबर इतने-इतने दिनों तक, दस-दस और बारह-बारह साल तक रखने का कारण क्या है, उनको परमानेंट क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय देखने की कोशिश करते कि अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की कितनी तादाद थी जिन्होंने 19 सितम्बर को अपने को अनुपस्थित रखा तो वह ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं पूछते ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सितम्बर की हड़ताल के पश्चात् गवर्नमेंट ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनको जिनके खिलाफ ऐसी सीरियस शिकायत नहीं है वापस ले लेंगे लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से लोग अपनी सर्विस से हाथ धो देंगे । तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस हड़ताल के अनुभव के पश्चात क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि रेल आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभागों में हड़ताल भी न हो और मजदूरों की शिकायतें भी दूर हों, इन दोनों बातों के लिए सरकार ने कोई रास्ता निकाला है ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हड़ताल न होने पाये और जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी शिकायतों का ठीक तरह से सुनने के पश्चात उसके उपर कोई निर्णय हो सके, जैसे कि कोई ट्रिब्यूनल हो जो आपकी बात भी सुने और मजदूरों की बात भी सुने और फिर उसकी जो मान्यता हो, उसके जो डेसीशंस हों, वह सरकार और लेबर दोनों को मान्य हों, इस प्रकार की कोई ऐसा रास्ता सोचेंगे आप ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस बात पर विचार करने के बाद ही जैसी एम की स्थापना हुई थी मगर उससे भी समस्या नहीं सुलभी तो स्ट्राइक हुई और फिर उसके बाद की उत्पन्न सारी समस्याओं पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Assam is the worst sufferer. Two railway employees were killed—one in Bongaigaon and the other in Mariani—and not a single rupee of compensation has been paid in regard to their killing. Hundreds of railway employees are still under suspension. I want to know from Hon. Minister as to how many of them are still under suspension and how many of them are still under dismissal order and what are the aggravating charges against them. The Minister mentioned in this House that the matter will be settled. I want to know within what specific period the matter will be settled ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Regarding the firing, it is a matter known to the whole House; I do not wish to say anything about it.

As regards the figures, I have already laid the information on the Table.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : N F Railway.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There in the initial stage, the number of permanent employees involved was 13 and temporary employees nil. Those initially suspended for offences other than sec. 4 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance in the NF Railway and service terminated for the same were : permanent 286 and temporary 89. After the relaxation orders, the numbers came down to 62 and 89. Then again, the whole matter is being gone into because we have issued fresh orders and in the light of that the number is likely to go down.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : I want to know the specific date by which the matter will be settled.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am not in a position to give that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the recognition of certain Unions was withdrawn for their alleged offence in partaking in a legitimate activity, do Government propose to create a peaceful and healthy atmosphere on the railways and in pursuance thereof have they decided to withdraw the withdrawal of recognition of these Unions ? If not, why have they not fixed a specific date for such withdrawal of recognition ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I have already replied to that.

DR. RANEN SEN : In spite of the fact that Government have repeatedly announced their decision in regard to the policy of reinstating these employees, it is obvious that officers in the lower echelons are trying to obstruct, and successfully too, its implementation. What steps are Government going to take to enforce this decision on those officers who are obstructing such reinstatement ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No body will be allowed to obstruct any decision of Government.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What is the *modus operandi* ?

DR. RANEN SEN : What steps have Government taken ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No steps are called for because ? I am implementing it successfully.

SHRI SONAVANE : What steps have been taken by the Railway Board to give encouragement and incentive to such of the loyal workers who undaunted came to work on that day and remained loyal to Government in the face of threats by the strikers ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not reply.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We have given certain incentives. Whoever remained loyal will have his services suitably recognised; It has already been recognised; if anything has been left out, I would invite suggestions from the hon. member for consideration.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Every worker is loyal. Why this distinction ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If they are not loyal to their own brothers, to whom can they be loyal ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mysore Trade Agent in U. K.

*1471 **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1888 on the 25th November, 1968 regarding the appointment of Mysore Trade Agent in U. K. and state :

(a) whether the information about his present emoluments as they have bearing on the foreign exchange aspects has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in collecting the same; and

(d) whether the person concerned belongs to the I.A.S. and, if not, to which service ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Amalgamation of small Coal Mines

*1472. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised their investigations regarding compulsory amalgamation of small coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The feasibility of compulsory amalgamation of small coal mines is still under examination.

Foreign Aid for Annual Plans

*1473. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much of the foreign aid received for the Annual Plans 1967-68 and 1968-69 was used for repayment of capital and interest on the earlier loans ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : During 1967-68 and 1968-69 non-project aid commitments of 552 million and \$ 642 million respectively were received from the Consortium members. Of these, amount provided for debt relief was \$ 63 million and \$ 101 million respectively.

Tata Fertilizer Project

*1474. ✓ **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the final decision in regard to the proposed Tata Fertilizer Project has been left to the Prime Minister ?

(b) whether sanction to this project has been made by her or by Government because the Tata group is donating more than Rs. 40 lakhs to the Congress Election Fund ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that routing or re-channelling of the export of the Tata House in accordance with the directions of the Commerce Ministry was also orally laid down as an additional condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). A final decision on the project when it is taken, will be the decision of the Government of India. The House will appreciate that it will not be proper to disclose the internal

process of decision-making in Government specially those based upon Cabinet discussions.

(b) The imputation made is totally unfounded.

बिजली की समान दरें

*1475. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये किसानों को बिजली किस-किस दर से सप्लाई की जाती है;

(ख) क्या ये दरें सभी राज्यों में समान नहीं हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय राज सहायता देकर सभी राज्यों में बिजली की समान दरें निर्धारित करने की सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—997/69]

ब्रह्मपुत्र आयोग

*1476. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले

श्री वृजभूषण साल

श्री रणजीत सिंह

क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रह्मपुत्र आयोग की नियुक्ति के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं और इसके निदेश पद क्या हैं और यह आयोग अपना प्रथम प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत करेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) :

(क) और (ख). ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के आयोग तथा उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए 'ब्रह्मपुत्र बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड' नाम की एक स्वायत्त संस्था की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर असम सरकार के साथ सलाह करके, विचार किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली की राजस्व सम्बन्धी आय

*1477. श्री बि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में दिल्ली में आयकर, सम्पत्तिकर, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य, केन्द्रीय करों से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ था;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में सरकार ने दिल्ली को कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से अर्जित पूरी आय को दिल्ली पर व्यय करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में सीमा-शुल्कों, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों, आय-

कर और अन्य प्रत्यक्ष करों से संग्रहीत कर राजस्व की राशि 1965-66 में 51 करोड़ रु०, 1966-67 में 61 करोड़ रु० और 1967-68 में 73 करोड़ रु० के लगभग थी। इसमें सम्पत्तिकर से संग्रहीत राशि शामिल नहीं है, यह कर स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा लगाया जाता है और वे ही उसे वसूल करते हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली से सम्बन्धित लेन-देन केन्द्रीय बजट का एक अभिन्न अंग है। अतएव केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली को अनुदान दिये जाने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). यह अपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए कि किसी एक क्षेत्र से अर्जित पूरी-की-पूरी आय उसी क्षेत्र में खर्च कर दी जाय।

योजनाओं में दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

*1478. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी थी और उनके द्वारा इसमें से कितनी अप्रयुक्त राशि वापस की गयी थी;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने गत पांच वर्षों में अधिक धन के नियतन के लिये प्रार्थना की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि के नियतन के लिये प्रार्थना की थी और उस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गयी थी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन को उनकी आयोजनाओं के लिए दी गयी वित्तीय सहायता।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	उत्तर प्रदेश	दिल्ली
पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना	87.00	4.70
दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना	121.00	15.37
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना	356.20	93.10

सहायता की सारी रकम का पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल किया गया था और कोई रकम वापस नहीं की गयी थी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक के तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न अवसरों पर कुल मिलाकर 59.75 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किये थे। इसी अवधि में दिल्ली प्रशासन से उसके लिये 6.18 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त रकम निर्धारित करने के अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। इन अनुरोधों पर, इनके गुण-दोषों के आधार पर, विचार किया गया था और भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को 13.85 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता देना और दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये 1.25 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त रकम निर्धारित करना स्वीकार किया था।

Ayurvedic Tablets for Birth Control

*1479. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Ayurvedic Vaidya, Shri Kartar Singh of Pregno

Pharmacy, Chandigarh, has discovered Ayurvedic tablets for birth control;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the effectiveness of these tablets; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A recipe claiming anti-fertility properties has been suggested by Shri Kartar Singh.

(b) and (c). A number of recipes including the one suggested by Shri Kartar Singh are being screened by a Technical Committee constituted by the Government for this purpose.

भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली का उपयोग

*1480. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली का उपभोग केवल 90 किलोवाट है जबकि अमरीका, ब्रिटेन तथा रूस में क्रमशः 5400, 3000 और 2000 किलोवाट है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिजली की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता, जो इस समय 1.22 करोड़ किलोवाट है, से बढ़कर वर्ष 1975-76 में 2.87 करोड़ किलोवाट और 1980-81 में 4.62 करोड़ किलोवाट हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन परिस्थितियों में बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता का विकास करने के लिये क्या दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाई गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) भारत में 1968-69 के अन्त तक बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत लगभग 77 यूनिट आंकी गई है। 1967 के अन्त में अमरीका,

इंगलैंड और रूस में बिजली की खपत निम्न-लिखित है :—

अमरीका	6065 यूनिट
इंगलैंड	3254 यूनिट
रूस	2305 यूनिट

(ख) 1968-69 के अन्त तक देश में कुल प्रतिष्ठापित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 145 लाख किलोवाट थी। चौथी योजना के अनुसार, 1973-74 के अन्त तक वित्तीय कमी के कारण इसके केवल 220 लाख किलोवाट तक बढ़ने की संभावना है।

(ग) 1965 में ऊर्जा सर्वेक्षण समिति द्वारा बनाये गए एक बीस-वर्षीय कार्यक्रम में 1980-81 तक लगभग 560 लाख किलोवाट की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की परिकल्पना की गई थी।

जीवन बीमा निगम के विनियोजन

*1481. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने किन-किन कम्पनियों के एक लाख रुपए से अधिक मूल्य के नये शेयर खरीदे हैं, किन-किन कम्पनियों को एक लाख रुपए से अधिक के ऋण दिये हैं तथा किन-किन कम्पनियों में एक लाख रुपए से अधिक राशि जमा कराई है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम को शेयरों और ऋण आदि से कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) किसानों को ऋण देने के बारे में जीवन बीमा निगम की क्या योजना है और किसानों को अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम बताना लोक हित में नहीं है जिनके शेयर खरीदे

गये हैं अथवा जिन्हें जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा सावधि ऋण दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम केवल बैंकों में ही रकम जमा कराता है और वह भी केवल थोड़े समय के लिये; वह और किसी भी कन्सर्न में रकम जमा नहीं कराता।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में से प्रत्येक के दौरान निवेशों के विक्रय या प्रतिदान से होनेवाले शुद्ध लाभ या शुद्ध हानि तथा निवेशों से अर्जित व्याज और लाभांशों का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष निवेशों के विक्रय या निवेशों से अर्जित प्रतिदान से शुद्ध व्याज और लाभांश लाभ या शुद्ध हानि

	लाख रुपयों में	करोड़ रुपयों में
1965-66	+ 14.31	42.87
1966-67	+ 44.02	50.52
1967-68	- 50.94	58.05

(ग) किसानों को ऋण देने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है।

बिजली को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने में हानि की प्रतिशतता

*1482. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में देश में बिजली को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने में कितने प्रतिशत बिजली की हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त हानि अन्य देशों में होने वाली हानि की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त हानि को कम करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कुलराव) :

(क) देश में 1967-68 के दौरान, पोरषण, रूपान्तरण और वितरण में होने वाली बिजली की क्षतियां खपत के लिए उपलब्ध बिजली का 16.6% प्रतिशत आंकी गई हैं।

(ख) बिजली की क्षतियां, विकसित देशों में होने वाली ऐसी क्षतियों से अधिक हैं।

(ग) बिजली की अधिक क्षति का कारण यह है कि वर्तमान पोरषण और वितरण प्रणालियों पर अधिक भार होता है, चूंकि ये प्रणालियां देश में बढ़ती हुई बिजली की मांगों को पूरा करने से लिये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कई राज्यों में पर्याप्त उच्च बोल्डता की लाइनों के न होने से निम्न बोल्डता की लाइनों पर दूर-दूर तक भारी भारों को प्रेषित किया जाता है और इससे पोरषण संबंधी क्षतियां बढ़ गई हैं। चौथी योजना के दौरान उच्च बोल्डता की अतिरिक्त पोरषण लाइनों को हाथ में लिया जा रहा है और इनके पूर्ण होने पर और क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड आधार पर राज्य बिजली प्रणालियों के समेकित प्रचालन से, पोरषण, रूपान्तरण और वितरण से होने वाली क्षतियों के कम हो जाने की संभावना है।

Foreign Exchange earned by Sale of Goods to Tourists

*1483. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the sale proceeds of Indian goods to foreign tourists in the currency of their countries are utilised;

(b) the procedure followed in determining the amount of foreign money which comes into the hands of dealers who sell Indian goods to tourists; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby in terms of Indian rupee during 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Shops are required to obtain money changers' licences from the Reserve Bank to enable them to accept payment in foreign currency for goods supplied by them. Like any other authorised dealer in foreign exchange, their collections of foreign exchange accrue to Indian Exchange Control. They are required to submit to the Reserve Bank monthly statements of foreign currencies accepted by them with the supporting documents within a week after the close of month.

(c) Necessary information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली में तीसरी और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधियों में अस्पताल और रोगीशैयायें ।

*1484. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास एवं नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त अस्पताल खोलने तथा रोगी-शैयाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था तथा वह लक्ष्य कहाँ तक पूरा हुआ ;

(ख) दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में कितने अतिरिक्त अस्पतालों तथा रोगी शैयाओं की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पश्चात् भी दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में रोगीशैयाओं तथा अस्पतालों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि नहीं होगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास

मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 2,350 पलंगों वाले 7 सामान्य अस्पताल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था किन्तु तीसरी योजना अवधि में वस्तुतः 986 पलंगों वाले तीन ही अस्पतालों का लक्ष्य पूरा हुआ ।

तीसरी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ने 750 पलंगों का लक्ष्य पूरा किया ।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में 391 पलंग बढ़ाए गए जिससे तीसरी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक पलंगों की संख्या 1142 हो गई । तीसरी योजना अवधि में जहाँ विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में 750 पलंगों का लक्ष्य था वहाँ 302 ही पलंग बढ़ाए गए । इस अवधि में कलाबती सरन शिशु अस्पताल के पलंगों की संख्या 68 से 229 तक बढ़ा दी गई ।

(ख) जहाँ राष्ट्रीय औसत 2,000 जन-संख्या के पीछे एक पलंग का है वहाँ दिल्ली में चार सौ आबादी के पीछे पहले ही एक पलंग की व्यवस्था है । चौथी योजना अवधि में और अधिक अस्पतालों तथा अस्पताल-पलंगों की व्यवस्था हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) नवम्बर 1967 में, दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में वर्तमान चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की जांच करने तथा उनमें सुधार के लिए मार्गोपाय सुझाने के लिए एक अस्पताल जांच समिति की स्थापना की गई थी । इस समिति ने अप्रैल 1968 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी और दो सौ से अधिक सिफारिशों की जिनमें 140 को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और शेष पर विचार किया जा रहा है । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धन उपलब्ध हो जाने पर स्वीकार की गई सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ।

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

*1485. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., at the time when it was set up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan which the company owed on the 31st March, 1968 to the Central Government, banks or other parties, separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Company during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit and, if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The authorised and paid-up capital at the time the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was set up and as on the 31st March 1968 are given below :

	At the time IDPL was set up	As on 31.3.68
Authorised capital	Rs. 15 cro- res	Rs. 25 cro- res
Paid-up capital	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 21.75 crores

(b) The company owed to the Government of India loans amounting to Rs. 35.946 crores as on the 31st March 1968. On that date the company had no loans from the Banks or other parties.

(c) The interest paid during the last three years is given below :

1965-66	Rs. 10.7 lakhs
1966-67	Rs. 90.2 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 169.6 lakhs

(d) The company has been incurring losses during the last three years. The losses incurred are as follows:

1965-66	Rs. 30.736 lakhs
1966-67	Rs. 60.113 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 232.553 lakhs

The estimated loss for 1968-69 is Rs. 840 lakhs. The main reasons for the losses are :

(i) The year 1967-68 was one of completion of erection, start-up trial production and commissioning for industrial production of the Antibiotics and Synthetic Drugs plants;

(ii) Low production of the Surgical Instruments plant on account of inadequate demand.

Housing Problem in Greater Bombay

*1486. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute housing problem facing the citizens of Greater Bombay;

(b) if so, whether Government would take in hand a massive slum clearance scheme and provide the necessary financial resources to meet the housing shortage in Bombay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) . The Government of Maharashtra have estimated that about 10 lakh persons are living in slum areas of Greater Bombay alone and a minimum outlay of Rs. 175 crores will be required for housing these persons. Against this, the tentative Fourth Plan outlay for the entire State under the Slum Clearance Scheme is Rs. 4 crores only. With this amount, the State Government expect to build about 4500 tenements.

2. Housing is included in the development programmes in the State-sector. During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to States will be given in the form of 'block-loans and block-grants' for all the State-sector programmes including housing and slum clearance schemes. It is open to the State Government to increase their outlay on slum clearance within the overall State-Plan ceiling, to the extent considered appropriate by them.

Production from Talcher Coalfields

*1487. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal produced at present from the Talcher coalfields;

(b) whether it can meet the estimated demand of 1.42 million tonnes by 1970-71; and

(c) the efforts being made to achieve this target of production by 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) About 0.90 million tonnes annually.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Capacity for production of 1.2 million tonnes per annum has already been created in this field and the production could be raised to 1.42 million tonnes by 1970-71, depending on the demand.

Agency Inspectors of New India Assurance Company

*1488. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agency Inspectors of the New India Assurance Company have asked for certain safeguards in the Insurance Act;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have also asked for the elimination of dummy agencies of the Insurance company through whom business worth lakhs of rupees is booked and commission pocketed by top officials of the company;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Insurance Act suitably to prevent such practices; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In December, 1968 a representation from the All India Federation of New India Assurance Development Employees' Associations which related mainly to opening of branches in places where the insurer already had his places of business, was received by the Government. The representation also raised the following points :-

- (i) Elimination of intermediaries and over-riding commissions;
- (ii) Abolition of commission on insurers Directors' business;
- (iii) Abolition of Profit Commission paid to officials;
- (iv) Issue of policies only through branches in which the particular agencies are registered;
- (v) Introduction of certain norms and standards for grant of licence to insurance agents;
- (vi) Removal of distinction between Tariff and non-Tariff business.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Under the Insurance Act, 1938 as recently amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968, the Controller of Insurance has already been given adequate additional powers of supervision and control to effectively check any malpractices that exist.

Mineral Production

*1489. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mineral production in India has increased during 1968 by about 80 per cent as compared to the corresponding period during 1967;

(b) if so, the total production during 1967 and 1968; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that there is a further increase in the mineral production during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The total production of minerals in terms of value during 1968 registered an increase of about 12% over 1967. This excludes minerals like coal, natural oil, atomic minerals and minor minerals as also the value of production from Goa. The total value of metallic minerals during 1968 was Rs. 435, 413,000 as compared to Rs. 394,173,000 in 1967. The total value of non-metallic minerals during 1968 was Rs. 360,164,000 as compared to Rs. 318,810,000 in 1967.

(c) 1969 is the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the plan period development of mineral based industries like Copper, Zinc, Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Fertilizers, Refractories, Chemicals etc. has been planned. As a result the increase in mineral production is expected to be commensurate with the increased planned production of such industries.

Forged Foreign Currency

*1490. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have unearthed any gangs in the country indulging in foreign

currency forgery between January and March, 1969;

(b) how many persons have been arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yes, Sir.

(b) 16 persons have so far been arrested.

(c) Further investigations are in progress.

Corruption in Eye-Ball Bank, Bombay

*1491. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of corruption in the Bombay eye-ball bank have been brought to the notice of Government recently;

(b) if so, the nature of these cases of corruption and person or persons involved; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) . A series of articles about corruption in the eye bank at the J. J. Group of Hospitals have appeared in 'The Current Weekly', published from Bombay. The relevant information has been called from the State Government of Maharashtra.

Foreign Investments in India

*1492. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of U. S. S. R., U. K. and U.S.A.'s investments in India as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that the investments of those countries with other countries have been increasing, while in the case of India, it is not so; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Figures of U. S. S. R., U. K. and U.S. investments in India as on the 31st March, 1969 are not available. The latest figures of actual outstanding foreign investments in India are available as at the end of March, 1965. A statement showing the figures of direct U. K. and U. S. investments in India as at the end of December 1955, and March, 1965 together with the approvals of investments given by Government upto end of 31st December, 1968 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-198/69] Private foreign investment from U. S. S. R. is 'nil'.

(b) Two statements showing the U. S. and U. K. investments abroad are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-998/69]. These figures are based on (i) the U. S. Department of Commerce Studies which are available in the Survey of Current Business and (ii) the Board of Trade Journal, U. K. These statements show that proportionately increase in U. S. direct investment in India were comparable to U. S. increase in investment in other areas except Europe. In the case of U. K. that country's proportionate increase in investments in India was comparable to U. K. investments in other areas of the world except developed countries of the sterling Area and Europe.

(c) One of the reasons for lower figures of U. S., U. K. and other foreign investments in India in absolute terms, is the fact that foreign investments in India are approved on a selective basis in order that the investments should conform to the objectives of the development plans of the country.

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with U. A. R.

*1493. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U. A. R. have signed an agreement to avoid double taxation on incomes;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when it is likely to come into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Convention between the Governments of India and the United Arab Republic for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income was signed in Cairo on 20th February, 1969.

(b) A statement containing the main features of the Convention is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-999/69].

(c) The Convention shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला साफ करने के कारखाने

*1494. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों में कोयला साफ करने के कारखाने हैं;

(ख) क्या उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति सुदृढ़ है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसे सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ

राब) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में नोवरजाबाद स्थान पर एक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी, मैसर्स एसोसिएटेड सीमेन्ट कम्पनी लिमिटेड का कोयला घोने का एक कारखाना है। सरकार इस कम्पनी की वित्तीय अवस्था के साथ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संबंधित नहीं है।

पारादीप में उर्वरक कारखाना

*1495. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने साहू जैन फर्म द्वारा पारादीप में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की स्वीकृति देने का अनुरोध केन्द्रीय सरकार से किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अन्य समवायों ने भी वहां पर ऐसा कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये थे परन्तु बिना कोई कारण बताए उनके आवेदन पत्रों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को क्या निदेश दिये गये थे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्ताव की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) भारत सरकार को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार ने दूसरी कम्पनियों के किन्हीं प्रार्थना-पत्रों को अस्वीकार किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mineral Survey in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar

*1496. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS

AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mineral survey has been conducted recently in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

साउथ एवेन्यू औषधालय में संसद सदस्यों का उपचार

*1497. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के लिए किन-किन फर्मों से स्थानीय रूप से औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि साउथ एवेन्यू औषधालय में संसद सदस्यों को कई प्रकार के ऐसे इंजेक्शन लगाये जाते हैं, जिनको प्रयोग करने की तिथि समाप्त हो चुकी है;

(ग) औषधियों के इन भण्डारों की जांच कितने-कितने समय बाद की जाती है; और

(घ) इन त्रुटियों के कारण जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितनी फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या
LT —1000/69]

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में औषधियों के भण्डारों की बारम्बार जांच की जाती है किन्तु ऐसे जांच कार्य के लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Single Excise Levy on Final Products

*1498. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of the Planning Commission has favoured a single excise levy on final products instead of a number of levies on components and raw materials that go to make them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Member (Industry) of the Planning Commission, while inaugurating a seminar on Electronics at New Delhi on 8th March, 1969, had observed that it would be preferable to levy a heavy single excise duty on the final product in certain cases instead of multiple levies on raw materials and components.

(b) Government consider that in principle the levy of excise duty on the final product is preferable to levies on raw materials and components. However, it is not in practice always possible to tax final products, and therefore levies need to be imposed on the components and raw materials.

खांडसारी तथा चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

*1499. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या वित्त

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खांडसारी तथा चीनी के निर्धारित मूल्य के अनुसार उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के लिये आदेश जारी किये गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मिल मालिकों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिन पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है और इससे कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) वित्त विधेयक 1969 के खण्ड 30 (1) और 33 (1) का अभिप्राय यह है कि निर्वात पात्र चीनी (वैब्यूम पैन शुगर) और खांडसारी के शुल्क निर्धारण का आधार वजन के स्थान पर मूल्य कर दिया जाए। अन्तिम कर वसूली अधिनियम, 1931 के अन्तर्गत की गई घोषणा के फलस्वरूप वह प्रस्ताव पहले ही। मार्च, 1969 से लागू किया जा चुका है और तदनुसार उत्पादन-शुल्क समाहर्ताओं को निर्वात पात्र चीनी और खांडसारी पर उनके मूल्य के आधार पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने की हिदायतें जारी कर दी गयी थीं। खांडसारी के मामले में मूल्यानुसार शुल्क केवल उन्हीं निर्माताओं के मामले में लागू है जिन्होंने मिश्र-शुल्क दरों पर शुल्क देने का विकल्प नहीं दिया है, अन्य युनिटों पर मिश्र-शुल्क लगता रहेगा लेकिन और ऊंची दरों पर।

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव के कारण पूरे एक वर्ष के दौरान निर्वात पात्र चीनी से 2745 लाख रुपये और खांडसारी से 30 लाख रुपये तक का अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

भारत में निर्वात पात्र चीनी और खांडसारी कारखानों की संख्या 1500 से ऊपर है। उनके नामों और पतों का, संकलन व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा ही श्रम और समय लगेगा।

Vegetable Market Union, Delhi

*1500. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vegetable Market Union, Delhi, has been collecting Teh Bazari from shopkeepers amounting to Rs. 1500 per day and also interest from the Banks on the rent collected and whether this amount has been deposited with Government;

(b) the total amount and taxes to be collected from them and the reasons for their not being removed from the present market as unauthorised occupants, with the help of the Police; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi officials are in league with the Vegetable Market Union regarding the allotment of shops in Azadpur Market and the names of the officials of authority who are consulting them regarding shops and other matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Tribal Development Blocks to be Opened During Fourth Plan

*1501. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to determine the extent of backwardness of Tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Tribal Development Blocks proposed to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the amount to be spent for the purpose during the Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: (a) and (b). The expression "backwardness" is indefinite. It is not clear whether by "Tribal Areas" the Hon. Member is referring to the Tribal Areas specified under the sixth schedule to the Constitution or the "Scheduled Areas" covered by the fifth Schedule.

The report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, copies of which are available in the Library, has, *inter alia*, dealt with the major problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes, and in the administration of Scheduled Areas.

(c) and (d). The fourth five year plan has not yet been finalised.

छोटे ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण

*1507. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ शहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी, जो छोटे ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्यात, निर्माण करती है, बड़ी फर्मों द्वारा बनाए गए ट्रांसफार्मरों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अच्छे ट्रांसफार्मर आधी कीमत में बनाने में समर्थ है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस कम्पनी को तेल का आवश्यक कोटा नहीं दिया गया, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १४ लाख नलकूप लगाने के लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए लाखों छोटे ट्रांसफार्मरों के निर्माण के लिए

तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रमों की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहदीन अली अहमद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग निर्देशक ने यह बताया है कि मेरठ जिले के परतपुर औद्योगिक वस्ती में एक ऐसा औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किया गया है जो इस प्रकार का निर्माण करता है। एकक द्वारा निर्मित किए गए ट्रांसफार्मरों के विक्रय मूल्य और उसकी किस्म का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) उत्पादन रत एककों में ट्रांसफार्मर तेल वितरित करने का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। आयातित ट्रांसफार्मर तेल आई० ओ० सी० द्वारा विभिन्न निर्माताओं को दिया जाता है। एक देशी एकक से ट्रांसफार्मर तेल भी निवधि रूप से उपलब्ध हो रहा है।

(ग) चौथी योजना काल में ट्रांसफार्मरों की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विद्यमान एककों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं।

Safety of Passengers in First Class Compartments

*1508. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to secure the safety of passengers in first class compartments during the current year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no attendants in the night service of some trains in the first class bogies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). (a) All important night trains are provided with Government Railway Police escorts. All doors and windows of 1st class compartments are provided with safety catches. At stations where Government Railway Police have been posted,

Police personnel are deputed for platform duty to ensure safety of passengers.

(b) Attendants are provided in 1st class full corridor type coaches, both for the day and night journeys.

भारत तथा विदेशों में बिड़ला सार्थ समूह की फर्म

*1509. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अतिरिक्त व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मैसर्स बिड़ला ब्रदर्स की भारत तथा विदेशों में कितनी कम्पनियां, मिलें तथा फर्म हैं;

(ख) इस समय इन फर्मों में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है;

(ग) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में पूंजी निवेश में कोई वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त अवधि में यह वृद्धि अथवा कमी कितनी हुई है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूहदीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा संग्रह की गई सूचना के अनुसार 1963-64 में, भारत में पंजीकृत, बिड़ला समूह से सम्बन्धित, 151 कम्पनियों को कुल प्रदत्त-पूंजी 76.3 करोड़ रुपयों की थी। दो कम्पनियां जो अन्य कम्पनियों में समामेलित हो गई थीं, तथा एक कम्पनी, जो पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ले ली गई थीं, को छोड़ देने के पश्चात्, 1966-67 के वर्ष में, श्री बी० दत्ता द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, शेष 143 कम्पनियों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी, 3 वर्ष की अवधि में 19.7 करोड़ रुपयों की बढ़ोत्तरी दिखाती हुई, 96.0 करोड़ रुपयों की हो गई।

एकाधिकार जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1963-64 में, बिड़ला-समूह से सम्बन्धित 6 कम्पनियां, भारत के बाहर निर्गमित हुई थीं।

New Industries in Orissa

*1510. SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI:

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of new industries started in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the new industries proposed to be started in the near future in Orissa in the Public and Private Sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Statements containing the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1001/69]

Purchase by Burma of Rails and Track Equipments from India

*1511. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Burma proposes to purchase rails and track equipments from India;

(b) If so, the approximate tonnage and cost of the equipments to be purchased; and

(c) The mode of payment to be made for such purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received by the Government from the Government of Burma for purchase of

rails and track equipment from India. It is, however, understood that an order for export of about 78,000 tonnes of rails and some track materials worth about Rs. 7 crores in all has been secured by an Indian export house. It is understood that payment for the supplies will be on deferred terms.

Committee on Industrial and Economic Development of Kashmir

*1512. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to expedite schemes for the industrial and economic development of Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether such committees are to be set up for other States also;

(c) if so, the States for which such committees are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is at present no proposal to set up such Committee for other States.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Committee has been specially set up to review and ensure continuous and speedy action to implement development plans relating to Jammu and Kashmir State in view of the special conditions in that State. In other States where such special conditions do not prevail, the concerned State Governments themselves are expected to take appropriate steps to expedite schemes of Industrial and economic development in their respective territories.

Soviet Experts at Bokaro Steel Plant

*1513 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the 572 Soviet Specialists are expected to be working at the Bokaro Steel Plant and their monthly expenditure including salaries and other emoluments;

(b) the period for which these Soviet experts will be required and the total budget of expenses prepared for them; and

(c) the number of these Soviet experts actually on work at present and their monthly expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b) . There is a provision for the deputation of 572 Soviet Specialists in all for the completion of the first stage of Bokaro. Of these 572, the actual number will vary from year to year in accordance with the following tentative programme.

For one year	87
For two years	118
For Three years	148
For Four Years	123
For Five Years	96
	<hr/>
	572

As the expenditure and the strength of specialists will vary from year to year. It will be difficult to give a monthly average of expenditure. However, the aggregate expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 55.28 million for the entire period.

(c) As on 30th April, 1969, there were 157 Specialists. Monthly average expenditure on pay and allowances works out to Rs. 0.455 million.

Asian Development Council meeting
at Bangkok

*1514. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHRMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian delegation to the Asian Development Council meeting held at Bangkok during, February, 1969 had put forward certain concrete proposals to secure export orders from the countries of the ECAFE region;

(b) if so, the main proposals put forwards by the Indian delegation and how far they were successful in getting accepted such proposals in the conference ; and

(c) other subjects discussed in the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Specific offers were made by the Indian Delegation to undertake free of cost, feasibility and pre-investment studies, prepare project reports and provide consultancy services in the fields of petro-chemicals, iron and steel, mineral exploration, agricultural machinery etc. The services offered by India, if accepted will open up vistas for long-term economic cooperation between India and the other developing countries.

(c) The other subjects discussed at the meeting of the AIDC related to : (1) Development of Iron and Steel Industry in South East Asia and Western ECAFE region (ii) Establishment of an Iron and Steel Institute in South East Asia ; (iii) Development of Petro-chemical Industries; (iv) Development of Forest-based Industries; (v) Manufacture of Agricultural Machinery (vi) Development of the Coconut processing Industry; (vii) Long Term Perspective Study for Industrial Development and Regional Cooperation and (viii) The proposed Second Asian Conference on Industrialisation.

भारत में विदेशी पूंजी विनियोजन

*1515. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम-बाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 फरवरी, 1969 को नई दिल्ली में हुए एक प्रैस सम्मेलन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्य मंडल के प्रधान द्वारा दिये गए इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में लाल फीताशाही के कारण विदेशी पूंजी विनियोजन में बाधा पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) भारत में विदेशी पूंजी को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) . सरकार के विचार में इस प्रकार की आलोचना न्यायसंगत नहीं है । जहाँ विदेशी सहयोग तथा विनियोजन के प्रस्तावों के शीघ्र भुगतान का प्रयास किया जा रहा है वहाँ यह भी आवश्यक है कि ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच ध्यानपूर्वक की जानी चाहिए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाय कि यह राष्ट्रहित में है और सरकार की नीतियों के अनुकूल हैं । विनियोजन अथवा सहयोग के आवेदनों के शीघ्र भुगतान हेतु एक विदेशी विनियोजन म० ल की हाल में स्थापना की गई है जो इस प्रकार से सभी प्रस्तावों पर बिचार करती है । सरकार ने उद्योगों की तीन सूचियां बनाई हैं और उनको प्रकाशित किया है जैसे (क) जिनमें विदेशी विनियोजन की तकनीकी सहयोग सहित अथवा उसके बिना की अनुमति दी जा सकती है (ख) जिनमें विदेशी तकनीकी की सहयोग की अनुमति तो दी जानी चाहिये किन्तु विदेशी विनियोजन की नहीं, और (ग) जिनमें विदेशी सहयोग (वित्तीय अथवा तकनीकी) आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता । (क) तथा (ख) सूचियां रायल्टी, जहां उसकी अनुमति हो, की सीमायें भी इंगित करती हैं । जहां तक औद्योगिक उप-

क्रमों के लायसेंसिकरण अथवा पंजीकरण का सम्बन्ध है इस सम्बन्ध में प्रक्रिया में निरन्तर सुधार किया जाता है और जहां व्यावहारिक होता है औद्योगिक लायसेंसिकरण की प्रक्रिया से छूट दी जाती है ।

Locomotive Built At Diesel Loco Works.

*1516. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Loco works builed locos which are not fit for high speed trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their manufacture in India in collaboration with an American Firm ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Diesel Locomotive which are being built at Diesel Locomotive Works at present are designed for general services and are being utilised for working freight and passenger trains on truck routes. The question of designing a suitable type of locomotive for higher speed trains to be built at Diesel Loco Works is under consideration of the Research, Design and Standards Organisation.

Fire in Petrol Wagon at Moradabad Station

*1517. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a closed railway wagon containing drums of kerosene and petrol was gutted in a fire in the Northern Railway goods yard at Moradabad on the 19th February, 1969;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) whether any sabotage is suspected ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, but the contents contained petrol only.

(b) About Rs. 50,000/—.

(c) Enquiry is in progress.

(d) The findings have not yet been arrived at.

(e) No sabotage is suspected so far.

आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये राज्यों से आवेदन पत्र

*1518. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जारी की गई सूचना संख्या 155 आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) 66, दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 1966 के प्रत्युत्तर में राज्यों के उद्योग निर्देशकों से स्वीकृत आयात लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने आवेदन राज्यवार प्राप्त हुए; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति कितनी तेजी से हो रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुस्तकों की दुकानें

*1519. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऐसे सभी स्टालों का एकाधिकार सौंप दिया गया है जहां पठन सामग्री बिकती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन स्टालों पर

रखी गई 90 प्रतिशत पुस्तकों में महिलाओं के अश्लील चित्र होते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों को निषिद्ध करने तथा एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अश्लील पुस्तकें और साहित्य बेचने की पहले से मनाही है।

जहां तक एकाधिकार का सम्बन्ध है, इस कम्पनी को रेलवे में बुक स्टाल खोलने का एकाधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है।

Regional Imbalances in Setting up of Industries

*1520. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are regional imbalances in regard to setting up of industries;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to finalise the proposal to remove these imbalances under the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Despite Government's efforts industrial growth has not been on a uniform basis in different parts of the country and a certain degree of regional imbalance has taken place.

(b) and (c). Efforts would be made during the Fourth Plan period to reduce such regional

imbalances as far as possible. A major prerequisite in this regard, however, is the laying down of criteria for identifying industrially under developed areas and regions and the policies and incentives necessary for accelerating industrial growth in such areas. This aspect, together with other issue relating to reduction of regional imbalance are under consideration of Government at present.

1969 के मध्यावधि चुनावों में जम्ब जमानतें

*1521. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब, बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में हाल में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों में कितने प्रत्याशियों की जमानतें जम्ब हुई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे कुछ प्रत्याशी चुनाव में विजयी रहे हैं जिनकी जमानतें जम्ब हो गई थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने का है ताकि विजयी प्रत्याशियों की जमानतें जम्ब न मानी जायें ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) (क) :

राज्य का नाम	ऐसे अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या, जिनके प्रतिभूति निक्षेप सम्पद्धत हो गए ।
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(1) पंजाब	239
(2) बिहार	1,360
(3) उत्तर प्रदेश	1,785
(4) पश्चिम बंगाल	431

कुल : 3,815

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी नहीं । लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधि-

नियम, 1951 की धारा 158 (4) के अधीन निर्वाचित अभ्यर्थी का प्रतिभूति निक्षेप सम्पद्धत नहीं होगा ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डिबीजन बनाना

*1522. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजफ्फरपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से विधान सभा के सदस्य श्री पामदेय शर्मा ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डिबीजन बनाने के सरकारी प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मन्त्री को 21 फरवरी, 1969 को एक पत्र भेजा है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि प्रधान मंत्री को इस तरह का कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee's Report

*1523. SHRI ATAM DAS:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new rules, formulated in pursuance of the Railway Board's decision, dated the 4th October, 1968 under para 68, item No. 32 of the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee Report, are likely to cause great inconvenience to the licensees and the ordinary contractors on the small stations;

(b) whether these modified rules have no connection with the plea of unhealthy competition and sanitation but have deprived the ordinary contractors of their livelihood and benefited the bigger contractors;

(c) if so, how far this action is in consonance with the socialistic ideal and whether a large number of small contractors would not be forced to close their business due to the said modified rules; and

(d) whether Government propose to cancel the new rules and to continue the rules which were already in vogue ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No such development has taken place so far nor is anticipated.

(b) The modified rules are based on the recommendations of the Railways Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee. The reason in support as given by the Committee is to make contracts viable for securing a good standard of service. The object of the modified rules, is to improve the catering services of Railways and no discrimination between Ordinary and big contractors is inherent in the modified rules. The new rule is available to all benefit of the efficient contractors who give a good account of themselves.

(c) As explained in reply to part (b), there is no discrimination involved as between small contractors and big contractors and there is thus no conflict with the socialistic ideal. The apprehension of a large number of small contractors being forced to close down their business is not warranted.

(d) No, Sir, as the rules are based on a recommendation of a Committee of Members of Parliament which made an extensive study of catering services on railways.

M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay

*1524. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2624 on the 11th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the total capital of M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay ;

(b) the quantum of goods exported to each country by them ;

(c) the basis and the extent to which the exports have gone up since 1967 ; and

(d) the number of its share-holders and whether any foreign organisation is also a share-holder ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The total paid up capital of M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay was Rs. 4.65 crores as on 31st December, 1967.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The total number of Equity and Preference Shareholders was 9022 and 3916 respectively as on 31st December, 1967. There is no foreign organisation which is holding any shares in the company.

Maintenance of Accounts by India Belting and Cold Storage Private Limited, Serampore.

*1525. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts have been filed with the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal by India Belting and Cold Storage Private Limited, Serampore without maintaining proper accounts and without giving credit of business done by the said Company ;

(b) whether varied nature of investments by directors have been shown in different Balance Sheets ;

(c) if so, the names of directors at present and their investments in the company ;

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how the authorities determine whether the said Company maintains proper accounts; and

(e) the action Government propose to take against the directors of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). The statements filed with the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, for the years 1964, 1966 and 1967 indicate that the auditors had made certain observations while certifying the accounts. For the year 1965 the documents were returned for failure to pay filing fees and have not been re submitted. The Registrar of Companies is prosecuting the Company for this default. The statements are under examination.

(b) and (c). The Balance Sheets of the Company filed with the Registrar of Companies for the years 1964, 1966 and 1967 show unsecured loans from Directors at Rs. 1,24,821.74. Investments by individual directors are not required to be shown in the

Balance Sheet. Dr. B. Das and Shri A. K. Ghose are the present Directors of the Company, individually holding 10 shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Company.

India Belting and Cold Storage Private Ltd., Serampore

*1526. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Belting and Cold Storage Private Limited, Serampore does not file Balance Sheets etc. timely with the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal save and except some of the cooked up Balance Sheets ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to initiate against the said Company and/or its directors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Company for the years 1964, 1966 and 1967 were filed with the Registrar of Companies on the dates given below :

Balance Sheet for the year	Due in	Filed on
1964	August, 1965	24.10.1967
1966	July, 1967	3.8.1968
1967	July, 1968	3.8.1968

The Balance Sheet for the year 1965 has not yet been filed. Prosecution has been launched under Section 614A (2) of the Companies Act. The statements filed with the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal for the years 1964, 1966 and 1967 indicate that the auditors had made certain observations while certifying the accounts. For the year 1965 the documents were returned for failure to pay filing fees and have not been resubmitted. The Registrar of Companies is prosecuting the company for this default. The statements are under examination.

(b) The Company and its directors were prosecuted and fined for the defaults committed by them in respect of the filing of the Balance Sheets for the years 1964, 1965 and

1966. The qualifications made in the auditors' report are being examined.

Efficiency and Economy in the working of Railways

*1527. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association in regard to the "efficiency and economy" in the working of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Presumably the reference is to an "appeal" addressed by the Madurai Branch Executive Committee of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association last year.

(b) In this communication the Association has represented against reduction of staff in the Commercial category which according to them would result in reduction of earnings to railways and heavy compensation claims.

(c) No specific action was considered necessary as such issues could always be discussed by the recognised Unions through Permanent Negotiating Machinery.

Organisation Under Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

*1528. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire field organisation under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was wound up in June 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of posts wound up;

(c) whether such reorganisation will limit the effectiveness of the above organisa-

tion to independently collect information necessary to find out the implementation of constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and welfare schemes for these back ward classes; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). In consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was decided that he should be entrusted only with the functions envisaged under the Constitution and should be relieved of the development work which is properly the function of the Government. This decision was taken, as the Commissioner could not be expected to be an impartial critic of Government if he was at the same time to advise Government on development work. Accordingly the field offices formerly under the Commissioner were taken over under the Department of Social Welfare and reorganised into five zonal offices with effect from 15th June, 1967. As a result, 80 posts became surplus.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Commissioner's organisation at headquarters has been adequately strengthened for making an effective and independent investigation and assessment of Government policies and programmes.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच ।

*1529. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम-बाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है और क्या उसे खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली, के प्रबन्धक के द्वारा भवन के धन की चोरी, गबन और दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा जांच कराई जा रही है अथवा जांच कार्य

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को सौंपने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समबाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने सूचित किया है उन्हें भवन सम्बन्धी कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

New All India Political Party

*1530. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 'All-India Political Party, called the Bharatiya Christian Democratic Party has been formed in the country;

(b) whether the said party has been recognised by Government; and

(c) if so, the detailed aims and objects of the Party ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) The Government is not aware of the formation of a new party called Bharatiya Christian Democratic Party.

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

Auction of Diamonds by National Mineral Development Corporation

8349. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of diamond auctions held since the inception of the National Mineral Development Corporation, the total revenue earned thereby and the places where the auctions were held;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of diamonds were withdrawn from auction by the presiding officer as they did not fetch the expected price; if so, how many and their value;

(c) whether it is a fact that a special brochure, priced at Rs. 50 each, was brought out on the occasion of the National Mineral Development Corporation's 4-day diamond auction at Calcutta; if so, the number of brochures sold on this occasion and the reasons for this high price; and

(d) the loss incurred in the printing and publication of this costly brochure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) 13 auctions of diamonds have been held at Panna, Bombay, Indore, Jaipur and Calcutta by the National Mineral Development Corporation since its inception. Total revenue earned is Rs. 79.69 lakhs.

(b) 18,843 diamonds of estimated value of Rs. 78.59 lakhs were withdrawn in the first 11 auctions. Some more diamonds were withdrawn in the latter two auctions. The number and their estimated value are under compilation. The total number mentioned above includes diamonds as may have been withdrawn more than once during different auctions.

(c) The price was initially fixed at Rs. 50/- for each brochure, but was subsequently reduced to Rs. 5/- each. 39 brochures—2 for a price of Rs. 50/- each and the balance for Rs. 5/- each were sold at Calcutta auction.

(d) An amount of Rs. 285/- was realised by selling the brochures at Calcutta auction against the cost of Rs. 3156/- incurred in printing and publishing these brochures. However, the brochure served the purpose of publicity among special invitees etc. and popularising both Panna diamonds and the auctions in the first auction ever held in Calcutta.

Requirement of Naptha

8350. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of naptha required annually during the next 5 years with names and places of industry where it would be used;

(b) the amount and value of naptha that will be indigenously produced annually during the next 5 years;

(c) the manner in which it is planned to meet the shortage when the same occurs; and

(d) the details of the study by Expert Committee, if any, working on secondary processing techniques for producing naptha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) A Statement showing the latest estimate on the demand of naptha etc. is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1002/69]

(b) Depending on the total refining capacity in operation, annual production of naptha will vary as a result of various factors e. g. need to produce motor spirit, Kerosene, A. T. F. etc. A recent estimate of production of naptha is given below:-

Year	('000' tonnes)
	Estimated Production
1970	1820
1971	1861
1972	2267
1973	2630
1974	2522

The naptha is at present priced on an *ad-hoc* basis and this is likely to be reviewed by the Shanti Lal Shah Committee. Therefore, a proper value for the naptha in future years cannot be given at present.

(c) and (d). An Expert Committee is presently working on the demand and supply of naphtha including the feasibility of producing naphtha by secondary refining techniques. The Committee's report will be examined for taking such actions as are appropriate.

Foreign Exchange Given for Shooting Film Abroad

8351. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of film producers who shot film sequences for their films abroad during the last three years with the amount of foreign exchange granted to each individual for this purpose with names of pictures produced;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned so far as a result of exhibition of these films abroad with names of countries; and

(c) the names of those producers who have not so far fulfilled the guarantees given to the Reserve Bank of India and the amount of shortfall in each case ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids on Bharat Carpets Ltd., Faridabad by Excise Authorities

8352. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise Department had carried out any surprise raids at the factory premises of M/s Bharat Carpets Ltd., Amar Nagar, Faridabad, for violating the Excise Rules and also at its Head Office in New Delhi for similar violations;

(b) if so, the number of such raids carried out during the last three years, year-wise separately at the factory and its Head Office;

(c) the amount of excise duty and fines collected separately on rubber used for carpet backing and bed sheets and other finished cloth and woollen materials, as a result of such raids, year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the action Government have taken to stop such revenue leakage in this case ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the period 16.1.68 to 18.1.68 the Central Excise officers undertook surprise verification of stocks of processed woollen carpets held by M/s Bharat Carpets Ltd. in their factory premises only at Faridabad.

(c) and (d). As a result of the above-mentioned verification, minor variations in the stock of processed woollen carpets were noticed and the case is under adjudication.

Raids on Bharat Carpets Ltd., Faridabad by Sales Tax Authorities

8353. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sales Tax authorities carried out any surprise raids at the factory premises of M/s Bharat Carpets Ltd., Amar Nagar, Faridabad or its Head Office at New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any lapses about non-payment of Central sales-tax or octroi duty in respect of finished products manufactured by them were detected;

(c) if so, the number of lapses found and the amount involved in the above cases during the above period; and

(d) the action Government have taken in each of those violations ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thermal Power Station at Koradi Near Nagpur

8354. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress so far made at the Thermal Power Station being set up at Koradi near Nagpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Preliminary general surveys, Geophysical tests and soil investigations have been completed. Nearly 115 acres of land have been acquired. Work on the Kamptikheri weir and the canal for supply of cooling water to the Koradi thermal power station is in progress. Specifications for ancillary equipment and designs and specifications for power house foundation are in progress.

Shipments of raw material required for fabrication of boilers are being received and about 25% of fabrication work has been completed so far.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme of Maharashtra

8355. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

Year	Urban Water Supply (Loan—100%)	Rural water Supply (Grant-in-aid—50%)
1967-68	Rs. 106.16 lakhs	Rs. 106.67 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 464.98 lakhs	Rs. 52.70 lakhs

Rural Housing Scheme in Maharashtra

8356. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to the Maharashtra Government for the implementation of Rural

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of drinking water supply schemes which have been received by the Central Government from the Maharashtra Government for approval and sanction during the last two years;

(b) the names of schemes which have been approved and sanctioned and those which are pending for approval and sanction; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No urban water supply scheme was received from the Government of Maharashtra during the last two years (1-4-1967 to 31-3-1969). However, 105 Rural water supply schemes were received. A list containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1003/69]

(c) The Government of India have no information about the total amount of expenditure on such schemes. However, the following amounts have been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra as loans and grants for water Supply and Sanitation Schemes during 1967-68 and 1968-69 under the National water Supply and Sanitation Programme :—

Housing Scheme during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 separately;

(b) the number of villages where residential houses were constructed in Maharashtra and the number of such houses; and

(c) the amount of unutilised fund and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Central assistance in the form of loans and grants, for implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme, is drawn by the State Governments every year on the basis of expenditure reported by them. During 1967-68 and 1968-69, the Government of Maharashtra drew Central assistance amounting to Rs. 25.50 lakhs and Rs. 49.60 lakhs respectively under the Scheme.

(b) According to the progress reports received, the State Government is implementing the Scheme in 475 villages. The number of houses completed during the two years 1967-69 was 2,508.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Rural Electrification Schemes in Maharashtra

8357. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government, in consultation with the Maharashtra Government, have formulated any scheme for rural electrification in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Central Government do not formulate Schemes for Rural Electrification. The State Electricity Board prepares Schemes for Rural Electrification in consultation with State Government.

Two scheme reports one costing Rs. 1271.45 lakhs providing for 31,205 agricultural connections and electrification of 1,861 villages and the other costing Rs. 1,353.41 lakhs providing for 29,457 agricultural connections and electrification of 1,940 villages were received from Maharashtra State and were also approved by the Planning Commission.

Unspent Balance of Loans to States

8358. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the unspent balance of loans given by the Central Government to the States State-wise, upto the year 1968-69 for the Centrally-sponsored schemes;

(b) the names of States which have returned the unspent balances; and

(c) the names of States which have not returned the unspent balances and the outstanding amount against each of them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Hungarian Credit

8359. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chosen projects to utilise the Hungarian Credit for Rs. 25 crores obtained under an agreement signed on the 15th June, 1966 to finance projects of mutual choice;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not choosing the projects when the terminal date of this credit is the 31st December, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). An agreement was signed with Hungary on 15.6.1966 for a credit of Rs. 25 crores—Rs. 12.5 crores credit to Government of India and Rs. 12.5 crores in the form of suppliers' credit. The Credit is intended for Fourth Plan schemes. So far a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs has been utilised under the credit for a power project. The purpose for which the balance in the credit can be utilised will be further examined now that the Draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been approved by the National Development Council.

Public Sector Enterprises in India

8360. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the excerpts of an interview of Mr. Ivan Spiridinov, Chairman of the Upper House of the Soviet Parliament, in *Izvestia*, quoted in the *Hindu* of the 1st March, 1969;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is delay in the realisation of the products of the public sector enterprises in India because of some artificial difficulties; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are those difficulties and what steps are proposed to be taken to remove them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The "artificial difficulties" to which a reference has been made in the report, are not clear.

Inauguration of Bailadila Iron Ore Project

8361. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the inauguration of the Bailadila Iron Ore Project in November, 1968;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred under various heads; and

(c) the number of persons who attended the dinner on the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). A total expenditure Rs. 1,57,140.03 was incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the inauguration of Bailadila Iron Ore Project, the break-up of which is as under :—

Item	Actual Expenditure
	Rs.
1. Transportation— chartering of planes etc.	39,472.00
2. Road transport, including buses and automobiles.	15,052.01
3. Meals	28,154.00
4. Hire of furniture, amplifiers, stage and decor etc.	48,196.16
5. Publicity and Printing.	11,786.32
6. Misc. & contingencies.	14,479.54
Total :	1,57,140.03

(c) 160 persons attended the formal dinner in honour of the Japanese guests. In addition the other invitees and workers with their families were entertained at a Priti Bhojan.

Shortage of Electricity in Punjab

8362. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of electricity in Punjab and as a result existing industries and the industries likely to be set up are not coming up according to their proposed production or schedule;

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

(c) the steps taken by them to meet the shortage of electricity in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Power supply position in the Northern Region is being constantly reviewed. The following measures have been or are being taken to minimise the power shortage in Punjab :—

- (i) All the available thermal and diesel sets in Punjab have been put into commission.
- (ii) The partner States and the common pool consumers of Bhakra Nangal system have taken steps to restrict energy consumption.
- (iii) Delhi has reduced its off-take of power from Bhakra system by 40 MW to be utilised in Punjab.
- (iv) Preliminary measures for parallel operation of the Bhakra-Nangal Power system with that of Delhi which would increase availability of supply from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to Punjab by about 30 MW are in progress.
- (v) The completion of 220 KV transmission line from Ballabgarh to Hissar which is expected to give further relief to the extent of 50 MW through integrated operation is being expedited.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए बिजली की दरें

8363. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री 16 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 774 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि के लिए बिजली की दरों में कमी करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से 1968-69 के वर्ष के लिए कृषि सम्बन्धी उद्देश्यों के हेतु बिजली की दरों पर उपदान देने के लिए एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था और मार्च, 1969 में 2.225 लाख रुपये का केन्द्रीय सरकार का भाग राज्य सरकार को दे दिया गया ।

Ukai Irrigation Project in Gujarat

8364. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the construction of Ukai Irrigation Project in Gujarat;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred so far and to be incurred hereafter on this project;

(c) when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether there has been any change in the project due to recent floods in river Tapi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) About a third of the masonry and concrete and about half of the earthwork in the Ukai dam has been completed. The excavation of the power house foundations is also in an advanced stage.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 40 crores. The expenditure remaining to be incurred is anticipated to be about Rs. 64 crores.

(c) The work on the dam is programmed to be completed by June, 1971. The first generating set is also proposed to be commissioned by this date and the remaining three sets at an interval of 6 months thereafter. Widening of the Kakrapar right bank canal is in progress. Works on other canals are also proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan, but a major portion of this work will spill over to the Fifth Plan.

(d) No, Sir.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

8365. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Class III and Class IV posts in the Oil and Natural

Gas Commission, being decentralized, are being filled up by the regional authorities by selection from persons registered at the local Employment Exchanges;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the number of persons employed in Class III and Class IV posts from Gujarat constitute to be less as compared to situation prevailing in other regions; and

(c) the number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat as on the 31st December, 1968 indicating category-wise the strength of employees belonging to Gujarat and those from other States separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The number of persons employed in category III & IV and belonging to the states in which the Project/Region is situated *vis-a-vis* total number of employees in these categories is shown below :—

		Total No. of employees	Local Employees
GUJARAT	Class III	7080	3037
(Projects in Gujarat)	Class IV	2151	1756
ASSAM	Class III	2933	2102
(Projects in Assam)	Class IV	905	800
WEST BENGAL	Class III	303	150
	Class IV	80	30
MAHARASHTRA	Class III	20	7
	Class IV	5	4
DELHI	Class III	23	10
(Union Territory)	Class IV	15	2
J. & K.	Class III	80	2
	Class IV	46	5
RAJASTHAN	Class III	150	77
	Class IV	107	86
MADRAS	Class III	92	33
	Class IV	31	12
PONDECHERI	Class III	422	44
(Union Territory)	Class IV	120	94
UTTAR PRADESH	Class III	1797	1302
	Class IV	522	465

GUJARAT

(c)	Total No. of	Local	Other
	Employees	Employees	Employees
Class I	555	48	507
Class II	455	50	405
Class III	7080	3037	4043
Class IV	2151	1756	395

Evasion of Taxes by Birla concerns

8366. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) the action taken by Government in respect of the five categories of charges on the Income-tax side of the Birla concerns where *prima facie* cases of misuse have been established;

(b) the period to which these cases relate, the detail of the Income-tax and the stage at which the enquiry, if any, is being conducted; and

(c) the time when Government could establish these charges, when the enquiry into the matter was started by Government and the extent of success achieved by Government since then, giving details of each charge separately ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Action taken is indicated below :

- (1) Payment of large salaries to ladies and other close relatives of top executives.

A sum of Rs. 9,48,782 has been disallowed out of the salaries paid in the assessments on the concerned companies.

- (2) Wrong claim of rebate on profits on export sales although no profits on exports sales were earned.

A rebate of Rs. 1,00,762 which had been wrongly allowed earlier in various years, has been withdrawn.

- (3) Undervaluation of stocks :

A net additions of Rs. 5,42,470 has been made on this count in the assessments of various years of a Ltd. Company.

- (4) Inflation of expenses under the head 'Publicity Account'.

An addition of Rs. 83,248 has been made in the various assessments on this account.

- (5) Transfer of house properties at low prices.

A capital gain of Rs. 2,14,540/- has been determined and assessed after valuing the properties properly.

(b) These cases related to the assessment years 1959-60 and 1961-62 to 1967-68. The concealed income is indicated in reply to part (a) above. It has been already brought to assessment. The details of additional tax levied as a result of the above are not readily available.

(c) Only when the assessments are confirmed in appeal it can be said that the charges have been established. It is not possible to say how much time the appeals will take, but every effort will be made to expedite their disposal. The enquiry was started in 1967. The measure of success is indicated in reply to part (a) above.

Set-back to Malaria Eradication Programme in States

8367. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it was mentioned in a recent meeting of the Central Council of Health that there has been a set-back in the malaria eradication programme in many states;

(b) whether it is a fact that the set-back has been caused due to the Centre's failure to provide the States with adequate staff, equipment and insecticides; and

(c) if so, whether there are any plans to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The position about the National Malaria Eradication Programme was discussed in the 15th meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Bombay on the 16th October, 1968 and it was noted that the set-back and reversions were mostly confined to compact tracts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(b) The causes for the set-back in the National Malaria Eradication Programme in some States are as follows :—

1. Inadequate spray coverage.
2. Inadequate surveillance (both active and passive) due to non-provision of surveillance staff in sufficient number particularly in difficult areas.
3. Unsatisfactory laboratory services due to inadequate number of laboratory technicians.
4. Ineffective supervision and inadequate field staff.
5. Inability of the local bodies to take care of malaria in urban areas.
6. Vector resistance to insecticides in certain areas.

The responsibility for the proper execution of the programme vests with the states. The Central Government has been supplying insecticides and equipment in addition to meeting part of the operational cost.

(c) The Central Council of Health made the following recommendations to improve the situation :—

- (i) That all-out efforts be made to sustain the achievements of this programme and to complete the programme within the time schedule by the year 1975-76, and that the Planning Commission be approached for according approval for a plan allocation of Rs. 108 crores both for N. M. E. P. and Urban anti-larval operation with pattern of assistance as 100% Centrally sponsored;
- (ii) That the problem States such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat in which larger set-backs to the programme have occurred should redouble their efforts by streamlining their implementing machinery so as to bring the status of the programme in their State to the requisite level without much loss of time;
- (iii) That the recommendations of the International Team with regard to the withdrawal of surveillance staff from some of the units reverted to early Attack phase, be implemented only if the steps by these States are ensured for applying 100% insecticide coverage.
- (iv) That in order to ensure the right type of leadership for the implementation of this Programme at the State level, only qualified and experienced officers possessing the requisite initiative and drive be selected by the State authorities;
- (v) That the States should avail of maximum assistance from the officers of the N. M. E. P./R. C. Os. in the implementation of the Programme and in the formulation of Annual Plans and in working out other details for the Programme; and
- (vi) That a phased plan of replacement of old vehicles within the next three years be worked out for immediate necessary implementation.

The N. M. E. P. has been rephased in the light of the experience gained in its working during the last few years. The Programme has been classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan and 100% Central assistance to the States is proposed. The requirements of insecticides for the current year have also been obtained in order to ensure coverage.

राज्यों में बिजली की दरें

8368. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली से चलने वाले नलकूपों तथा पम्पिंग सेट लगाने के लिए केन्द्र ने कम से कम कितनी बिजली की खपत की गारंटी तथा प्रति यूनिट अधिक से अधिक कितनी दरें निर्धारित करने का सुझाव दिया है, तथा राज्य इस समय कितनी दर वसूल कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) जो राज्य अधिक गारंटी की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा अधिक दरें वसूल कर रहे हैं उनमें उचित गारंटी तथा बिजली की उचित दरों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए बिजली की औसत दरों और राज्यों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम बिजली की खपत संबंधी गारंटी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1004/69]

(ग) कृषि संबंधी उपभोक्ताओं और अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिए बिजली की दर बिजली उत्पादन की लागत, बिजली सप्लाई करने हेतु अपेक्षित पारेषण और वितरण लाइनों की सम्बाई, संबंधित उपस्कर और ऊपरी खर्च के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। कृषि संबंधी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के उद्देश्य से राज्य सरकारों और राज्य बिजली

बोर्डों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए उपभोग में साई गई बिजली पर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक दर न लें और प्रति हासंपावर प्रतिवर्ष के लिए 35 रुपये की न्यूनतम गारंटी निश्चित करें। खाद्यान्न की उपज को बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में कृषि पंपों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक बिजली की दरों पर उपदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया था किन्तु इस उपदान को केन्द्रीय सरकार और सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार के बीच बराबर बांटा जाना था। उपदान संबंधी यह स्कीम 1-4-1966 से लेकर 1-4-1969 तक 3 वर्षों के लिए लागू रही। इस स्कीम को जारी रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

गृह-निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को जीवन बीमा निगम से ऋण

8369. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में मकान बनाने के लिये किन-किन राज्यों को और कितना-कितना ऋण दिया था;

(ख) यह ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिया गया;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी जीवन बीमा निगम से गृह-निर्माण ऋण मांगा था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना धन मांगा गया है तथा वस्तुतः कितना धन दिया गया था?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बं. सू. श्रुति) : (क) विवरण में सूचना दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1005/69]

(ख) निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास विभाग के द्वारा की गयी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम राज्य सरकारों को ऋण देता है। राज्य सरकारों को ऋण का नियतन इस विभाग के द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष किया जाता है किन्तु निगम के साथ ऋण के लिए अनुबन्ध संबंधित राज्य सरकारें सीधे करती हैं। ऋण को नियंत्रित करने की शर्तें, जो कि समय समय पर बदलती रहती हैं, अनुबंध में होती हैं। निगम के द्वारा 1968-69 के दौरान दिये गये ऋण की प्रमुख शर्तें निम्नांकित हैं :

(i) ऋण जीवन बीमा निगम को बम्बई में, पच्चीस समान वार्षिक किस्तों में वापस करना होगा, प्रथम किस्त ऋण को दिये जाने की तारीख से एक वर्ष समाप्त होने पर देय होगी।

(ii) समय समय पर देय राशि पर 6½ प्रतिशत (साढ़े छः प्रतिशत) की दर से ब्याज अर्ध-वार्षिक तौर पर अदा करना होगा; प्रथम किस्त का भुगतान ऋण देने की तारीख से छः माह की समाप्ति पर देय होगा।

(ग) और (घ) . 1967-68 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निगम से 1.00 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मकानों के निर्माण के लिए मांगा था तथा वह उन्हें दे दिया गया था। 1968-69 के दौरान, फिर दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, प्राधिकरण की 4.00 करोड़ रुपये की मांग के स्थान पर जीवन बीमा निगम निधि का 1 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण का नियतन इस विभाग के द्वारा किया गया था।

Dental Colleges

8370. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of dentists in the country at the end of last year;

(b) the number of dentists graduating from the medical colleges every year;

(c) whether Government propose to provide facilities to increase the number of dental colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The total number of dentists in the country excluding Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Pondicherry and Rajasthan where registration of Dentists has not been completed was 4964 on 1.4.1968.

(b) The number of persons graduating in dentistry varies from year to year. The number of such graduates during the period 1963—67 was as below :-

1963	—	199
1964	—	252
1965	—	283
1966	—	307
1967	—	321

(c) and (d) . There is no proposal to open any new Dental College in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

हज यात्रियों द्वारा लाई गई वस्तुयें

8371. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हज यात्रियों द्वारा वापिस लौटते समय लाई गई वस्तुओं की सूची सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पड़ताल चौकी पर रखी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में हज यात्रियों द्वारा विदेशों से कितनी 'डायना' बन्दूकें लाई गईं; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में हज यात्री विदेशों से कितने ट्रांजिस्टर और घड़ियाँ लाये ?

जितना समय और परिश्रम लगेगा उसके अनुरूप फल नहीं मिलेगा ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी नहीं, क्योंकि सभी यात्रियों के जिनमें हज यात्री भी शामिल हैं, असबाब की निकासी साधारणतया सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों के समक्ष की गयी मौखिक घोषणाओं के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए ये सवाल नहीं उठते।

मैसर्स डोडसाल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

8372. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री जुगल मण्डल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2819 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स डोडसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को दिये गये ठेकों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के विभिन्न जोनों के मुख्य इन्जीनियरों से पूछ-ताछ की गयी थी। यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डोडसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने 1963 से अब तक केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण के लिए कोई निर्माण कार्य नहीं किया है।

जहाँ तक व्यक्तिगत तथा राज्य-सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित करने का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें

LIC Loans to Orissa

8373. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has advanced loans in Orissa for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the total loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation in Orissa for this purpose so far; and

(c) the amount of loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation in Orissa as industrial loans so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total amount of loans sanctioned by the Corporation in the State of Orissa is Rs. 835.70 lakhs.

(c) Nil.

Problems of Rural Water Supply for Irrigation Purposes

8374. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a plan of having a single agency, both at the Centre and in the States, to deal with problems of rural water supply for irrigation purposes; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Private Foreign Investments in India

8375. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. A., U. K. and Federal Republic of Germany are leading in the field of private foreign investments in India; and

(b) if so, the total amount of investments made by the above countries upto March, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The latest figures about the outstanding foreign business investments in India are available as at the end of March 1965. A statement showing the countrywise break-up of these figures as on that date and approvals accorded thereafter is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. It will be seen from this statement that in respect of outstanding investments the U. K., U. S. A. and West Germany in that order are leading in the field of foreign investments in India, while in the case of fresh approvals from the 1st April, 1965 upto the 31st December, 1968 the leading countries are U. S. A., U. K. and Japan.

*Statement***Countrywise Break up of Outstanding Foreign Business Investments in India**

(Rs. crores)

Country	Actual outstanding foreign investments as at the end of March, 1965.	Approvals accorded during the period April, 1965 to December, 1968.
U. K.	529.3	23.5
U. S. A.	193.2	48.9
West Germany	24.5	5.6
France	19.7	1.5
Switzerland	18.1	1.2
Italy	14.2	1.8
Japan	13.6	5.9
Canada	10.5	3.9
Sweden	8.1	0.8
Other countries	104.6	10.1
Total	935.8	103.2

Note : The actual foreign investments are aggregate of (a) the net foreign liabilities of branches of foreign companies operating in India, (b) foreign-held ordinary shares, including the proportionate share in free reserves, and foreign-held preference shares and debentures of Indian joint stock companies and (c) long-term loans for financing fixed capital expenditure obtained by these companies from foreign official institutions. The approvals, on the other hand, represent sanctions given to the issue of ordinary (equity) and preference shares in Indian joint stock companies only.

Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts

8376. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the "Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts" of the Central and State Governments was last published;

(b) when it is going to be published again; and

(c) the reasons for delay in its publication ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The document for 1964-65 was published in August, 1968. The Comptroller and Auditor General has stated that the document for 1965-66 is under print and copies are expected shortly. The document for 1966-67 is also under print and that for 1967-68 is being compiled.

(c) The compilation is taken up only after the preparation of the Finance accounts of the Central, State and Union Territory Governments. Further being a bulky document comprising mostly statistical tables, its printing also takes time. Every effort is, however, being made to expedite its publication.

Merger of Financial Institutions

8377. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for the merger of Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to avoid duplication of activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) recently examined the question of merger of Industrial Finance Corporation of India with Industrial Development Bank of India. In its report submitted to the Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1969 the Committee has recommended that the question of merger of Industrial Finance Corporation of India with Industrial Development Bank of India might be examined by Government and an early decision taken in the matter, as it would have a greater impact on industrial growth in the country. According to the Committee such a merger would lead to access to enlarged resources and

experience, better coordination of policies, eliminate delays and avoid overlapping of functions which are inherent in the existing arrangements.

There has been no suggestion for merger of Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India which is a private sector financial institution, with any of the other two bodies.

(c) The matter will be examined by Government.

Setting up of Standing Commission to Solve River Water Disputes

8379. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Engineers, at their 49th Annual Convention held recently, urged Government to set up a Standing Commission to solve river water disputes between States;

(b) whether certain other suggestions were also put forward by them all the Convention for consideration of Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is reported that after the presentation of a Paper by one of the Members on "River Water Disputes" and some discussions thereon, it was resolved at the 49th Annual Convention of the Institution of Engineers held at Jaipur to set up a Committee to compile factual information on Inter-State Water Disputes and study the matter further.

(c) Government have not received any official reference from the Institution of Engineers in this matter.

Taking over of Killick Group of Industries by Kapadia Family

8380. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 883 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the activities of the Kapadia family has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the proceedings instituted or that are likely to be instituted on the basis of the results of this enquiry; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how long this enquiry is likely to take ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) It is difficult to say how much time the enquiries will take for completion, but every effort is being made to complete them as early as possible.

Central Investigation Planning and Design Organisation

8381. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had addressed to all State Governments on the 25th January, 1967 indicating that during Fourth Plan, a Central Investigation Planning and Design Organisation with suitable staff will be provided as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent grant in aid from the Central Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry have not confirmed the same and the desired organisation for survey, investigation and design could not be established in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) whether the Central Government have been persuaded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to allot funds to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs for setting up of the required Organisation ; and

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) In the Planning Commission's letter dated 25th January, 1967 addressed to the State Governments the scheme "Central Investigation, Planning and Design Organisation in State" had been included in the list of Centrally sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan, eligible for 100% grant-in-aid.

(b) to (d) . As the draft Fourth Five Year Plan was under revision and also as the pattern of assistance was being revised, no final decisions were taken. The scheme has since been dropped and is not included in the Plan. However financial assistance for Rural Survey and Investigation Divisions continues to be made available to the States including Madhya Pradesh.

Haridas Mundhra's letter to his agent in U. K.

8382. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed enquiries into the letter purported to have been written by Shri Haridas Mundhra to his Financial Controller in U. K. asking him to give "five pound of tea" to Shri Verma ;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiries being conducted and the findings if concluded ; and

(c) if the enquiries have not so far been concluded, the time likely to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, Enquiry by the Enforcement Directorate in the matter are still in progress. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the enquiries being conducted, as such disclosure will adversely affect the course of investigation.

(c) It is not possible to state precisely when these enquiries are likely to be completed. Efforts are being made by the Enforcement Directorate of finalize the same early.

Case of Shardul Singh Versus State of Madhya Pradesh

8383. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of Shardul Singh versus State of Madhya Pradesh, the High Court of Delhi held that by taking an *ex-parte* decision as to whether or not the suspension was justified, the Right of Appeal of the petitioner was denied and thus there was a clear denial of natural justice;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Authorities are prepared to rectify the defect and do justice and fairplay by reviewing all cases where neither the party was heard nor a show cause notice served before giving decision under Fundamental Rule 54; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The decision of

the High Court of Delhi in the case referred to has not come to the notice of this Ministry or the Ministry of Railway.

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

मध्यप्रदेश के कृषि वित्त निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋण

8384. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि वित्त निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में 1969-70 में कृषि योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये ऋण मंजूर किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1969-70 के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है;

(ग) क्या कृषि वित्त निगम ने इसी प्रयोजन के लिये 1967-68 और 1968-69 में भी मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कुछ ऋण मंजूर किये थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई और कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). कृषि वित्त निगम का प्रवर्तन भारतीय बैंक संघ ने किया है और यह अप्रैल, 1968 में निगमित किया गया था। निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश की कृषि-योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अब तक कोई ऋण मंजूर नहीं किया है। पर कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने, जिसकी स्थापना कृषि पुनर्वित्त अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी, इस प्रयोजन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को निम्नलिखित ऋण दिये हैं :—

वर्ष	योजनाओं की संख्या	वित्तीय परिषद द्वारा दिये गये वचन की रकम	राज्य सरकार/बैंक/पार्टी द्वारा दिये गये वचन की रकम	(लाख रुपयों में)	
				निगम से लिए गए ऋण की रकम/निगम द्वारा खरीदे गये ऋण-पत्रों की रकम	
1967-68					
(1-7-67 से					
30-6-68 तक)	5	374	337	37	—
1968-69					
(1-7-68 से					
30-4-69 तक)	5	808	727	81	11.70
(अर्थात् जिस तारीख तक सूचना उपलब्ध है उस तारीख तक)।					

Secretary for Public Enterprises Bureau

8385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended that the Public Enterprises Bureau should be strengthened by appointing a fulltime Secretary as its head;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORAJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector undertakings" had *inter-alia* recommended that "the Bureau should be invested with authority appropriate to its responsibilities and it should be headed by a person of the status of a Secretary who should hold a full-time charge of it".

(c) Steps have been taken to strengthen the Bureau to enable it to discharge the function envisaged in the Government's decisions on the various recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commissions. A full-time Director-General of the Bureau has also been appointed with the status of an Additional Secretary to Government.

Standard of Living of Different Income Groups

8386. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made to find out how far the living standard of the different income groups, has improved during the three Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The

Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living in its final report is expected to throw some light on the question of change in the standard of living during the First and Second Year Plan period. The Committee has not as yet submitted its final report.

Allotment of Plots to Religious Institution

8387. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2898 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of allotment of plots to religious institutions has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Two statements showing the names of the religious institutions that had applied for land till the 31st August 1968, and have been allotted plots is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1006 169]

कोटा (राजस्थान) में पानी का रिसना रोकने के लिये नालियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये धन का नियतन

8388. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) में पानी का रिसना रोकने के लिये नाली व्यवस्था के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) 1968-69 में इस काम पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये 1969-70 में कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). जानकारी राजस्थान सरकार से प्रतीक्षित है और प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

राजस्थान में कोटा बांध तथा रावत भाटा परियोजना

8389. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा बांध तथा रावत भाटा परियोजना का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना के पूर्ण हो जाने पर और अधिक भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगेगी;

(ग) इस समय कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है; और

(घ) इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने के बाद कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई की जा सकेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) रावत भाटा पर राणाप्रताप सागर बांध के जून, 1969 तक और जवाहर सागर बांध (कोटा बांध) के 1970-71 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) गांधीसागर बांध के जलाशय से राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में 6.2 लाख एकड़ पूर्ण विकास पर इसके 11 लाख एकड़ तक बढ़ जाने की संभावना है।

(घ) राणाप्रताप सागर के जलाशय से 3 लाख अतिरिक्त एकड़ जिससे कुल लाभ प्राप्त क्षेत्र 14 लाख एकड़ हो जाएगा।

बनास नदी से अजमेर अथवा नसीराबाद को पानी ले जाने की योजना

8390. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देवली के निकट एक स्थान से बनास नदी का पानी अजमेर अथवा नसीराबाद को ले जाने की योजना पर कई वर्षों से काम हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाइप लाइन आदि लगाने का काम पूरा हो गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है;

(घ) इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये निर्धारित की गई मूल लक्ष्य तिथि क्या थी; और

(ङ) इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ङ) राजस्थान सरकार से अभी भी सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कोटा से उदयपुर को आयकर कार्यालय का स्थानांतरण

8391. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर कार्यालय, कोटा (राजस्थान) को उदयपुर ले जाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नये काराधान वाली वस्तुओं के स्टाक की जांच

8392. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के 24 फरवरी, 1969 के आदेश संख्या एफ० 1/1/69 सी० एक्स० आई० के द्वारा सब केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ताओं और सब सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ताओं और सब सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ताओं को आय व्यय के बारे में निदेश जारी किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभागीय कर्मचारियों को भी उन वस्तुओं के स्टार्कों की प्रारम्भिक जांच करने के आदेश दिये गये थे जिन पर नये कर लगाये गये हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उत्पादकों के बयान दर्ज करने को भी कहा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के सभी समाहर्ताओं को ये हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई थीं कि वे बजट की घोषणा के बाद, बजट में उत्पादन-लेवी के अधीन लाई गई वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों से अधिशेष माल की घोषणा प्राप्त करने के लिए तथा उन्हें उत्पादन-शुल्क नियंत्रण के अधीन लाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाएं।

(ग) जिन कारखानों से अधिशेष माल की घोषणाएं प्राप्त की गई थीं उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। उन कारखानों या अधिशेष माल के ब्यौरों का संकलन व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा ही समय और श्रम लगेगा।

नये काराधान वाली वस्तुओं के स्टाक की जांच

8393. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के 24 फरवरी, 1969 के आदेश संख्या 1/1/69 सी० एक्स० टी० के द्वारा 28 फरवरी 1969 के अर्द्ध रात्रि से उत्पादक फर्मों के स्टार्कों की जांच पड़ताल करने के आदेश विभाग के निरीक्षक कर्मचारियों को दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टार्क की जांच पड़ताल के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क के अन्तर्गत आने वाले माल के हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल करने के आदेश जारी किये गये थे;

(ग) किन-किन अधिकारियों द्वारा उत्पादकों के स्टार्क तथा उनके हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल की गई थी और किन-किन उत्पादकों के स्टार्क तथा हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल की गई थी और तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 24 फरवरी 1969 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के सभी समाहर्ताओं को आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि वे बजट की घोषणा के बाद, बजट में उत्पादन-लेवी के अधीन लाई गई वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों से अधिशेष माल की घोषणा प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें उत्पादन-शुल्क नियंत्रण के अधीन लाने के तत्काल कदम उठाएं।

पहले से ही उत्पादन-शुल्क के अधीन वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में ये हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई थीं कि पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारी बाहर निकल कर यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक कारखानों का निरीक्षण करें और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

कि शेष माल सही-सही दिखाया गया है, निर्माताओं के हिसाब-किताब की जांच करें।

(ग) और (घ). जिन केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जिन निर्माताओं के माल और लेख का सत्यापन किया होगा, उन दोनों की ही संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। उनके नाम और किये गये सत्यापन संबंधी अन्य व्यौरों का संकलन व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें अपेक्षा-कृत बड़ा ही समय और श्रम लगेगा।

निर्मित तथा अर्ध-निर्मित माल के भण्डारों की जांच

8394. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों को 28 फरवरी, 1969 को विभिन्न निर्माताओं के पास उपलब्ध निर्मित तथा अर्ध-निर्मित माल था, जिन पर सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जा सकता है जांच करने के निदेश दिये गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न निर्माताओं के पास उपलब्ध माल के भण्डारों की जांच 28 फरवरी, 1969 की मध्य रात्रि को आरम्भ की गई थी।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जांच के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न निर्माताओं पर सीमाशुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) 24 फरवरी, 1969 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के सभी समाहर्ताओं को

आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि वजट की घोषणा के बाद बजट में उत्पादन-लेवी के अधीन लाई गई वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों से अथशेष माल की घोषणा प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें उत्पादन शुल्क नियन्त्रण के अधीन लाने के तत्काल कदम उठाए जाएं।

(ख) बजट में उत्पादन-लेवी के अधीन लाई गई वस्तुओं के 28 फरवरी। 1 मार्च, 1969 की अर्द्धरात्रि को विद्यमान अथशेष माल का सत्यापन किया जाना था। ज्यादातर कारखाने और उनके कार्यालय आधीरात के समय बन्द रहते हैं। इसलिए अधिकांश मामलों में अथशेष-माल के सत्यापन का कार्य पहली मार्च, 1969 को प्रातःकाल ही शुरू किया जा सका जबकि कारखानों ने दिन का अपना काम शुरू और 28 फरवरी/1 मार्च, 1969 की अर्द्धरात्रि को विद्यमान अथशेष माल विषयक घोषणा देने के लिए निर्माता हाजिर मिले।

(ग) सीमाशुल्क, विदेशों से आयात माल पर लगाया जाता है। देश में निर्मित माल पर कोई सीमा शुल्क देय नहीं होता। देश में निर्मित विशिष्ट बस्तुएं उत्पादन शुल्क देय होती हैं। विभिन्न निर्माताओं द्वारा अपने अपने कारखानों से निकाले गये शुल्क देय माल पर उपयुक्त दर से ऐसे शुल्क निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। फिर भी बजट में उत्पादन-लेवी के अधीन लाई गई उन वस्तुओं के अथशेष माल पर कोई उत्पादन शुल्क देय नहीं होता जिनका निर्माण 28 फरवरी/1 मार्च, 1969 की अर्द्धरात्रि को पूरा हो चुका था और जो डिलीवरी के लिए तैयार था क्योंकि इन वस्तुओं का निर्माण इस नई लेवी के लागू होने के पहले ही हो चुका था।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है जो बजट में उत्पादन शुल्क के अधीन लाई गई वस्तुओं का निर्माण करते हैं। इन कारखानों और उनके द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के या ऐसी वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित शुल्कों के व्यौरों का संकलन व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि

उसमें अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा ही श्रम और समय लगेगा।

**Development of Land of Dera Ismail Khan
Co-operative House Building Society**

8395. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final date for the completion of development of land allotted to the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society, Mubarak Bagh, G.T. Road, Azadpur, Delhi has been fixed;

(b) if so, what is that date; and

(c) if the date so fixed is not adhered to by the Society, the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY)

(a) and (b) According to the Agreement entered into by the Society with the Delhi Administration, the Society is required to complete the development of the land allotted to it by 13th March, 1970.

(c) In case the Society fails to complete the development by the above date, and is unable to explain the delay satisfactorily, the land would be liable to be resumed by Government.

Working of Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society

8396. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, or the Delhi Development Authority has received complaints from the Members of the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House

Building Society, Delhi, about the working of the said Society;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received;

(c) whether any inquiry was instituted in the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Members of the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society complained to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies some time back against the work of earth filling through members of the Managing Committee against the wishes of the Members. The Registrar has made it clear to the Secretary of the Society that the Managing Committee cannot do any such work without the approval of the General Body of the Society.

(c) No, Sir:

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Import of Cars and Costly Goods by Government Employees.

8397. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses and designation of those Government employees who imported cars and such other goods the cost of which exceeds Rs.10,000, during the last two years;

(b) the reasons for permitting cars and such other costly articles; and

(c) how many cars were imported from outside by the Central and State Governments during the last two years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Customs authorities do not keep a

record of individuals importing cars and other costly goods. Information regarding the Customs clearance permits issued by the Chief Controller of Imports for import of cars and other goods of a cost exceeding Rs. 10,000, and the reasons for permitting such imports are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 33 cars were imported by the Central Government. Information regarding cars imported by the State Government during the last two years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Articles by Ministers

8398. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nomenclature and cost of articles on which duty is required to be paid or import of which is banned, imported by the Prime Minister and the Central Ministers during the last two years in the names of their family members who are living with them;

(b) the names of countries from which these articles were imported and the amount of duty paid;

(c) the particulars of the cases where the originally estimated prices of the articles were reduced; and

(d) the original price estimated and the revised price ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Foreign Exchange Manipulation by Christian Missionaries

8399. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

* SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign Christian Missions in India are indulging in foreign exchange manipulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the defaulting Missionaries ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Some persons connected with Christian Missions in India have come to the adverse notice of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange. Mainly, the transactions involved are in respect of receipt of donations from abroad through unauthorised channels.

(c) In cases which have come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate, appropriate action has already been initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Some of these cases have been adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement and the others are at various stages of investigation/ adjudication.

Oil Drilling near Assam by Pakistan

8400. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have set up 12 structures for drilling oil on the Pakistan side of Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to experts, unless India promptly resorts to drilling of oil on her own side, the entire reserve of oil will be syphoned off to the Pakistan side;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking action in time by Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the rich oil of Assam is not drained off to the Pakistan side and taken advantage of by the Government of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Exact number of structures prepared on the basis of geological and geophysical surveys in East Pakistan for test drilling is not known but drilling is known to have been carried out in seven structures only.

(b) Draining away of the entire oil reservoir in Tripura and South Assam is not possible by drilling wells in the extensions of the few structures that extend partly in East Pakistan. .

(c) and (d). Some of the anticlines whose crestal parts are located in Tripura and South Assam extend into East Pakistan. It is possible that if oil is present in these border structures, a part of the oil reservoir present on the Indian side of these structures may also extend into East Pakistan. But it is in the crestal parts of a structure that oil and gas are trapped and accumulated. To the best of our information, Pakistan has not so far drilled on any of these border structures. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has now a proposal under consideration for commencing test drilling in the highest parts of the promising border structures.

Time Limit on stay of Indian Doctors in U. K.

8401. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the United Kingdom propose to impose time-limit on stay of Indian doctors;

(b) if so, the reaction of the doctors and of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

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

Aluminium Factory in Kutch or Saurashtra

8402. SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an aluminium factory in Kutch or Saurashtra to utilise the bauxite resources of that region;

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

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO):

(a) to (c). In view of the capacity already licensed for the expansion of the existing smelters and setting up of new smelters, both in the private and public sectors, during the Fourth plan period, it is not proposed to set up any new aluminium smelter in Kutch or Saurashtra region of Gujarat State. However a proposal to set up an export-oriented alumina plant in Gujarat based on the bauxite deposits in the State is, under consideration. The National Industrial Development Corporation are being asked to undertake techno-economic feasibility of the project and a final decision in the matter will be taken on receipt of their report.

Visit by Chairman of Commission on International Development

8403. SHRI SRADHKAR SUPAKAR: SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: SHRI HIMATSINGKA: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Mr. Lester

B. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development, visited India in the first week of April, 1969 to discuss development aids to India;

(b) if so, whether any specific proposals about the aid for the Fourth Five Year Plan were discussed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development, along with two other Members of the Commission, visited India between April 2 and 7, 1969. The terms of reference of the Commission relate to international aid and trade problems in general. As such the Commission did not discuss specific proposals about aid to India for the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, the Government availed of the opportunity of the Commission's visit to apprise them of the quantum and nature of our aid requirements in the Fourth Plan.

Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation

8404. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether to ensure adequate flow of institutional credit for the stocking and distribution of fertiliser and other agricultural inputs, any credit guarantee body is going to be established;

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

(c) how far this organisation will help rural credit ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation will be set up under the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, of which Rs. 1.5 crores is likely to be issued during the year. The share capital will be contributed by the Reserve Bank (60%), Government of India (10%), State Bank of India (5%) and the major commercial and State cooperative banks (25%). The Corporation will guarantee loans granted by commercial and cooperative banks for the stocking and distribution of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs to approved agencies. Guarantee cover by the Corporation will be up to a maximum of 65% of the amount in default. The Corporation will also operate a refinance scheme as a supplementary source of finance for the commercial and cooperative banks, over and above what is available from the Reserve Bank.

(c) The schemes run by the Corporation will facilitate stocking of fertiliser and other agricultural inputs by various distribution agencies at all levels and the retail agencies will, therefore, be in a position to supply fertiliser and other inputs on credit to the farmers.

Manufacture of Drugs

8405. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular was published by Government stating that items of drugs included in Indian Pharmacopoeia 66, will be manufactured in accordance therewith but still many items are being manufactured according to other Pharmacopoeia e.g., Tr. Zingiberis Mitors is not included in Indian Pharmacopoeia but is still being manufactured; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If such drugs are not covered by the current Indian Pharmacopoeia, than the standards should be :

(i) as may be specially prescribed, or

(ii) if the drug is included in the pharmacopoeia of a country and so labelled, as may be prescribed in the pharmacopoeia, or

(iii) if it is a proprietary medicine, as may be appearing on the label or container.

Central Assistance to Meet Famine Situation in Rajasthan

8406. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has asked the Central Government on the 4th April, 1969 in New Delhi, to Provide Rs. 20 crores to Rajasthan to meet the famine situation in the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are already providing all possible financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan towards their expenditure on drought relief measures. Central assistance will continue to be provided as necessary during the current financial year.

Arrangement with International Finance Corporation for Fertilizer Plants

8407. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate, announced that arrangements had been completed for financing of a new Fertilizer Plant in India;

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

(c) when it will be established and at what place; and

(d) whether it will be established in the public sector or private sector and what will be its approximate cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) On March 25, 1969, the Board of Directors for the International Finance Corporation approved an investment of about \$ 16.00 million (\$ 12.15 million as direct loan and about £ 3.79 million as equity participation) in the Zuari Agro Chemical Fertilizer project (Goa Fertilizer project) at Goa. This forms part of the financing for the establishment of a fertilizer factory.

(b) Government of India had approved the financing pattern, in pursuance of which the company have secured the assistance from the International Finance Corporation.

(c) At Goa. It is expected to go into production by 1973-1974.

(d) Private Sector. About Rs. 53.17 crores.

Complaints Re-Kerosene Supply in Calcutta

8408. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of malpractice against Shri Indu Vira posted in Calcutta regarding kerosene supply have been received by Government;

(b) whether Government have enquired into these complaints;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the reasons for his transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

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

(d) Shri Indu Vira has been transferred from the Eastern Branch as a matter of normal administrative routine.

सिक्कों से भरे थैले का पकड़ा जाना.

8409. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में वाराणसी में दो पैसे के जाली सिक्कों के 45 थैले पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) देश में जाली सिक्के बनाने और उनके परिचालन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

पायराइट्स फास्केट एण्ड लिमिटेड, अमझोर

8410. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पायराइट्स फास्केट एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड अमझोर (बिहार) में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें स्थायी और अस्थायी मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त फर्म में स्थायी मजदूरों और अधिकारियों की अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी संख्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर मजदूरों की ठेका प्रणाली का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है हालांकि यह एक सरकारी क्षेत्र की फर्म है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(च) क्या वहां कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों ने उनके लिए एक मजूरी बोर्ड बनाने की मांग की है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) :

(क) से (छ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

New Family Planning Scheme

8411. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to introduce a new family planning scheme in the near future ;

(b) If so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

& URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). While the basic approach remains the same, a number of new schemes are proposed to be introduced under the Family Planning Programme during the Fourth Plan. A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1007/69]

Smuggling of Radiant Yarn by Tibetan Women

8412. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Tibetan women are engaged in smuggling radiant yarn into India from Nepal according to an official survey ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to break this smuggling racket ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made in the official survey about the losses in foreign exchange as a result of such smuggling activities; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report of the official survey on the subject on the Table?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). There is no indication that Tibetan women are regularly engaged in smuggling radiant yarn into India from Nepal but in February, 1969, there were two seizures of radiant yarn from 11 Tibetan women. There has been no official survey in this regard. It is difficult to estimate precisely the losses in foreign exchange as a result of such smuggling activities, but the value of the two seizures of radiant yarn effected in February, 1969 was only about Rs. 14,000. As no smuggling racket in which Tibetan women are engaged has been noticed, the question of taking steps to break such smuggling racket does not arise. However to put down smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border, several measures have been taken including employment of additional

staff, better co-ordination of the activities of the different organisations functioning on the border and enforcement of the provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans Advanced by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

8413. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has advanced as loan huge amounts of money to producers and suppliers of manganese ore for development of ore production and supply;

(b) if so, the names of concerns or individuals with the amounts advanced; and

(c) the criteria for advancing such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने की योजनायें

8414. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार को कितनी घन राशि दी गई;

(ख) उस घन राशि को बिहार सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार प्रयोग में लाया गया;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा पटना सुधार न्यास तथा पटना नगर निगम को कितनी-कितनी धन राशि दी गई;

(घ) इन्हें दी गई राशि से इन निकायों द्वारा क्या क्या काम किये गये; और

(ङ) इन निकायों को किन शर्तों पर धन दिया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अंतर्गत इन तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार सरकार को नियतन की गयी तथा उनके द्वारा निकाली गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि निम्नांकित है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

वर्ष	नियत की गई राशि	निकाली गई राशि
1966-67	6.00	0.94
1967-68	3.50	0.09
1968-69	2.10	1.89

(ख) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Reclamation of used Lubricant Oil

8415. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Research Designs and Standard Organisation, Ministry of Railways and Defence, Research Laboratory (materials), Kanpur have successfully experimented and evolved methods for reclamation of used lubricating oil ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of its deficit in the country, Government propose to expedite the commercial exploitation of the

process evolved by the aforesaid research organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The State Governments have been advised in this regard. Five commercial parties have shown interest in the know-how of the process evolved by Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun.

Production at Gauhati and Barauni Refineries

8416. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the refineries at Gauhati and Barauni produce fewer items as compared to the private sector Refinery at Digboi;

(b) whether all the three Refineries process the crude of the same contents; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which the product pattern of the public sector refineries is not being stressed to diversify the products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Gauhati and Barauni refineries process the crude supplied by Oil India Ltd. and, to a small extent, by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission. Digboi processes its own crude and the quantities supplied by oil India Ltd. Digboi is also negotiating with the Oil & Natural Gas Commission for purchase of a small parcel of 2,000 tonnes of Oil & Natural Gas Commission's crude. The Digboi's own crude is highly waxy. The parcel of Oil & Natural Gas Commission's crude that Digboi is negotiating to purchase is also highly waxy. This enables Digboi to produce approximately 40,000 tonnes of wax and other products in small quantities for local users like tea gardens. For some of these products of Digboi, there is little or no market

outside Assam. The two public sector refineries were designed to produce major products. The production pattern at Barauni has been diversified to include production of not only commercial products but also petroleum coke, asphalt, lube base oils and Liquid Petroleum Gas. Gauhati refinery is also programming to produce Liquid Petroleum Gas shortly.

Deaths due to Typhoid in Bhaneka Village of Rajasthan

8417. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the News report in the *Nav Bharat Times* of the 31st March, 1969, that in Bhaneka village of Kolayat Tehsil of Rajasthan, 50 deaths have occurred due to prevalence of typhoid ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that on the intervention of Panchayat Samiti of Kolayat, only one doctor was deputed which did not prove of any avail as 10 more persons died thereafter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the area is famine stricken and villagers are not in a position to purchase preventive medicines ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to rush immediate medical relief to overcome the disease and save lives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. However, no deaths from typhoid have been reported from Bhaneka village of Kolayat Tehsil of Rajasthan. The District Health Officer, Bikaner visited the village on 11th April, 1969 and found cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and post-measles complications for which treatment was provided.

(b) A team of two doctors and two compounders visited the village on the 3rd

April, 1969 at the request of the Collector, Bikaner. No deaths from typhoid have been reported in the months of March, and April, 1969.

(c) and (d). Yes. The medicines need not be purchased by the villagers as medical aid is provided at Dyatra sub-centre and the famine camp there.

Fertilizer Plants in Orissa During Fourth Plan

8418. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa will have two fertilizer plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether those plants will be in public or private sector ;

(c) the location of the plants to be set up ; and

(d) the expenditure to be incurred on setting up those plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Two proposals have been received from private parties for the setting up of a fertilizer plant at Paradeep. These are under consideration. A proposal for establishing a coal based fertilizer plant at Talcher in the public sector is also under examination.

(d) Does not arise as no decision has yet been taken on the number and location of plants to be established in the immediate future.

Convening of Chief Ministers' Conference to discuss Financial Relationship

8419. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(e) whether in view of the growing Centre-State frictions, Government have

considered it desirable to convene a conference of the Chief Ministers of States to consider in detail the provisions of the Constitution, particularly those relating to financial relationship ;

(b) whether the above issue was raised at the Conference of the Chief Ministers held recently at New Delhi ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Centre-State financial relations usually come up for discussion at the meetings of the National Development Council and similar meetings and this subject was also raised in general terms by some Chief Ministers at the meeting of the National Development Council held at New Delhi last month. It was not considered necessary therefore to convene a separate Conference for this purpose.

Certain aspects of financial relationship between the Centre and the States are now under examination by the Finance Commission and the position would be reviewed by the Central Government in the light of their recommendations.

The Administrative Reforms Commission is also studying the question of Centre-State financial relationship and would be making recommendations on this subject.

Recruitment of Assistant Administrative Officers in L. I. C.

8420. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing discontent among the Life Insurance Corporation employees about the direct recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Administrative Officers ;

(b) if so, whether the All India Insurance Employees Association has protested against this step ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Some Associations representing Class III and Class IV employees of the Corporation including the All India Insurance Employees Association have expressed themselves against any direct recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Administrative Officers.

(c) The matter primarily concerns the life Insurance Corporation which does not find it desirable to change its existing practice of making recruitment to the Assistant Administrative Officers cadre both by promotion from within the clerical ranks and by direct recruitment on an all India competitive basis.

Seizure of Foreign Goods at Kretri Island near Bombay

8421. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers of the Anti-corruption Department had seized large quantity of foreign goods and cloth at Kretri Island near Bombay in the first week of April, 1969 ;

(b) if so the value of the goods seized ; and

(c) the names of the countries from which they originated ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). On the 3rd April, 1969 the staff of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Government of Maharashtra, seized foreign goods, including cloth, valued approximately at Rs. 13 lakhs (market value) in Kennery Light House Island and not at Kretri Island. The goods were of Japanese and West German origin.

Compulsory Family Planning Programme

8422. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce compulsory family planning;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the incentives which are being given to encourage family planning programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Family Planning movement in India is based on ethical, rational, scientific and voluntary basis. In the social field the voluntary decision of the people has a far more enduring effect than any coercive and compulsive methods. It is, therefore, not proposed to introduce any compulsion in the Family Planning programme.

(d) No monetary incentives are offered for acceptance of family planning services. A volunteer who offers himself for sterilisation operation/IUCD insertion is paid some money as part compensation for loss of wages and for meeting transport charges and other incidental expenses.

The Small Family Norm Committee has made certain recommendations for providing incentives and applying disincentives for acceptance of the small family norm. The recommendations are being considered.

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ, नई दिल्ली

8423. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारत नेत्र

सुधार संघ, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली को आंखों का अस्पताल खोलने के लिए पट्टे पर दो एकड़ भूमि दी गई थी तथा 1961-62 और 1962-63 में बीस-बीस हजार रुपये के अनुदान दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या इस संघ को पट्टे पर मिली भूमि तथा अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त धन से बनाई गई इमारत तथा खरीदे गये उपकरण बेचने का अधिकार है;

(ग) क्या उक्त भूमि, इमारत तथा उपकरण अब भी संघ के कब्जे में हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को किराये तथा मूल्य ह्रास के रूप में कितनी राशि देता है; और

(ङ) यदि उपर्युक्त सम्पत्ति संघ के कब्जे में नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सरकार ने 1.56 एकड़ भूमि रियायती दर पर इस संघ को पट्टे पर दी थी। 1961-62 तथा 1962-63 में इस संघ को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग). इस संघ को इस भूमि का हस्तांतरण करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है किन्तु भवन तथा साज-सामान अभी इस संघ के ही उपयोग तथा कब्जे में हैं।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seizure of Smuggled Gold in South Bombay

8424. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Anti-corruption Bureau seized smuggled gold valued at Rs. 28 lakhs on the 9th April, 1969 in South Bombay;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seized gold has been taken over by the Customs department and adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act are in progress.

(c) On information, the officers and staff of the Anti-corruption Bureau of Maharashtra rushed to the sea shore behind Ashutosh Building at Napean Sea Road, Bombay on the morning of the 9th April, 1969. They noticed suspicious activity there. They challenged the smugglers who abandoned the goods and escaped under cover of darkness. Combing of the area resulted in the recovery and seizure of eight gunny bags containing 14 jackets each containing 100 bars of gold of 10 tolas each. Thus a total of 14,000 tolas of foreign marked gold was seized and remains unclaimed. None was arrested. The gold is believed to have been brought from the Persian Gulf area. The offending gold bore the foreign markings of "ENGLE HARD", "JOHNSON MATHEY" and "GREDIT".

Rural Housing Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

8425. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh where the village housing scheme has been introduced;

(b) the progress so far made in implementation of the scheme in that State; and

(c) the cost incurred thereon and Central assistance for the purpose in the form

of loans and grants given during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh who had introduced the Village Housing Projects Scheme in 248 villages, have stopped its implementation since 1965-66.

The construction of houses for which loans had earlier been sanctioned by them was, however, continued. According to progress reports received from them so far since inception of the Scheme, 2,857 houses have been constructed for which loan assistance amounting to about Rs. 58 lakhs has been drawn by the State Government. During 1966-67, the Government of Uttar Pradesh drew Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1.11 lakhs. During the subsequent two years, they did not draw any amount under this Scheme.

Formation of Petro-Chemical Corporation

8426. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of Petro-chemical Corporation has been accepted in principle;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be formed and whether the Government of Gujarat will have adequate representation and equity participation therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a), to (c). A fully owned Government of India Undertaking under the name of 'The Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.' has been registered in the State of Gujarat on 22nd March, 1969, with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores. The composition of the Board of Directors is

being finalised. The question of including a suitable number of the representatives of the Gujarat Government is under consideration. As in the case of other similar Central Government Projects, no equity participation by the Government of Gujarat is envisaged.

Projects for Manufacture of Polyethylene and Polybutadiene Rubber

8427. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that projects for manufacture of Intermediate pressure polyethylene and polybutadiene rubber of Gujarat Petro-chemical complex have not so far been approved by the Director General of Technical Development;

(b) if so, the time Government will take to approve these projects; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Directorate General of Technical Development do not approve projects. They only offer their views to the administrative Ministry concerned from the technical angle. They have given their views on Intermediate pressure polyethylene and polybutadiene projects forming part of the downstream units of the naphtha cracker complex in Gujarat. A comparative evaluation of all the downstream proposals, taking an overall view for the coordinated development of the complex as a whole has been completed and a decision on the various units will be taken shortly.

Application of Revised Rates of Royalty on Crude Oil

8428. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to apply the revised rates of royalty on crude oil from the 1st November, 1966 instead of the 1st January, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In determining the date from which the revised rates of royalty are to be given effect, the Prime Minister had taken into account all relevant factors and the award should be deemed final and binding on both parties.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए धन का नियतन

8429. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये नियत कुल धन-राशि का कितने प्रतिशत धन वास्तविक खुदाई के कार्य पर खर्च किया जाता है और कितने प्रतिशत प्रशासन कर्मचारियों के वेतन, यात्रा-भत्ते और परिवहन पर खर्च किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इन दोनों में काफी अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान नहर परियोजना पर हुए कुल व्यय में से औसतन लगभग 85 प्रतिशत व्यय वस्तुतः खुदाई कार्यों पर हुआ है और लगभग 15 प्रतिशत व्यय प्रशासन स्टाफ के वेतन, यात्रा भत्ते आदि पर हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि यह प्रतिशतता कुछ अधिक है किन्तु कार्य की कठिन परिस्थितियों और कार्य की बिखरी-बिखरी किस्म को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अनुचित नहीं है।

**Rent for Open Space attached to
Government Flats in Faridabad**

8430. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rent is being recovered in respect of open space for lawns attached to some Government Flats in Faridabad;

(b) if so, whether it is also recovered in respect of similar flats in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the allottees of the affected flats in Faridabad; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Lawns and gardens attached to similar flats in Delhi are not being maintained by Central P. W. D. and hence the question of recovery of any charges on this account does not arise.

No charges in respect of gardens or lawns attached to similar flats or residences in New Delhi are being recovered.

(c) Rent for lawns is recoverable in accordance with the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules from the Government servants allotted Government residences. But in case of New Delhi an exception is being continued to be made since the inception of construction of residences in New Delhi as New Delhi was planned as a

Garden City where spacious lawns and gardens were attached to most of the residences and it was not considered feasible to burden the Government servants allotted such residences in New Delhi with the rent of such spacious lawns and gardens which were provided on account of planning of New Delhi as a Garden City by the Government.

(d) and (e). Yes. A representation was received and was turned down.

**Plots in G-Block Naraina Residential
Scheme of D.D.A.**

8431. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plots Nos. 177 to 179 in G-Block in the Naraina Residential Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority were auctioned on the 30th January, 1966 as fully developed plots;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the road in front of these plots has not so far been metalled; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to have the road metalled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Plot No. G/177 was auctioned on the 16th January, 1966 and Plot Nos. G/178 and G/179 were auctioned on the 30th January, 1966, only as semi-developed plots.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A part of the road near these plots has not been metalled owing to the construction of the Railway/Road bridge which is in progress and is likely to be completed in another year or so.

**Set-up of High Power Irrigation
Commission**

8432. DR. RAMEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the High Power Irrigation Commission set up recently, no person from the Eastern Zone has been taken;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have recently approached the World Bank for financing several projects but not a single project from West Bengal has been included in the list; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) Appointments on such High Powered Commissions are not made on any Zonal basis. However, the Vice-Chairman of the Irrigation Commission happens to be a person from the Eastern Zone.

(b) and (c). The World Bank—IDA has shown some interest to finance the agricultural and irrigation programmes of the Fourth Plan. In that connection a few major projects which are in initial stages of construction or are likely to be taken up in the near future have been under consideration and discussion with the representatives of the World Bank.

There are only three major irrigation projects in West Bengal, namely, Mayurakshi Damodar Valley Project Irrigation Canals and Kangsabati. Mayurakshi and Damodar Canals are substantially complete. More than half of the work on Kangsabati is complete. As the Bank has expressed a preference to finance such projects which are only in initial stages of construction or are likely to be taken up in the near future, the above three projects could not be included in the list.

Share-Holding of Finance Minister in Birla Concerns

8433. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has substantial share-holdings in two Birla concerns; and

(b) if so, the names of the concerns, the value and the total number of shares held by him in each of the concerns ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister does not hold even a single share in any of the 'Birla concerns' or for that matter in any other industrial concern.

Holdings of Shares by Banks in Industrial Companies

8434. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that banks are share holders in industrial companies;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and industrial companies and the total shares in amount and number, industry-wise, of those banks; and

(c) whether there is any foreign bank among those share holders in Indian companies and if so, its names and total shares, in terms of money and number ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Subject to certain general restrictions laid down in Section 19 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, there is no prohibition on any bank to hold shares in any company. In terms of Sub-sections 19 (2) and 19 (3) *ibid* banks are permitted to hold shares in any company, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, of an amount not exceeding thirty per cent of the paid-up share capital of that company or thirty per cent of its own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is less. However, banks are not permitted to hold shares in any company in the management of which any Managing Director or Manager of the banking company is in any manner concerned or interested.

(b) and (c). As on March 31, 1968 commercial banks held shares in industrial companies (including transport and planta-

tion companies) of Rs. 9.5 crores at market value. The foreign banks' investments in shares of industrial companies in India as on that date amounted to Rs. 69 lakhs. It is not the practice of the Reserve Bank to disclose the names of individual banks. Details regarding number of shares and the industry-wise classification of companies are not available.

Income-Tax Arrears of B. R. Group and Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur

8435. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of income-tax of B. R. Group and Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur who controls this group;

(b) the steps taken to recover the arrears and the result thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not launching prosecution against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The amount of arrears due from B. R. Group and Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur is Rs. 2,13,60,000 and Rs. 2,68,000 respectively.

(b) Immovable properties, shares of companies and in partnership concerns that are known to the Department have been attached. Rents due from the properties are being realised by attachment.

(c) Prosecution is not provided under the Income-tax Act for non-payment of arrears of tax.

बिहार में छोटी पन-बिजली योजनाएं

8436. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार में बिजली की अधिक कारगर तथा शीघ्र

सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छोटी पन-बिजली योजनाएं अधिक लाभदायक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये तेज बहाव वाली तथा स्थायी रूप से बहने वाली नदियों के पानी का उपयोग करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). बिहार में लघु पन-बिजली स्कीमों के विकास के लिए शक्यताएं कम हैं। बिहार में कुछ स्थलों पर किए गये प्रारम्भिक अनुसंधानों से पता चला है कि इन स्कीमों की पूंजीगत लागतें और प्रचालन व्यय अपेक्षाकृत अधिक हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अधिक कोयले वाले क्षेत्रों के सामीप्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार में लघु पन-बिजली स्कीमों का महत्व सीमित होगा क्योंकि वृहत् खान-शीर्ण ताप बिजली केन्द्रों से बिजली का उत्पादन किफायती दरों पर हो सकता है।

व्यास परियोजना में कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान

8437. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यास परियोजना में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अभी तक पंजाब सरकार के संशोधित वेतन मान नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यास परियोजना के लिये कर्मचारियों के नियतन का प्रश्न अभी तक हल नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ कर्मचारियों में इस कारण भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) व्यास परियोजना पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारी पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों राज्यों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और केवल वे कर्मचारी जो पंजाब को आवंटित हैं, पंजाब सरकार द्वारा घोषित संशोधित वेतन मानों के लिये हक रखते हैं। पंजाब सरकार ने संशोधित वेतन मान अधिसूचित कर दिये हैं परन्तु हरियाणा सरकार से संशोधित वेतन मानों के सम्बन्ध में किसी समय भी घोषणा हो सकती है। इस मामले को इस लिये स्थगित रखा गया था ताकि भेदभाव से बचने के लिये संशोधित वेतन मानों के सम्बन्ध में एक साथ आदेश जारी किये जा सकें।

(ग) और (घ). सर्कल केडर के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर व्यास परियोजना पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के तीन राज्यों में बाँटा गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम की धारा 82(4) के अधीन कार्यवाही आरंभ कर दी है और समिति से यह कहा गया है कि वे अपनी सिफारिश शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करें।

बिहार में विद्युत सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिये धन का नियतन

8438. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिहार बिजली बोर्ड के चीफ इंजीनियर श्री वी० एम० ओझा द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य का पता है, जो 12 अप्रैल, 1969 के पटना के अंग्रेजी के एक दैनिक पत्र 'सर्च लाइट' के प्रभात संस्करण में प्रकाशित हुआ था; जिसमें कहा गया है कि बिहार को

राज्य की विद्युत सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं और मार्गों को पूरा करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 300 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य की पूरी मांग को स्वीकार करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). ऐसा लगता है कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के मुख्य अभियन्ता ने बिहार में बिजली विकास के लिए धनराशि की आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तिगत विचार अभिव्यक्त किए हैं। बहरहाल, बिहार सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बिजली विकास के लिए 153.55 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव रखा था और योजना आयोग ने धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए 119.60 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय स्वीकार किया है।

बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई में बाधा

8439. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई में कई बार बाधा पड़ती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों, उद्योगपतियों तथा आम जनता की काफी हानि होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन महीनों में बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई में कितनी बार बाधा पड़ी;

(ग) बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई में इस प्रकार की बाधा समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बिहार में जनवरी-मार्च, 1969 के दौरान बिजली की सप्लाई दो मिनट से अधिक समय के लिए कितनी बार बंद हो गई थी, इससे संबंधित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

- (1) वरीनी बिजली घर से 56 बार
- (2) पथरातू बिजली घर से 6 बार
- (3) दामोदर घाटी निगम के केन्द्रों से 59 बार

(ग) और (घ). बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के स्थान से वरीनी ताप केन्द्र में 50 मेगावाट यूनिट के प्रथम यूनिट को चालू करने और उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी बिहार की ग्रिड प्रणालियों के बीच अन्तः-सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के काम में शीघ्रता लाई जा रही है । इन कार्यों के जून, 1969 तक हो जाने की संभावना है ।

वर्ष 1947 के बाद बनाये गये नये बांध

8440. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 1947 से आज तक देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितने नए बांध बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त बांधों की सिंचाई क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) इन बांधों के बनाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). 1947 से

देश में बने लगभग सभी बांधों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सीधे तौर पर अथवा फुटकर विकास ऋणों आदि के जरिये अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सहायता दी है । गत तीन योजनाओं के दौरान आरम्भ की गई बृहत् व मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और बिजली परियोजनाओं के ब्यौरे “इन्डिया इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स (फाइव यियर प्लैन्ज)” नाम के प्रकाशन में दिये हुए हैं जिस की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

1947 से लेकर अब तक बृहत् व मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से लगभग 240 लाख एकड़ के लिये अतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता उत्पन्न की गई है । 1947 में पन-बिजली की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 5 लाख किलोवाट थी और 1968-69 में यह बढ़कर 60.3 लाख किलोवाट हो गई है ।

Per Capita Plan Expenditure in West Bengal

8441. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the per capita Plan expenditure in West Bengal during the Third Plan and in the Annual Plans for 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIMEMINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The per capita Plan expenditure in West Bengal during the Third Five Year Plan period was Rs. 82. The per capita Plan expenditure in 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs.16 and Rs. 14 respectively.

Gift by Switzerland to India for Purchase of Argentina Wheat and Constructions of Wells

8442. **SHRI R. BARUA :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland has announced a gift of Rs. 45 lakhs to India to enable her to buy Argentina wheat and build wells in Punjab;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat that will be obtained; and

(c) the amount that will be spent for building wells in Punjab ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Switzerland has offered to give 10,000 tonnes of Argentina wheat to India under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement. No agreement has yet been signed as details are still being worked out, including the question of allocation of counter part rupee funds (which will be about Rs. 45 lakhs).

महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की आवश्यकता

8443. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण आवास तथा नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये गये जाँच प्रभाग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ० ब० सू० भूति) : (क) सरकार द्वारा किये गये जाँच प्रभाग ने एक प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :-

1 महाराष्ट्र के 2 करोड़ 83 लाख 90 हजार की जनसंख्या वाले 35,851 ग्रामों में से 4594 ग्रामों को जल की कठिनाई एवं अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में स्थित बतलाया गया है। इन ग्रामों की जनसंख्या लगभग 49 लाख 10 हजार है जो कि कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का लगभग 17 प्रतिशत है।

2. सभी 4594 ग्रामों में नल जल पूर्ति व्यवस्था करने में मोटे तौर पर अनुमानित लागत 58.97 करोड़ रुपये होगी।

बाद में, राज्य सरकार ने आँकड़ों का पुनरवर्गीकरण करके निम्नलिखित वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया :-

(i) 50 फुट की गहराई अथवा एक मील के दायरे में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध न होने वाले ग्राम।

(ii) हैजा, गिनीवर्म से संक्रमित तथा अन्य समस्याओं से ग्रस्त ग्राम।

3. जहाँ तक वर्ग (i) का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकार ने नल जल पूर्ति के खर्च की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 4594 ग्रामों तथा 58.97 करोड़ रुपये के मूल आंकड़े सम्मिलित किये हैं। वर्ग (ii) के अन्तर्गत यह बतलाया गया है कि राज्य में 639 ऐसे ग्राम हैं जहाँ हैजा के स्थानिकमारी के रूप में फैलने की सम्भावना हो और इनमें जल की पूर्ति व्यवस्था करने में लगभग 21.52 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना हो।

4. घन उपलब्ध होने पर इस योजना को राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।

Extra Allowance to Doctors

8444. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of extra allowance being given to N. I. S. and C. G. H. S. doctors as against doctors of Government hospitals; and

(b) whether Government are aware that such a practice has induced mal-practices in the profession to the detriment of patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Central Health Service doctors are serving in the Employees State Insurance Corporation and Central Government Health Scheme and not in the N. I. S. The extra allowance being given to the E. S. I. C. doctors and the C. G. H. S. doctors is as follows :

E. S. I. C. :

An E. S. I. allowance of Rs. 100/— is being paid to the Insurance Medical Officers Grade I/Junior Medical Officers (Insurance) in the various E. S. I. dispensaries in Delhi.

C. G. H. S. :

Conveyance Allowance for paying domiciliary visits and performing other officials duties is as follows :—

- (i) Rs. 120/— p. m. to those who maintain their own motor car.
- (ii) Rs. 40/— p. m. to those who maintain their own motor cycle/scooter, and
- (iii) Rs. 20/— p. m. to those who do not maintain a motor car or motor cycle/scooter.

(b) No. case has been reported so far where the payment of the above allowances has induced mal-practices in the profession to the detriment of patients.

Customs Clearance to Foreign Tourists

8445. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities unnecessarily harass foreign tourists, especially when they come to India to hunt, bringing their own arms and ammunition; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in order to minimise red-tapism and delay and allow speedy clearance to such tourists ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No, Sir. On the contrary foreign tourists are cleared by the Customs authorities expeditiously.

(b) The present system of health, customs and immigration regulations and procedures is based on the recommendations of a High Powered Committee presided over by the then Secretary for Economic Affairs, Shri L. K. Jha, with the Director General Tourism, representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs and the then Central Board of Revenue and the General Manager; I. A. C. as members. The procedures are kept under constant review by the concerned authorities to ensure that there is no red-tapism or delay.

Asian Development Bank

8446. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged upon the Asian Development Bank to consider establishing export credit re-financing facilities so that developing countries could compete on equal terms with developed countries in export of manufactured products; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Bank there to ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In my statement at the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of Asian Development Bank, held recently in Sydney, I suggested that the Asian Development Bank should consider the setting up of suitable export credit refinancing facilities. In fact, I urged that the whole question of credit facilities for the export of capital goods from one developing country to another should be examined in all its aspects by the Bank.

(b) The Bank's reactions to the suggestion will be known only when it is studied by the Bank in due course.

"Operation Hard Rock"

8447. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent aerial survey "Operation Hard Rock" covered the regions of East Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) . Yes, the recent airborne geophysical survey under Operation Hard Rock has covered parts of Eastern Rajasthan.

(b) The airborne geophysical surveys have revealed several electromagnetic anomalies; some of these are being followed up by an integrated geochemical, geophysical and geological ground examination. Based on these detailed ground studies an anomaly intercept near Ajit Sagar in Jhunjhunu district was chosen for examination by drilling which is now in progress. The first drill hole has revealed the presence of sulphide mineralisation with minor amounts of copper pyrites and the second drill hole is in pro-

gress. It is expected that a few more drill holes in the area will help in determining whether the area contains a promising zone of copper mineralisation. Other targets have also been fixed in anomaly intercepts north of Ajit Sagar where drilling operations are to be initiated shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange allowed to Persons in Film Industries

8448. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange given to each of the following persons in the film industry for going to foreign countries during the last three years till March, 1969 and the reasons for giving such foreign exchange : (i) Shri Raj Kapoor, (ii) Shri Rajender Kumar, (iii) Shri Ramanand Sagar, (iv) Shri B. R. Chopra, (v) Kumari Waheeda Rehman, (vi) Shrimati Mala Sinha, (vii) Shrimati Vijayantimala, (viii) Shrimati Padmini, (ix) Kumari Lata Mangeshkar, (x) Shri Mohammad Rafi and (xi) Shri Devanand ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Necessary information is being collected and a statement giving the available information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seminar on Role of Petroleum Refineries

8449. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on the "Role of Petroleum Refineries in the National economy and technological advancement" was held in Bombay recently ;

(b) if so, the main problems discussed at the Seminar ;

(c) the salient features of the resolutions adopted at the Seminar ; and

(d) whether Government will consider

these resolutions/recommendations in the interest of technological advancement in the petroleum refineries and national economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Seminar was essentially a meeting of the refinery workers. No resolution or recommendation was made.

Irrigation Commission

8450. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Irrigation Commission ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission ;

(c) the time likely to be taken by the Commission to submit its report to Government ;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ;

(e) whether there are also panels set up by the Planning Commission which are working on irrigation farming and on water resources, their assessment, exploitation and conservation ;

(f) if so, whether the problems to be studied by the Commission could not be entrusted to those panels enlarging their scope ; and

(g) if so, the considerations for setting up a separate Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the terms of reference is enclosed.

(c) Two years.

(d) About Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(e) to (g). The panels on irrigated farming and water resources are scientific groups set up by the Planning Commission to advise them on research, research coordination and investigation programmes required to obtain scientific data for long-term planning of irrigated farming; and assessment, exploitation and conservation of surface and ground water resources. On the other hand, the Irrigation Commission is expected to make an overall review of the irrigation development in the country since 1903 and advise Government on various policy matters as set out in the terms of reference especially on the future programme for extension of irrigation facilities ; essential programmes for chronically drought affected and food deficit areas ; funds required for the irrigation programme ; criteria for sanctioning projects and administrative and organisational aspects in regard to irrigation works of all types.

The panels of the Planning Commission are part time study groups unlike the Irrigation Commission which will have an office of its own. The terms of reference of the Commission are more comprehensive and the Commission will, no doubt, make use of the work of the Panels.

STATEMENT

Terms of reference of the Irrigation Commission

- (1) To review the development of irrigation in India since 1903, when the last Irrigation Commission submitted its recommendations, and report on the contribution made by irrigation to increasing the productivity of land and in providing assurance against the vagaries of rainfall.
- (2) To examine in detail the irrigation facilities available in chronically drought affected and food deficit areas and suggest essential and

minimum irrigation works to be undertaken promptly in such areas.

- (3) To draw up a broad outline of development of irrigation of all types for achieving self-sufficiency in cereals and for maximising the production of other crops and to make a broad assessment of the funds required for the purpose.
- (4) To examine the adequacy of water supply in major irrigation projects.
- (5) To examine the administrative and organisational set up for the planning, execution and operation of irrigation works, particularly with a view to the speedy completion of projects and reduction of their gestation period.
- (6) To suggest criteria for the sanctioning of irrigation projects ; and
- (7) To examine any other matter incidental or related to the development of irrigation in the country and make suitable recommendations.

Twelfth Annual Convention of National Federation of Indian Railwaymen

**8451. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the 12th Annual Convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen held in Waltair in which a demand was made for the replacement of the present formula of granting dearness allowance by a scheme in which dearness allowance can be linked directly with the cost of living by setting up a Third Pay Commission, and for certain changes under the structure of the Joint Consultative Machinery ;

(b) If so, the arguments which were advanced by that Federation in support

of this and other demands made by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A copy each of the following documents has been received from the Ministry of Railways :—

- (i) Resolutions adopted by the Annual General Body Meeting of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen held at Waltair on 12th-13th April, 1969.
- (ii) Speech by the President of National Federation of Indian Railwaymen;
- (iii) Report on 12th Annual Convention of National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

In their resolutions the General Body have *inter alia* demanded the setting up of a Pay Commission—preferably an exclusive one for Railwaymen—the terms of which be determined in consultation with the N. F. I. R. They have also demanded a separate forum for the Railways in the Joint Consultative Machinery.

The setting up of the Pay Commission has been demanded mainly on the ground that the wage structure of the employees has remained static for the last 10 years. It has been claimed that besides other numerous problems concerning the pay structure the solution of which cannot be postponed any further, insufficient compensation for price rise has eroded the real earnings of employees.

A separate forum for railways has been suggested on the ground that it is neither desirable nor expedient to form a National Council consisting of both the administrative services as well as industrial services. Even as an industry, Railways stand apart from the various branches of Government services, the working conditions being totally different from those in other departments.

(c) So far as the setting up of a pay commission is concerned, Government consider that the time is not yet opportune

for the appointment of a Commission. As regards the changes suggested in the J. C. M., Government do not consider it necessary to make any changes in the J. C. M. as, like other departments, the Railways have a departmental council for problems affecting them. Besides, the railway employees have got the added facility of the continuance of a permanent negotiating machinery.

Import of Pleasure Speed Boat by Chairman, Bombay Port Trust

8452. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collector of Customs, Bombay, has objected to the import of a pleasure speed boat made of fibre glass by the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, and has ordered the re-export of the speed boat;

(b) the circumstances in which the speed boat was imported and at what price;

(c) whether any action has been taken against him for the breach of import regulations; and ?

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A speed boat made of fibre glass was brought in by a food ship from U. S. A. as part of the ship's equipment. As the boat was found to meet the requirements of Bombay Port Trust for patrolling and inspection work in the harbour, the Additional Chief Engineer Port Trust, purchased the boat for Rs. 30,000/- for the use of the Port Trust and cleared the same on payment of Customs duty and on production of a Customs Clearance Permit issued by Import Trade Control authorities.

(c) As a Customs Clearance Permit was produced, there was no breach of import regulations.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

इन्दौर में फर्मों से बकाया आय-कर

8453. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनसे आय-कर की बकाया रकम वसूल करनी है ;

(ख) इस समय इन्दौर में व्यक्तियों, फर्मों आदि से आय-कर की कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की जानी है ; और

(ग) इसको वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

नये जीवन बीमा प्रस्तावों के लिये पालिसियों का जारी किया जाना

8454. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में 31 मार्च, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में हुए जीवन बीमा व्यापार के नये मामलों में से कितने प्रस्तावों के बारे में अब तक पालिसियाँ तैयार नहीं की गईं ;

(ख) कितने प्रस्ताव अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय लिये जाने के लिये विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन प्रस्तावों को 31 मार्च, 1969 को या इससे पूर्व तैयार हुआ समझा जायेगा ताकि सम्बद्ध पालिसी-होल्डर वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये बोनस के अधिकारी हो सकें ; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1969 तक प्राप्त प्रस्तावों

के बारे में पालिसियों को भेजने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रभागीय कार्यालय में वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान लगभग 44 हजार प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे। इन प्रस्तावों में से तथा वर्ष के शुरू में कार्यवाही के लिये पड़े प्रस्तावों में से लगभग 42 हजार प्रस्तावों पर पालिसियां जारी की गईं। लगभग 450 पालिसियां अभी भी भेजनी बाकी हैं। इस विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण वर्ष के अन्त में कार्य का बहुत अधिक भार है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) पालिसियां भेजी जा रही हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बसंत प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन

8455. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6317 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा आयोजित बसंत प्रतियोगिता की अन्तिम तिथि 10 मार्च, 1969 थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतियोगिता की अवधि में कितने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुए जिनके बारे में अब तक पालिसियां जारी नहीं की गई और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एजेन्टों और विकास अधिकारियों के बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद भी कुछ शाखाओं (जैसे यूनिट नम्बर 312) ने उन्हें अपनी स्थिति से अवगत नहीं किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें ये जानकारी कब दी गई और वह कैसे दी गई ;

(ङ) बसंत प्रतियोगिता के लिये एजेन्टों और विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा बीमा व्यापार को जारी करने और उसे पूरा करने के बारे में अन्तिम सूची शाखावार और डिवीजनवार किस तिथि तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस अवधि में प्रस्तुत 7475 बीमा-प्रस्तावों में से 7131 बीमा प्रस्तावों पर पालिसियां जारी की गईं और ये सभी पालिसियां पालिसीधारियों को भेजी जा चुकी हैं।

(ग) और (घ). एजेंटों/विकास अधिकारियों को शाखाओं द्वारा अपने अपने सम्बन्धित सहायक शाखा प्रबन्धकों (विकास)/विकास अधिकारियों के जरिये लाये गये बीमा-कार्य की मात्रा से अवगत रखा गया था।

(ङ) बसंत प्रतियोगिता के परिणामों को मई के मध्य तक और अन्तिम चरण-प्रतियोगिता के परिणामों को मई 1969 के अन्त तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

Suspension of Trade Union Workers of Fertilizer Corporation of India

8456. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twelve Trade Union workers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Sindri Unit, have been suspended for about a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management has no right to take action against the employees as they were not convicted on a charge of moral turpitude; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking action against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Two groups of workmen of Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, who were involved in criminal cases, which are *subjudice*, are under suspension with effect from 1-4-1968 and 30-4-1968 respectively.

(b) In one case, the workmen were involved in setting fire to a "safety exhibition" organised by the Management. In the other the workmen are charged with assaulting police, etc.

(c) No. According to the spanding orders, the managemet has the right to suspend an employee accused in a Court of law of any criminal offence involving moral turpitude until disposal of the trial.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Berytes Powder for Bodra Well No. 1

8458. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of about Rs. 16 lakhs has been spent so far on purchase of 10,000 tons of Berytes Powder for Bodra Well No. 1 in the Port Canning Oil Project area;

(b) if not, the quantity of Berytes Powder actually purchased and at what price;

(c) whether the bulk of purchase is done through M/s. B. K. Industrial Corporation, Calcutta; and

(d) whether there have been any audit objections to these transactions which call for investigation by the C. B. I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) A total quantity of 5,288 metric tonnes was purchased at a total cost of Rs. 8,01,162.00.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Constraction of Embankment on Kalapania Canal

8459. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be Pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6334 on the 14th April, 1969 and state:

(a) when the protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the construction of embankment on Kalapania Canal;

(b) whether a reply has since been received to that protest from Pakistan;

(c) the details of the reply if any;

(d) whether the Government of Pakistan have agreed to the demolition of the embankment, and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by Government to prevent consequent flooding of Tripura areas in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. A protest against the construction of embankment on Kalapania canal was lodged by the Government of Tripura with the East Pakistan Govt. on the 4th January 1969, at the same time asking for its immediate demolition.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) With a view to stopping the backflow of the flood water of river Howrah into the area obstructed by the Pakistan embankment,

the embankment on the Indian side has been extended upto Pakistan border and further work on raising and strengthening the embankment is in progress.

**Swimming Pool in Vithalbhai Patel House,
New Delhi**

8460. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the swimming pool, costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs, opened, on the 18th April, 1969, in the Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi, for the use of Members of Parliament, is a defective one and requires at least 20 men to remove the dirty water from the pool every time;

(b) the names of the officers in the Central Public Works Department who were in charge of this construction and the action taken against them; and

(c) the name of the contractor who constructed the swimming pool and the action taken against him for defective work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir. The swimming Pool built at a cost of Rs. 3.22 lakhs was filled on the 22nd April, 1969. The arrangement for emptying is by means of a trailer pump, except for the last few inches of water which is baled out manually by 8 to 10 persons. Manual emptying is proposed to be dispensed with by the installation of a self-priming pump. Pipe-connections for this purpose had already been made at the time of original construction.

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

"Seizure of Nepali Ganja and Foreign Goods in Bettiah Sub-Division"

8461. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether contraband Nepali ganja worth over Rs. 3 lakhs and foreign goods, including Japanese rayon, terylene and transistor sets, valued at Rs. 27,000 were seized from a truck by the Assistant Collector of Customs on the 10th April, 1969 after a chase between Ghokha village and Karatiya village in Bettiah sub-division near Motihari;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On the night of 9th April, 1969, the Central Excise officers led by the Assistant Collector, Motihari recovered about 4832 Kg. of Nepali ganja valued at about Rs. 3 lakhs and foreign consumer goods valued at about Rs. 27,000 from a truck after a chase, near Chatia Chaur on the road from Bettiah to Motihari.

(b) and (c). No arrest has so far been made. The matter is under investigation.

Fees charged by Private Doctors

8462. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private doctors charge exorbitant fees in cosmopolitan towns in the country;

(b) whether the desirability of placing a check on the same has been examined; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Private doctors, like practitioners of other professions, charge fees according to their qualifications and experience. According to the code of ethics drawn up by the Medical Council of India, "a physician should deem it a point of honour to adhere, with as much uniformity as the varying circumstances will admit, to the compensation for the professional services prevailing in the community in which he practises." A legal enactment to limit the fees of private medical practitioners is not considered necessary.

शंकर गार्डन कालोनी, दिल्ली

8463. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम दिल्ली की शंकर गार्डन कालोनी एक स्वीकृत बस्ती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बस्ती में निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने की अनुमति अभी तक नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सभी औपचारिकतायें पूरी हो जाने के बावजूद भी निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के लिए तथा भू-खण्ड मालिकों को वित्तीय तथा मानसिक रूप से कष्ट पहुँचाने के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित अनुमति शीघ्र दिलाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो अनुमति किस तारीख तक दे दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) कुछ विकास कार्य, जैसे कि खंभों का लगाना, सड़कों पर तारकोल बिछाना, सीवर और पानी के कनेक्शन आदि कार्य कालोनाईजर ने अभी पूरा नहीं किया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) कालोनाईजर देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

(च) तथा (छ). ज्योंही (कालोनाईजर द्वारा) विकास कार्य अधिकरण के संतोषप्रद पूरे हो जायें, अनुमति दे दी जाएगी।

गणतंत्र दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियों पर प्रकाश न किया जाना

8464. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों और भवनों पर रोशनी की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं, पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू, डा. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर, पंडित गोबिन्द वल्लभ पन्त, सरदार पटेल, लोक मान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी तथा अन्य नेताओं की मूर्तियों के निकट रोशनी नहीं की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे;

(घ) इस गम्भीर भूल के लिये कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस भूल के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करेगी और इस बात का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि भूलें भविष्य में न होने पायें ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) गणतंत्र दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियों को प्रकाशित करने के लिए अभी तक सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियों वाले प्लाटों में सुधार

8465. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा सड़कों और पाकों के सुधार और सजावट पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत की मूर्ति के निकट की सड़कों और भूमि में पर्याप्त सुधार और सजावट की गई है लेकिन उस प्लाट में कोई सुधार और सजावट नहीं की गई है जहाँ उनकी मूर्ति लगी है क्योंकि वह मूर्ति सरकारी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस प्लाट को उचित ढंग से सुधारने और उनकी सजावट करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है जहाँ यह मूर्ति लगी है और जहाँ अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ लगी हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य

मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थानों के सुधार तथा सुन्दरीकरण के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत की मूर्ति के चारों तरफ के उद्यान की देख-रेख सन्तोषजनक ढंग से की जा रही है। इस मूर्ति को समुचित रूप से प्रकाश से सजाने तथा मूर्ति के पीछे के प्लाट को मैदान बना करके तथा वृक्ष और बाड़े की भाड़ियाँ उगा करके उस क्षेत्र को सुन्दर बनाने का विचार है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग अथवा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अन्य प्लाटों पर निर्मित राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियों की उचित रूप से देख-रेख की जा रही है।

Medical Colleges

8467. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Medical Colleges in the country as on the 31st March, 1969; and

(b) the number of doctors qualifying through them annually.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There were 93 medical colleges in the country on the 31st March, 1969.

(b) The number of students graduating from Medical Colleges varies from year to year. In the year 1967, 7407 students passed the final M. B., B. S. examination.

आयुर्वेदिक औषध निर्माण-गृह

8468. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में उन औषध निर्माण गृहों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ से सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक औषधालों के लिये औषधियाँ प्राप्त की जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माण के लिये कोई सरकारी फार्मसी खोलने का है;

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

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, प्रत्येक फार्मसी से कितनी कीमत की आयुर्वेदिक औषधियाँ खरीदी गयीं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है। जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1008/169]

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। इस समय केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों की संख्या अल्प है और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए कोई सरकारी फार्मसी खोलना किफायतसार नहीं समझा जाता है।

पंचकुइयां रोड, नई दिल्ली पर दुमंजिले क्वार्टर

8469. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंचकुइयां रोड, नई दिल्ली में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये दुमंजिले क्वार्टरों के ऊपरी फ्लैटों में सीढ़ियों की पृथक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है इसके परिणामस्वरूप ऊपरी फ्लैटों में आग लगने पर रसोईघर से कोई व्यक्ति बाहर नहीं निकल सकता;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री, श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना ने वर्ष 1966-67 में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को इस बारे में आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक उन क्वार्टरों में सीढ़ियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) यद्यपि यह सत्य है कि प्रथम मंजिल पर प्रत्येक फ्लैट के लिए अलग से सीढ़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है फिर भी छः फ्लैटों के लिए एक सामान्य सीढ़ी है जिसका कि आपात समय (एमरजेंसी) में उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

8470. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय किस-किस स्थान पर है;

(ख) उनमें वैद्यों, स्टोर क्लर्कों, तथा कम्पाउण्डरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन औषधालयों में कोई वैद्य तथा कम्पाउण्डर आपात कार्य के लिए नहीं रहता;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोल मार्केट और नार्थ एवेन्यू स्थित औषधालयों में पुरुष तथा महिला वैद्यों की कमी है; जिसके कारण

रोगियों को दवाई लेने के लिये घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के चार आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं । ये निम्नलिखित स्थानों में स्थित हैं :

1. गोल मार्केट
2. नौर्य एवेन्यू
3. किदवई नगर
4. रामकृष्णपुरम

(ख) इस समय इन औषधालयों में 6 आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक और 8 फार्मासिस्ट (कम्पाउण्डर) काम कर रहे हैं । स्टोरकीपर कोई नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां । इन औषधालयों के सामान्य काम करने के घंटों के उपरांत आपात उपचार की व्यवस्था ऐलोपैथिक औषधालयों द्वारा की जाती है ।

(घ) और (ङ). पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान कठिनाई अनुभव की गई है क्योंकि नार्य एवेन्यू तथा रामकृष्णपुरम में खोले गये दो नये आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में काम चालू करने के लिए गोलमार्केट तथा किदवई नगर के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में से प्रत्येक से एक-एक वैद्य का स्थानान्तरण करना पड़ा । इसके अतिरिक्त, एक महिला चिकित्सक लम्बी अवधि की छुट्टी पर रही और उसकी जगह किमी अन्य वैद्य की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी । महिला चिकित्सक अब ड्यूटी पर वापिस आ गई है और अतिरिक्त चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति की जा रही है ।

दफ्तरियों के लिये सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद

8471. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में दफ्तरियों के कितने सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद हैं तथा उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं और यदि इस प्रकार का कोई पद नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में 95-3-110 रुपये के वेतन मान वाले रिकार्ड कीपर का नियत कार्य केवल पुराने रिकार्डों की देखभाल करना तथा रिकार्ड की गई फाइलें सप्लाय करना तथा उन्हें संभाल कर रखना होता है, जब कि दफ्तरी का कार्य शाखा की नई और पुरानी फाइलों की देखभाल करना तथा शाखा संबंधी विधि कार्यों को करना होता है फिर भी उसका वेतन मान केवल 75-1-85-2-95 रुपये है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन वेतन मानों में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं जब कि दफ्तरियों को रिकार्ड कीपर से अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार सलेक्शन ग्रेड देकर दफ्तरियों को 95-3-110 रु० का वेतन मान देने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे एकत्रित करके यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, नहीं । 80-1-85-2-95 द० रो० 3-110 रु० के वेतनमान में दफ्तरियों के लिये पहले ही से एक चुनाव ग्रेड मौजूद है, इसीलिये 95-3-110 रुपये के वेतनमान में दफ्तरियों का एक दूसरा चुनाव ग्रेड बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Eradication of Diseases

8472. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completely eradicated any disease, like Malaria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc., in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). It has not been possible to completely eradicate the diseases like Malaria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc., but substantial progress has been made in bringing down the incidence of these diseases as will be seen from the details given below :—

Malaria

As against the figure of 75 million cases in 1952 before the Eradication Programme was launched, there were about 2.20 lakhs cases in 1968, which means a reduction of 99.7% of the original case incidence.

Small-pox

As against 83,423 cases and 26,360 deaths in India in 1963 there were 34,741 cases and 7,727 deaths in 1968. This represents a reduction of about 58% both in morbidity and mortality due to small-pox.

Cholera

The disease which has shown a trend of decline since 1900, has been responsible for 30,700 cases and 9,700 deaths annually on an average during the past decade. Endemic foci which are responsible for over 85% cases and deaths in the country during the decade 1959-68, are in the 8 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Control measures in these areas will be initiated in the Fourth Plan period.

Tuberculosis

Out of the population of about 530 million, there were about 8 million active T. B. cases in the country of which 1/4th are estimated to be infectious. 248 million people have been tuberculin tested and 117 million have been B. C. G. vaccinated. 502 T. B. Clinics, 36 mobile X-ray units, 15 T. B. Training Demonstration Centres and nearly 35,000 beds have been established.

Filaria

Filaria being mainly an urban problem, the National Filaria Control Programme, has been restricted to the urban population. About 7 million people are being protected by anti-larval measures, which has shown a downward trend in the transmission of the disease in 50% of the units functioning with regard to *w. bancrofti* infection. 72 Control Units, 3 rural Research-cum-Training Centres, 5 Headquarters units and 23 Clinics are in operation.

Leprosy

182 Leprosy Control Units and 1130 Survey, Educations and Treatment Centres have been established besides giving grant-in-aid to various voluntary organisations. With a total population of about 300 million at risk and 25 lakhs of cases. 72.5 million population have so far been covered and the total cases recorded are 7,51,770 out of which 6,82,777 are under treatment.

Trachoma

Trachoma, as a result of survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research during the period 1958-63, is a major problem in the North and North Western States; the prevalence of this disease ranging from 79.1 per cent in Punjab to 56% in Gujrat. A total population of about 20.98 million has been brought under the Control Programme. As a result of the implementation of this programme, the rejection rate amongst the recruits for the Army came down by 20%.

(c) It has not been possible to completely eradicate the disease due to the following reasons :—

Malaria

This is a biological programme involving men, mosquito and parasite. It has not been possible to achieve the goal of eradication due to various reasons both administrative and technical.

Small-pox

Complete vaccination coverage in the vulnerable age group of the population *i. e.* 0—15 years is still to be achieved.

Cholera

Eradication of Cholera can be achieved only through an all-round improvement in environmental sanitation, particularly the provision of safe water and proper disposal of sewage. For this purpose, increasing financial provisions are being made under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in the successive Five Year Plans. It will, however, take sometime before the desired objectives in this regard are attained.

Tuberculosis

Though its prevalence is being reduced in many countries especially in the Western Europe and the Northern part of the American continent, it has not been eradicated so far anywhere in the world. This is, because the person who gets infections with the TB germ today, may develop the disease even after 50 years. The break down and the development of the infection into the disease depends on many varied factors both in-born and extraneous like malnutrition, poverty and other socio-economic conditions which cannot be easily controlled. The disease is insidious and chronic in nature and requires long treatment, when developed, for a minimum period of one year to 18 months. Even in the treated cases relapses cannot be fully prevented. The BCG vaccine, though effective to a fair degree, does not afford 100% protection. Thus the eradication of the disease is a very long term and difficult process.

Filaria

With the available resources, knowledge and techniques, it is not possible to launch an eradication programme against Filariasis.

Leprosy

The Control/Eradication of leprosy in a country like India with 2.5 million leprosy patients is a vast problem. The eradication of the disease can be possible after the transmission has been intercepted. The primary object of the programme is to record the maximum number of cases, put them under treatment and thereby convert them into non-infectious and bacteriologically negative cases so that the quantum of infection is reduced and the transmission of the disease is intercepted.

Trachoma

This is a phased programme and wide coverage in this programme can be achieved in stages.

Tax Concessions to Industries for Modernisation Purposes

8473. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given a series of tax concessions to Indian industries, for modernisation purposes since the First Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of those tax concessions and other financial help to Indian industries for modernization, Plan-wise and industry-wise how far those have been utilized for them ; and

(c) in case the tax concessions and other financial help were not utilized for the said purpose the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Government have, from time to time, given a number of tax incentives for industrial development, which includes modernisation of plant and machinery. Such of the tax incentives as are available for the modernisation of plant and machinery are the following :

(1) *Five-year 'tax-holiday' for new industrial undertakings and for undertakings going in for substantial expansion.*

A new industrial undertaking (including an undertaking operating cold storage plants), new ship owned by an Indian company (or a second-hand ship not previously used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India) and a newly established hotel run by an Indian company with paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs, is exempt from income-tax on its profits upto 6 per cent per annum of the capital employed in the undertaking or the ship or the hotel, for five successive years—seven years in the case of a co-operative society—commencing with year in which the undertaking goes into production (or operates the cold storage plant), or the ship starts operating, or the hotel starts functioning.

An existing undertaking going in for substantial expansion is also entitled, subject to certain conditions, to this exemption on profits arising from its expanded activity.

The unabsorbed benefit of the 'tax holiday' relating to the assessment year 1967-68 onwards is also allowed to be carried forward upto eight years from the years of commencement of the business.

This tax concession was introduced in 1949 and was available to industrial undertakings which had commenced production after 1st April, 1948, but its scope was enlarged in subsequent years. The period for which it was originally available was also extended from time to time, and the Finance Bill, 1969 seeks to further extend this period up to 31st March, 1976.

(2) *Dividends distributed by industrial undertakings out of their 'tax holiday' profits*

Dividends distributed, out of its profits exempt from tax under the above-mentioned provision, by an industrial undertaking (and an Indian company running a hotel or plying a ship) entitled to the benefit of 'tax-holiday', are totally exempt from income tax in the hands of the shareholders. This provision was also introduced in the Indian Income-tax Act in 1949.

Development Rebate

A special investment allowance, besides depreciation allowance, is allowed by way

of development rebate, at a specific percentage of the cost of new plant or machinery owned and installed by a tax payer for the purpose of his business. The latest rates of development rebate are given below :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) new ship | 40% |
| (ii) new machinery or plant installed in a priority industry list in Annex. I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1009/69]. | |
| (a) during the period from 1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1970. | 35% |
| (b) after 31st March, 1970 | 25% |
| (iii) new machinery or plant installed by an Indian company in premises used by it for an approved hotel : | |
| (a) during the period from 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1970 | 35% |
| (b) after 31st March, 1970 | 25% |
| (iv) new machinery or plant representing expenditure of capital nature on scientific research related to the tax-payer's business : | |
| (a) during the period from 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1970 | 35% |
| (b) after 31st March, 1970 | 25% |
| (v) new machinery or plant installed in cases other than those described above : | |
| (a) during the period from 1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1970 | 20% |
| (b) after 31st March, 1970 | 15% |

Development rebate is also allowed, subject to certain conditions in respect of—

(1) used ships acquired from a non-resident, and

(2) second-hand machinery or plant imported for the first time from abroad.

Development rebate is not deducted in computing the written down value of the assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation allowance. Development rebate is thus a subsidy from the Government to the taxpayer on the new machinery and plant as it, together with depreciation allowance, enables an enterprise to ultimately charge to the revenue 135% or 120% or 140% of the cost according as the asset is used in a priority industry or a non-priority industry or is a ship respectively.

This tax incentive was introduced in 1955 (w. e. f. 1-4-1955) but the original provisions have undergone several changes from time to time.

2. Besides tax incentives, financial assistance was also given to industries for setting up new units as well as for modernisation. Such financial assistance was given through financial corporations, like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The Plan-wise and industrywise details of tax concessions utilised for modernisation of plant and machinery are not available. Similar details of financial assistance given and utilised are not available separately in respect of modernisation of plant and machinery.

(c) The incentive of development rebate is available only when the plant or machinery is acquired and installed. Similarly, when loans are provided by financial institutions, to finance the purchase of plant and equipment, the funds have to be used for this purpose. Tax holiday benefit can be availed of only after a new industrial undertaking is set up, or a substantial expansion which meets the specified conditions is implemented.

Rescheduling of States' Debts to Centre

8474. SHRI SHIVA GHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to reschedule the States' debts to the Centre during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Government propose to consider the question of the rescheduling of the repayment of the States' debts to the Centre after the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations regarding the devaluation to the States during the Fourth Plan period are available.

Raniganj Water Supply Scheme

8475. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the Raniganj Water Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) how is it going to be financed; and

(d) the stage at which the execution of the scheme stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Part I of the Raniganj Water Supply Scheme was approved by the Government of India in March, 1966.

The question of taking up Parts II and III of the Scheme can be considered by the State Government in the light of the resources available in the Fourth Plan.

(b) The estimated cost of Part I of the Scheme is Rs. 3.54 crores.

(c) Part I of the scheme is going to be financed as indicated below :

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Cost of Urban Component (To be given as loan by the Government of India.)	0.56
(ii) Contribution from the Coal Mines Labour Organisation	1.00
(iii) Subsidy from the Government of India	0.99
(iv) State Government's share	0.99

Total 3.54

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

Evasion of income-tax by Film Stars

8477. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the following persons in the Film Industry have evaded income-tax and other taxes during the last three years :

(i) Shri I. S. Johar, (ii) Shri Pran, (iii) Shri Balraj Sahni, (iv) Shri Laxmikant, (v) Shri Payare Lal, (vi) Shrimati Suman Kalyanpuri, (vii) Shri Mohan Kamal, (viii) Shri O. P. Relhan, (ix) Shri B. K. Adarsh, and (x) Shri Om Prakash; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of each ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income-Tax Paid by Film Distributors in Delhi

8478. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of top fifty Film Distributors in Delhi who pay the highest income-tax;

(b) the arrears of income-tax due from each of them as on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available. It can be collected after the scrutiny of a large number of assessment records and will involve considerable time and labour.

ad hoc Appointments in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

8479. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3348 on the 17th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the number and names of persons who were appointed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, on an *ad hoc* basis during the last two year, category-wise such as for (i) hospital work, (ii) teaching, and (iii) Ministerial work; and

(b) the number and names of those among them who have been regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT. — 1010/69].

Inauguration Ceremony of Right Bank Power House at Bhakra

8480. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, as reported in the *Times of India* of the 18th April, 1969, that Shri Hari Ram, Minister of Himachal Pradesh, was not given a seat on the dais along with the Ministers of Punjab and Haryana at the inauguration ceremony of the

Right Bank Power House at Bhakra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Invitations for the ceremony were issued among others to Hon'able Shri Hari Ram, Minister of Himachal Pradesh. No intimation was received either from him or from his Secretariat in regard to acceptance of the same. Efforts to get this information over the phone, proved infructuous. Hon'able Shri Hari Ram arrived at the function when the proceedings had already started and occupied a seat in the first row in the VIP enclosure. As soon as his presence became known he was introduced to the Vice-President and was looked after along with the other Ministers.

वस्तुविनिमय करार के अन्तर्गत सामान्य शीर्ष में प्राप्त धनराशि

8481. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत आठ वर्षों में वस्तुविनिमय करार के अन्तर्गत सामान्य शीर्ष गैर-सरकारी दान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है और क्या धार्मिक उपदेशकों तथा धार्मिक संस्थाओं के लिए भी कोई ऐसा शीर्ष है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सार्वजनिक कानून 480 के द्वितीय और तृतीय शीर्ष तथा राष्ट्रीय धन प्रेषण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त शीर्ष में कुछ धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत आठ वर्षों में अब तक धार्मिक उपदेशकों और धार्मिक संस्थाओं के लिए उक्त शीर्ष से कितनी धनराशि निकाली गई;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात से पूरी तरह सन्तुष्ट है कि धन जिस कार्य के लिये निकाला गया है केवल उसी में व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में भविष्य में कोई नया निर्णय करने का है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). यह प्रश्न पूर्णतः स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य क्या सूचना चाहते हैं। इस समय विदेशों से भारत में रकमें भेजे जाने पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में रखी जाने वाली सूचना केवल सांख्यिकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए होती है तथा वह मूलतः आर्थिक निर्णय करने की आवश्यकता का विचार करने के लिए रखी जाती है। वस्तु-विनिमय करारों में भी सामान्य रूप से आयात की तुल्य सुविधाओं के बदले कुछ वस्तुओं के निर्यात की व्यवस्था होती है। इसलिए वस्तुविनिमय करारों के अन्तर्गत दान या अन्य प्रेषणाओं के रूप में रकमें प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता। माननीय सदस्य यदि वांछित व्योरे के सम्बन्ध में अपना आशय स्पष्ट कर सकें तो इस विषय में यथासम्भव जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा सकेगी।

(घ) और (ङ). विदेशों से भारत में रकमें भेजे जाने पर उनके प्रयोजन या उनके अन्तिम उपयोग की दृष्टि से कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। जहाँ इन क्रिया-कलापों से 'विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम' के अलावा अन्य विधियों का उल्लंघन होगा, वहाँ सामान्य कानूनी प्रक्रिया लागू होगी।

Loss incurred by National Coal Development Corporation

8482. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total losses suffered by the National Coal Development Corporation since its inception and their proportion to capital invested therein;

(b) whether the said losses are on increase or decrease;

(c) if on the increase, the reasons for which the National Coal Development Corporation is not being wound up;

(d) if losses are on the decrease, the year by which profits are expected; and

(e) whether Giridih Collieries are causing continuous losses and, if so, the reasons for not closing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The net cumulative loss as at the end of 1967-68 after making provision of reserves for development rebate, taxation, contingent liability etc. is Rs. 6.65 crores. The long term capital invested as on 31.3.1968 is about Rs. 167 crores. Thus the proportion of the cumulative loss to long term capital invested works out to 4%.

(b) The losses have decreased in 1967-68 as compared to the previous year. In 1968-69 the financial position is expected to have improved further.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is expected that the Corporation's accounts for 1968-69 would show a profit.

(e) The Giridih collieries have been incurring losses continuously for the last many years. They are being continued to be worked in order to extract the reserves of high grade coking coal available in some of the mines. The cumulative losses on account of Giridih alone from 1956-67 to 1967-68 are Rs. 5.03 crores as against the Corporation's total loss of Rs. 6.65 crores during this period.

Provision of Civic Amenities in Urbanised Villages in Delhi

8483. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Urbanised villages in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to provide minimum civic amenities like water and latrines to urbanised villages of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the villages which have got these amenities so far and which are the villages which will get them in the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 111.

(b) The responsibility for the provision of civic amenities to urbanised villages is normally that of the concerned local body. The Delhi Development Authority is responsible for providing amenities to the extent possible in urban villages which fall within "development areas". The authority have already prepared development plans for 32 villages and arrangements are being made for providing basic amenities such as latrines, pavement of streets and storm water drainage in these villages.

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

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi

8484. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of C. G. H. S. dispensaries in the Union Territory of Delhi, with their locations;

(b) how many of them are Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries;

(c) the strength of staff, including doctors in these dispensaries; and

(d) how many of them have their own buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There are 61 C. G. H. S. Dispensaries including the First Aid Post at Parliament House. Of these 55 are Allopathic, 4 Ayurvedic and 2 Homeopathic dispensaries. A statement containing

the names and location of these dispensaries is given in Annexure I which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1011/69]

(c) The requisite information is given in Annexure II which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1011/69].

(d) Fifteen.

Central Gas Grid

8485. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme for central gas grid is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids on Premises of Film Financiers and Film Producers

8486. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raided the premises of Film Financiers and Film Producers during the last three years till April, 1969;

(b) if so, the names of Film stars in respect of whom papers were seized from the Film Financiers' and Film Producers' premises indicating that black money was paid to those Film stars; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income Tax Arrears Outstanding Against Film Studio Owners and Film Exhibitors in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal

8487. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film studio owners and film exhibitors in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal against whom arrears of Income-tax of rupees one lakh or above are outstanding at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-recovery of income-tax from them so far ;

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Evasion of Income-tax by Film Stars

8488. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the following film stars have been evading income-tax and other taxes during the last three years:

(i) Shri Uttamkumar Chatterjee (ii) Shri Biswajeet (iii) Shrimati Sharmila Tagore (iv) Shri Jitendra (v) Miss Babita (vi) Kumari Nanda (vii) Shri Sashi Kapoor (viii) Shri Dara Singh (ix) Shrimati Shashikala (x) Shri Om Prakash (xi) Shri Pran (xii) Shri Johnny Walker (xiii) Miss Simmi (xiv) Shrimati B. Saroja Devi (xv) Shrimati Padmini; and (xvi) Kumari Mumtaz;

(b) whether arrears of income-tax are still outstanding against them;

(c) if so, the amount outstanding against each of them and the action being taken in this regard;

(d) whether premises of any of the above film stars have been raided by Government; and

(e) if so, their names and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (e) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount charged by Film Stars for Working in Films

8489. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the following Film stars charge money as follows for working in one film ;

(i) Uttamkumar Chatterjee (Rs. 8 lakhs), (ii) Shri Biswajeet (Rs. 9 lakhs), (iii) Shrimati Shrmila Tagore (Rs. 6 lakhs) (iv) Miss Babita (Rs. 5½ lakhs), (v) Shri Jitendra (Rs. 5 lakhs), (vi) Kumari Nanda (Rs. 5½ lakhs), (vii) Shri Shashi Kapoor (Rs. 8 lakhs), (viii) Shri Dara Singh (Rs. 5 lakhs), (ix) Shrimati Shashikala (Rs. 4 lakhs) (x) Shri Om Prakash (Rs. 3 lakhs), (xi) Shri Pran (Rs. 4 lakhs), (xii) Shri Johnny Walker (Rs. 4 lakhs), (xiii) Miss Simmi (Rs. 3 lakhs), (xiv) Shrimati B. Saroja Devi (Rs. 5 lakhs), (xv) Shrimati Padmini (Rs. 6 lakhs) and (xvi) Kumari Mumtaz (Rs. 3 lakhs);

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these film stars work in three or four films each year but they pay very little amount by way of income-tax; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to realise income-tax from these film stars ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) and (c). Some of the leading film stars are engaged in more than one picture at a time. Income-tax is paid by them on their total incomes during the previous year as determined by the concerned Income-tax Officers after necessary investigation. Many film stars pay a fairly large amount of tax.

Wealth tax Arrears Due Against Persons in Film Industry in West Bengal

8490. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons in Film industry in the State of West Bengal against whom arrears of Wealth-tax of Rs. 50 thousands or above are outstanding at present; and

(b) the reasons for non-recovery of Wealth-tax arrears from them so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

8491. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of smuggled watches detected in Delhi and Bombay separately during the period from the 1st January to 15th April, 1969;

(b) the value of watches seized; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 7 cases in Delhi and 115 cases in Bombay were detected.

(b) The value of watches seized in Delhi and Bombay is approximately Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 54,70,000, respectively.

(c) No arrest has been made in Delhi. 26 persons were arrested in connection with the seizures at Bombay and subsequently, released on bail. Further investigations are in progress.

Opposition to Family Planning Programmes by Catholics of Goa

8492. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to Holy Pope's encyclica, Catholics in India, and especially in Goa, are opposing family planning programmes ;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the Catholic doctors and nurses in Goa Serving in Government hospitals, are not cooperating with the local Government in this sphere ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to see that all the doctors and nurses will do their best in implementing the family planning programme, irrespective of their creed and caste ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : (a) Government have not received any report that Catholics in India or especially in Goa are opposing Family Planning Programme. A study undertaken in Goa shows that Catholics as well as other communities are participating in the programme.

(b) and (c). The position is being ascertained from the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu and will be furnished to the Sabha as soon as the information is available.

The Central Family Planning Council at its meeting held in April, 1968 has already taken note of certain isolated instances where the medical personnel have put forth the plea of conscientious objection in the matter of rendering Family Planning services and the Council recommended that the State Governments may consider that as a part of the service rules for medical and paramedical personnel, no such plea should be permissible while in service. This recommendation has been sent to the State Governments for taking necessary action.

Setting up of a Pelletising plant in Goa

8493. **SHRI SHINKRE :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

the grade of iron ore extracted from mines in Goa is generally of low quality and that it will be advantageous to export that ore after processing and transforming it into pellets;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the good results obtained from the pelletising plant owned by M/S. Chowgule (P) Ltd. which has proved that by exporting pellets instead of ore, the volume of the export material is reduced and also that no scope is left for complaints from importers in other countries regarding the grade; and

(c) whether, in view of the good performance of the pelletising plant in the private sector, Government are finalising erection of any pelletising plant in Goa in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The lumpy iron ore has a lower iron content than that of the powdery ore. The iron content in the lumpy ore produced in Goa is generally less than 60% Fe. The export of processed minerals can be advantageous provided there is a market for the material and the prices are competitive to attract foreign buyers.

(b) The input and output ratio of iron ore fines consumed to pellets produced in Goa was 1.34:1 and 1.13:1 during 1967 and 1968 respectively, from which it is apparent that there is reduction in the weight of pellets to the fines to the extent of 25% and 12% approximately.

(c) There is no proposal to set up any pelletising plant in Goa in the public sector during Fourth Plan.

अखिल भारतीय अलकोहल, तम्बाकू, नशीले पदार्थ सम्बन्धी सम्मेलन

8494. **श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 मार्च, 1968 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' नई-दिल्ली में 'नशीले पदार्थों का प्रयोग रोकने के लिए सम्मेलन'

शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा-परिषद् नई दिल्ली ने मार्च, 1968 में अलकोहल, तम्बाकू तथा नशीले पदार्थों के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन आयोजन करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये अनुदान देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। किन्तु अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक शिक्षा परिषद् का 29-3-1968 का आवेदन-पत्र मिला था जिसमें अलकोहल, तम्बाकू तथा नशीले पदार्थों के सम्बन्ध में 3 से 7 अक्टूबर, 1968 तक एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन करने के हेतु 10,000 रु० के अनुदान के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ग) इस विषय पर लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

धवल रोग (लैकोडरमा) के रोगियों में वृद्धि

8495. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26-27 जून, 1968 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' और 'दी हिन्दुस्तान' में 'धवल रोग से पीड़ित लोगों का राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गत दस वर्षों में धवल रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) क्या इस रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए भारत में कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है या करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(घ) क्या अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक शिक्षा परिषद्, नई दिल्ली (पंजीकृत) ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी योजना दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा उनके मंत्रालय को भेजी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है और अनुसन्धान-कार्य के सम्बन्ध में तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए सहायता देने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) धवल रोग से पीड़ित लोगों का कोई राष्ट्रवादी सर्वेक्षण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिनसे यह कहा जा सके कि धवल रोग के पीड़ितों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) मानव त्वचा के रंगा-नाशन की शारीरिक क्रिया, जीव-रासायनिक तथा एन्जीमोलोजिकल पहलुओं पर अध्ययन कार्य के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् सहायता दे रही है। 'भारतीय रोगियों में प्रतिरोपित त्वचा पर रंगमय परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन' शीर्षक वाली एक अनुसंधान योजना तथा अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान और इर्विन अस्पताल दिल्ली में 'सीरेलेन' नामक एक नई औषधि से औषध परीक्षण के लिए भी यह परिषद् सहायता दे रही है।

(घ) और (ङ). अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक शिक्षा परिषद्, नई दिल्ली ने धवल रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों का एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन से 28,000 रु० सहायता-नुदान के लिए अनुरोध किया था। प्रशासन ने इस मामले को अभी हाल ही में मंत्रालय के पास भेजा है। इस मामले में सर्वेक्षण की उपयोगिता के बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

**Staff Operating Sound Equipment
in Parliament House**

8496. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff operating the sound equipment in Parliament House is regarded as essential duty staff;

(b) if so, the facilities, such as housing and overtime allowance, etc., being given to them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that pay scales of this staff are very low as compared to their duties and the responsibilities entrusted to them;

(d) whether Government are taking any steps to revise their pay scales; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No orders have been issued specifically declaring them as essential duty staff.

(b) They are entitled to all the facilities, admissible to similar class of Central Government staff.

(c) No, Sir. The pay scales of the staff are commensurate with the duties and responsibilities entrusted to them.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The pay scales of the staff were revised as a result of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Further revision of pay scale at this stage is not justified.

Direct Recruitment of Assistant Engineers

8497. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineer-

in-Chief of C. P. W. D. had communicated to one of the C. P. W. D. Associations in 1967 that direct recruitment of Assistant Engineers of temporary vacancies had been stopped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Union Public Service Commission was approached for direct recruitment of Assistant Engineers for fifty temporary vacancies in 1968; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Engineer-in-Chief, C. P. W. D. had mistakenly informed one of the Service Associations in 1967 that it had been decided not to advertise for fresh recruitment to Class II temporary posts.

(b) A requisition for nominating 30 candidates for Central Engineering Service Class II (Temporary) and 10 for Central Electrical Engineering Service Class II (Temporary) from the 1968 Examination was placed on the Commission.

(c) The U. P. S. C. did not agree to the proposal to dispense with direct recruitment to Class II against temporary vacancies and advised that the requirements of candidates for the Class II Service should be intimated and hence the above action was taken.

**Appointment of Civil Assistant Engineers
in C. P. W. D.**

8498. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5520 on the 7th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U. P. S. C. cannot decide on their own accord to relax the recruitment rules without being sponsored by the concerned Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the candidates selected without a written examination were raw and inferior to man the sub-Divisional posts at crucial level as they could not be successful through the Competitive Examination held by the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) The reasons for not relaxing the rules in favour of departmental graduate engineers as they are equally qualified, better experienced and waiting too long for their promotions but could not compete in U. P. S. C. examination because of age restrictions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The decision to make *ad hoc* recruitment for the Central Engineering Services Class II (Temporary), in relaxation of the recruitment rules was taken after consultation between Government and the U.P.S.C.

(b) No, Sir; it must be assumed that re-commitment was made of fit and suitable persons.

(c) There was in fact a relaxation in the eligibility criterion for graduate Section Officers for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer at that time.

Mahalanobis Committee's Report on Income Distribution

8499. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second and Final Report of the Mahalanobis Committee on Income Distribution has since been finalized and submitted to Government;

(b) if so, when Government propose to lay it on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has informed the Government that the last two meetings of

the Committee were held on the 9th and 12th November, 1968. The final report was adopted with the assent of seven members. It was decided by the Committee at the meeting held on the 12th November, 1968 that the report would be sent to the three members who were not present at the meeting for their approval, with or without comments, to be communicated within a month of receipt of the report. Accordingly, copies of the report were sent to the members concerned by December 18, 1968; two members have since intimated their approval together with comments. The approval of the remaining member is still awaited.

Report on Charges against Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

8501. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the report prepared by the Directors on certain charges against the Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and Managing Director is trying to join a particular private enterprise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Government are not aware of any charges against the Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Nor have the directors prepared any report of the kind referred to.

(b) Yes. He has been permitted to retire from service from the 1st May, 1969 and to accept an appointment in the private sector from that date.

Accumulation of Stocks at Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad

8502. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that huge stocks have accumulated at the Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said plant has gone into production much earlier than the scheduled date of production ; and

(d) the steps taken to liquidate the accumulated stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Some stocks have accumulated in the Synthetic Drugs plant.

(b) The reasons are (i) higher cost of production as compared to prices of imported drugs ; and (ii) availability of large quantities of imported drugs in the market.

(c) No.

(d) Action has been initiated to ;
(i) Restrict/ban the import of drugs in the production programme of this plant ; and

(ii) examine the cost structure with a view to reducing the costs of production and thereby selling prices of the products.

The off take of the products of this plant is expected to improve as the stocks of imported drugs are progressively liquidated.

Out-of-Turn Allotment on False Medical Certificates

8503. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of employees who secured Government accommodation on out-of-turn basis, did so by producing false Medical Certificates and whether Government propose to enquire into all such allotments of types I and II quarters, made on out-of-turn basis since 1965 ;

(b) the measures Government propose to take to solve the accommodation problem of employees recruited since 1955 and whose chances of allotment have been adversely affected because of bulk allotment of out-of-turn basis ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by Government when all employees recruited since 1955 entitled for types I and II accommodation will be provided with Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The out of turn allotments on medical grounds are made on the basis of medical certificates produced by Government employees concerned.

In a few cases complaints were received that the medical certificates produced by the Government Servants were false but on investigations the certificates were found to be genuine. The proposal to make enquiries into all such allotments does not arise.

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of Government employees awaiting allotment on the regular waiting lists, only a small percentage of vacancies has been given for allotment on out of turn basis. Subject to availability of funds, the Government is taking necessary steps to provide, as many residences as possible, in the general pool.

(c) In type I, the date of priority covered in Delhi/New Delhi is 12th October, 1955 whereas in case of type II the date of priority covered is 3rd June, 1949. In type I, most of the employees recruited in 1955 have been allotted general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi whereas in case of type II, it will take some more time to provide residential accommodation to those employees who were recruited in 1955. During 1968-69, 428 residences were constructed in type II and during 1969-70, 1128 type II residence are either in progress or being taken up for construction in Delhi/New Delhi. It is the policy to construct more residences in the lower types.

Shopkeepers of Subzimandi

8504. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 6260 and 7024 on 14th and 21st April, 1969, respectively, and state :

(a) the terms and conditions on which the shops were allotted by the Delhi Development Authority in 1942 and again allotted by Municipal Corporation in 1959 ;

(b) whether the rent and other taxes had been deposited in the Court on each hearing under the Rent Act, and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the names of the officials who are guilty in this connection and the action so far taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Aid From Developed Countries

8505. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the developed countries have committed to transfer one per cent of their gross national product for the development of underdeveloped countries;

(b) if so, the countries which have already made the commitment for fulfilling the target and which have not;

(c) when the targets would be fulfilled by the committed countries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government through the UNCTAD countries to bring pressure on the uncommitted countries for making commitment, and with what success so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The Second UNCTAD passed a Resolution recommending "that each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product (GNP) at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital." Target dates were not laid down. It is, however, hoped that the developed countries would make effort to reach this target as early as possible. According to 1968 Review of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. France, Netherlands, and Portugal exceeded this target during 1967.

(d) The Government takes every reasonable opportunity to bring up this matter. Results can be known only in due course.

Seizure of Watches in Maharashtra by Anti-Corruption Bureau

8506. **SHRI R. BARUA** :
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a record haul of smuggled wrist watches valued at Rs. 31.25 lakhs was made by the Maharashtra Anti-Corruption Bureau;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made;

(c) whether these watches are sold through the Cooperative Societies;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that the prices of these watches are high, with the result that no person other than the rich people can purchase them; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to fix a concessional price, so that low income people can also buy these watches ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) On the 27th March, 1969 the Maharashtra Anti-Corruption Bureau retrieved from the Sea-bed off Warden Road, Bombay, 20 tins containing 19881 wrist watches of foreign origin along with a damaged tony. These watches were valued at Rs. 31,24,250 by the Bureau. The case has been handed over to Bombay Customs.

(b) The seized watches were unclaimed and no arrests have been made.

(c) All the confiscated watches are sold through the National Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd., Military Canteen Stores and Consumer Co-operative Societies run by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The retail price of confiscated watches is fixed keeping in view the market price in India of similar types of watches less a discount ranging from 10% to 30% depending upon the type of the watches, so that the watches may be sold within a reasonable period.

(e) No, Sir.

Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Public Undertakings

8507. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent orders of the Home Ministry regarding the method of grading confidential record of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented by the various public undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of promotions given, category-wise, to the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public undertakings under his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the said orders so far, keeping in view the specific provision for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Government Quarters to Employees Owning Houses

8508. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4222 on the 24th March, 1969 and state the various aspects on which Government servants owning houses in Delhi have been made eligible for Government accommodation from the General Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The following considerations have mainly been kept in view by the Government while declaring the Government servants owning houses as eligible for Government accommodation :—

(1) In the case of Defence service officers it is a part of their terms and conditions of service that they are entitled to be provided residential accommodation by the Government on payment of prescribed rent. The position in regard to civil officers is not identical but, in principle, it is the same, where it is not a condition of service but an amenity of service. In their case, taking away this amenity will cause considerable inconvenience.

(2) If Government servants owning houses are declared ineligible for the allotment of Government accommodation, this will be discriminatory against those Government servants who invested in residential accommodation *vis-a-vis* those who invested in other ways. Investment in a house is a legitimate investment and no handicap should be imposed on those Government servants who put their investments in housing.

(3) A Government servant who owns a house, pays land dues and Municipal taxes as well as Income-tax at slab rates above the income from his salary, leaving a net

income, after the payment of loans and interest, of a very moderate figure. Mostly, Government servants owning houses have constructed these by obtaining loans and advances and in case a ban is imposed it will be impossible for them to repay these loans.

(4) The construction of private houses by Government servants ought to be encouraged, in view of the great dearth of residential accommodation throughout the country. Government have themselves introduced a number of schemes offering inducements for such construction. If Government servants find themselves economically at a disadvantage, by being ineligible for Government accommodation by reason of owning houses, the construction of houses by Government servants is bound to receive a set-back. The rule declaring them ineligible for the allotment of Government accommodation operated in the past as a damper to house building activities on the part of Government servants.

**Eye and E. N. T. Posts in Imphal
Civil Hospital**

8509. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5338 on the 21st December, 1967 and state ;

(a) Whether the proposal to upgrade the Eye and E. N. T. Posts to Specialist Grade posts has been considered and whether the appointments of specialists in the vacant specialist posts will also be made ; and

(b) If not, when the same will be considered and finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). In view of the present financial stringency, a ban has been imposed on upgrading the scales of pay of the posts. The proposal to create a new post of an eye specialist is however under the consideration of Government. Appointment will be made after the post is created.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Manipur

8510. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the list of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities in Manipur during 1969 till date ;

(b) whether the seized goods have been disposed of ;

(c) if so, the list of goods so disposed of ; and

(d) if not how, they will be disposed of ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The following goods believed to be smuggled of the value shown against each were seized by the Customs authorities in Manipur during the year 1969 (up to 15th April, 1969)

Value in Rupees

i. Burmese Currency Notes.	6,907
ii. Precious Stones.	2,325
iii. Watches.	16,620
iv. Mechanical lighters.	135
v. Lighters flints.	450
vi. Motor vehicle parts.	6,800
vii. Transistor radio	550
viii. Betelnuts.	1,025
ix. Chappals.	225
x. Other goods.	774
	35,811

(b) The goods have not yet been disposed of.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the question.

(d) If the goods are confiscated they would be disposed of in the following manner after they become ripe for disposal ;

(i) The Currency notes will be deposited with Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) Precious stones will be sold by auction to licence holders.

- (iii) Betelnuts will be sold to the State Trading Corporation.
- (iv) Motor vehicle parts will be sold by public auction through Director General, Supplies and Disposal.
- (v) Other goods will be sold to Consumer's Co-operative Stores through the National Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd. or the military canteens or the cooperative stores under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

चिकित्सा की एलोपैथिक तथा स्वदेशी प्रणाली

8511. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिये एलोपैथिक दवाइयों और अन्य चिकित्सा उपकरणों के आयात पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई;

(ख) देश की आवश्यकताओं को देश में ही तैयार होने वाली वस्तुओं से कहां तक पूरा किया जा रहा है और इस बारे में कितनी और किस प्रकार की विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है;

(ग) देश में ही दवाइयां अर्थात् आयुर्वेदिक यूनानी और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों के बनाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को किस प्रकार की सहायता उपलब्ध की जा रही है; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में ऐसी दवाइयों के बनाने और एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के बनाने पर कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चम्बल परियोजना से विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों का पुनर्वास

8512. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल परियोजना के कारण पानी में डूब गये गांवों के लोगों को पुनर्वास, रोजगार, जल व्यवस्था, बिजली और भूमि आदि के बारे में क्या क्या आश्वासन दिये गये थे, उन्हें किस सीमा तक पूरा किया गया तथा पूरे किये गए आश्वासनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भैंसारी गढ़ और रावत भाटा के बीच नावों का पुल जिसका पहले आश्वासन दिया गया था कब पूरा होगा;

(ग) चम्बल परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण बेघर हुए लोगों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है; और

(घ) अब तक चम्बल योजना पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है तथा इस योजना को पूरा करने पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जो गांव चम्बल परियोजना में जलमग्न हो गये थे उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनको भूमि, पानी और बिजली देने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि विस्थापितों को ये सुविधाएं दी गई थीं:—31 स्कूल, 42 चौपालें, 14 सड़कें, 6 डिस्पेन्सरियां और 47 कुएं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उठाऊ सिंचाई की एक स्कीम पर चम्बल नियंत्रण बोर्ड विचार कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, कुत्थी ब्लाक में पानी की सप्लाई के लिए बैलगाड़ियां लगाई गई हैं और कृषि के लिए जमीनें अलाट की गई हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पुलों पर कार्य शीघ्र ही हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

(ग) जनवरी, 1969 तक 88.58 लाख रुपये।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि मार्च 1969 तक चम्बल परियोजना के चरण-2 और चरण-3 पर क्रमशः 35.54 करोड़ रुपये और 10.27 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए थे। अनुमान है कि दोनों चरणों के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए 13.40 करोड़ रुपये और व्यय होंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड

8513. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर के विभिन्न कार्यालयों, कारखानों और खानों में इस समय कितने अधिकारी काम करते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति वहां पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये हुए हैं और उनके मूल कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त अधिकारियों में से प्रत्येक अधिकारी को किस तारीख को तथा किस आधार पर और किस वेतन-मान में नियुक्त किया गया था; और

(घ) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों में से प्रत्येक अधिकारी को उसके मूल कार्यालय में कितना वेतन मिलता था और उनको हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर में कितना वेतन मिलता है और उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि कितनी-कितनी है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) कम्पनी के विभिन्न एककों में अधिकारियों की संख्या (400-950 रुपये और इसके ऊपर के वेतनमानों में) नीचे बताई गई है :

एकक	अधिकारियों की संख्या
(1) मुख्यालय	16 (नई दिल्ली स्थित सम्पर्क अधिकारी सहित)
(2) जस्ता प्रदावक	68
(3) जावर खाने	36
(4) सीसा प्रदावक	12
(5) कलकत्ता कार्यालय	1

(ख), (ग) और (घ) . अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1012/69]

Godavari River and its Tributories

8514. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the States through which Godavari River and its tributories flow;

(b) the average annual run off at 75 per cent availability of Godavari and its tributories;

(c) how much of the above is contributed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively;

(d) the quantity of water of Godavari and its tributaries being used for irrigation by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively; and

(e) the electrical energy generated from the water of Godavari and its tributaries by the above mentioned States respectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The Krishna Godavari Commission who examined this question in detail had indicated that it is not possible at this stage to determine the flow of 75 per cent dependability, or for any other criterion of dependability and that any figures worked out on various assumptions might lead to erroneous results. The Commission, therefore, suggested the taking up of regular discharge observations in the basin. These observations are in progress.

(d) The average annual utilisation by Godavari Commission (1961-62) was :—
different States as indicated to the Krishna

State	Average annual diversion in TMC		
	upto 1951	since 1951	Total.
Andhra Pradesh	392.8	27.5	420.3
Madhya Pradesh	20.2	4.9	25.1
Maharashtra	56.0	87.5	143.5
Mysore	0.2	—	0.2
Orissa	1.4	7.8	9.2

Up-to date information is not power potential has been so far developed available. in the Godavari basin as indicated

(e) About 137 MW of continuous, firm below:

Scheme	State	Installed Capacity	Firm power Potential (continuous)	Energy Generation 1968-69.
Purna	Maharashtra	3 units of 7.5 MW each.	4.5 MW	N.A.
Upper Sileru {	Andhra Pradesh	2 units of 60 MW each.	44 MW	504.34 m. K wh
Machkund	do—(70% Share) and Orissa (30% share)	3 units of) 21 MW each) and 3 units of 17.25 MW) each.	} 84 MW	289.8 m. Kwh.
				124.2 m. Kwh.
Nizamsagar	Andhra Pradesh	3 units of 5 MW each	Dependent on irrigation releases. 5 MW (average)	31.64 m. K wh.

Oil Drilling at Bodra in West Bengal

8515. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has asked for redrilling of Bodra well near Port Canning in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether preliminary investigations indicate reasonable prospect of finding oil and gas in areas adjacent to Port Canning and southern part of Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore such possibility for finding oil and gas there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far there is no indication of oil/gas in commercial quantities in this area.

(d) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is continuing further seismic surveys in West Bengal with a view to locating structures, which might be worth testing by drilling.

Relaxation of Travel Restrictions for Business Tours Abroad

8516. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Asian, East African and East Asian countries want more trade with India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present travel restrictions on businessmen and manufacturers are preventing them to move frequently to these countries to establish business contracts and explore the demand in country's favour; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant further relaxations to businessmen to undertake business tours?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). There is a general desire to increase trade between Indian and these countries. Adequate facilities are provided by the Reserve Bank for bonafide business visits abroad. For export promotion purposes the blanket permit facility is also available to those who qualify under that scheme. No further relaxations appear necessary at this stage.

Raids of foreign Airlines' Offices in Delhi

8517. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate had raided some Offices of foreign airlines in Delhi early in 1968 in connection with the violation of foreign exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign airlines that were raided; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The premises of M/s Middle East Airlines in Delhi and Bombay were searched by the Enforcement Directorate in April, 1968 for suspected contravention of the provisions of

the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(c) On the basis of the scrutiny of the documents seized during the search and after investigations, the Enforcement Directorate have issued two show-cause notices to the said Airline and some of its officers, in respect of certain *Prima facie* contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Replies to these notices are awaited. Some further investigations in the matter are also in progress.

Advice to Engineers to set up their own Industries

8518. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 16th November, 1968 the Prime Minister, while delivering the Convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology, gratuitously advised Engineers to set up their own industries rather than depend on paid jobs.

(b) if so, whether Government have any ready-made scheme to help the Engineers; and

(c) if there is a scheme, its salient details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister advised Engineers to set up their own industries rather than depend on paid jobs.

(b) and (c). A scheme for 'Financial Assistance to Engineers, Technicians and other Technically Qualified Entrepreneurs for setting up small Scale Industries' has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments as a 'Model Scheme' for inclusion by them for assistance within the State Sector. Following are the salient features of the Scheme:—

(1) The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage and assist technicians, engineers and also other qualified persons who are keen and capable of setting up and operating

small scale industries, but are unable to do so owing to inadequate financial resources of their own, to set up such units.

(2) The schemes will be operated by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, in the State Sector.

(3) All technicians, technologists, engineers and other Technically qualified persons such as Graduates in Science, Commerce etc. would be eligible for assistance, provided that they do not own, wholly or partially, any other industrial unit.

(4) The eligible persons may set up any small scale industry but preference will be given to the following industries:

- (i) industries which help import substitution, export promotion or production of inputs for agriculture;
 - (ii) those which act as ancillaries to large scale undertakings;
 - (iii) those which produce essential consumer goods and are dependent mainly on indigenous raw materials; and
 - (iv) those which establish rural workshops.
- (5) Initially the total financial assistance to a single unit may not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the case of small scale industries and Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the case of ancillary industries.

(6) The financial assistance may be given in the following forms :

(i) *Land, Building and Machinery*

40% in the form of State participation and wherever considered necessary another 55% as long term loan and balance of 5% is to be raised by the technicians engineers etc.

(ii) *Working Capital*

20% as short term loan, 70% to be obtained from financial institutions and 10% to be raised by the entrepreneur himself.

(7) The loan provided for the purchase of machinery etc. should be repaid in 7 years whereas the other assistance given for other purposes should be repaid in 5 years subsequent to the 7 years.

(8) Long-term loans for fixed capital may be granted by the State Government if it is found difficult to arrange them from financial and banking institutions including the State Bank of India, State Financial Corporation or other commercial banks.

Improvement in the Working of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5819. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of measures taken to improve the working of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., since the pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." was issued on the 5th April 1968, departmentwise;

(b) the actual monthly saving in rupees in expenditure effected in Management Organization, Control techniques, Cost Reduction, Sales Promotion, Manpower and other departments, departmentwise;

(c) The names of experts or consultants consulted for the above and the fees paid to them; and

(d) the total difference in rupees by way of saving or otherwise, the above measures would have made at the end of the year 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The various measures taken/initiated to bring about improvement in the working of Hindustan Steel Ltd. had been mentioned in the Pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd". These are being implemented but will take some time to make their full impact. It is not possible to quantify individually the financial effect of each of these measures but their overall impact is already reflected in higher production and despatches during 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68. There was an increase of 7.9% in production of steel ingots and 8.2% of saleable steel. Despatches of pig iron were higher by

5.1% and of salcable steel by 18.5%. The gross sales of the Company (excluding subsidy and sales of Coal Washeries) went up from Rs. 243 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 303 crores in 1968-69. In devising and implementing these measures, outside consultants were engaged only in specialised areas e. g., employment of the Consultancy and Applied Research Division of the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad to assist the Company in the revision of their production incentive schemes on a payment of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs per year and the National Productivity Council for study of maintenance organisation at Durgapur Steel Plant. Recently a report has been given by a German Team on the raw materials supplies for the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Promotion of Clerks Grade II in F. T. A. Office, Western Railway, Delhi

8520. SHRI JAMNA LAL :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMHBHALI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi some of the Clerks Grade II holding lien in the Central Railway have been given promotion;

(b) if so, the number thereof, giving complete details of the Clerks so promoted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board have already decided in a similar case that the rightful person should be promoted and given the benefit of proforma fixation;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the staff working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts have been ignored and have not been given the benefits as per the Railway Board decision; and

(e) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Signallers on Northern Railway

8521. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of Signallers on the Northern Railway for the last five years; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are proposed to be taken to fill up the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) No; there are only a small number of vacancies in the cadre.

(b) Arrangements are under way to fill the vacant posts.

M/s Bharat Carpets Limited, New Delhi and Faridabad

8522. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Affairs Department has at any time carried out the inspection of the accounts books of M/s Bharat Carpets Ltd.; New Delhi and Faridabad;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that in order to cover up its various irregular activities, these firms have been deliberately employing and sacking lot of their employees very frequently at their Faridabad factory; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken or already taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Messrs Bharat Carpets Limited was registered as a public company on 28-10-1965. No adverse report about this company has been received.

(c) and (d). The Department of Company Affairs has had no complaints as regards any alleged irregular activities of the company nor about frequent change of its employees.

Crisis in Small Scale Engineering Units

8523. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale engineering units are facing a crisis due to non-availability of raw materials at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to provide relief to such units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Representations have been received to the effect that small scale units are experiencing difficulties due to shortage of scarce categories of steel items and pig iron.

(b) The allocation of scarce categories of steel to small scale units has since been increased, and efforts are being made to get more allocation. Actual users in the small scale sector are also entitled to imports according to the current import licensing policy.

Orders for H. M. T. Products

8524. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Financial Express of the 12th March, 1969, explaining how potential orders worth about 60,000 for H. M. T. products were lost due to non-availability of proper credit arrangements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A.

AHMED) : (a) and (b). In May 1968, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited were negotiating with a party in Maryland, U. S. A. for the sale of their products in the Eastern territory of U. S. A. As the party concerned was to float a new Company for the purpose, one of the preconditions for distribution of H.M.T. products was that the party would register the Company and forward the Certificate of Registration and also the Articles of Association of the new Company. Further as a new Company was to be registered, it was also provided in the Agreement with the party that the machine tools would be despatched to the party on the basis of opening of a Letter of Credit. The party did not register the new Company as proposed and did not also open a letter of Credit of the machine tools to be supplied. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. had, therefore, to cancel the agreement with the foreign party. The question of non-availability of proper credit arrangements did not arise in this case.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have recently concluded a Sales Agency Agreement with M/s. R. G. Gardner Machinery Limited, Ontario, Canada for sale of their products in Canada and in Eastern territory of U. S. A. Hindustan Machine Tools has not, therefore, lost any business on account of the earlier negotiations with the Maryland party.

बूटी बोरी उमेरर लाइन पर यात्री गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

8525. श्री न० रा० देवघरे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उमेरर कोयला खानों से कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए निर्मित बूटी बोरी-उमेरर लाइन पर एक यात्री गाड़ी चलाने का है ताकि उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को परिवहन सुविधा मिल सके;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से यह रेल-गाड़ी चलाई जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बूटी बोरी-उमेरर लाइन का निर्माण उम-

रेल खदान से कोयला ढोने के लिए किया गया था। इस लाइन को सवारी यातायात के लिए खोलने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब इस प्रयोजना का चरण का काम (अर्थात् उमरेर टाउन तक लाइन का विस्तार) शुरू करके पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। इस लाइन का विस्तार करने के लिए फिर से यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है और रेलवे बोर्ड सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रहा है। जांच का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद इस लाइन को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

Blocking of Rail Traffic by School Boys on Eastern Railway

8526. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Statesman* of the 14th April, 1969, regarding the blocking of rail traffic on the Eastern Railway by a small number of school boys in West Bengal for the fulfilment of their petty demands and resulting in the late running of many trains; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government propose to take against these school boys and also the police personnel who stood at the time of blocking the traffic as mere spectators?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. The facts of the case are that the Black Diamond Express was held up by demonstrators at Memari on 29.3.69 as a protest against the diversion of that train 'via' the Howrah-Burdawn Chord with effect from 1.4.69. As a result thereof, all Up and Down train services at Memari were dislocated for a period of two hours.

(b) The local Police and the G. R. P. arrived on the spot and took necessary action. The case has been registered by the Police and is under investigation.

Survey of Machine Tools

8527. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken a survey of machine tools to find out the installation pattern and the age group of machine tools installed in the country; and

(b) if so, when the survey report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By October, 1969.

Upgradation of Class I Posts in Railways

8528. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the New Year's gift announced by the former Railway Minister, 250 Class I posts have recently been upgraded to Junior Administrative Grade and Inter Administrative Grade on an All India Railway basis ;

(b) if so, the number of officers of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes) promoted against the said posts, separately and grade-wise also;

(c) the number of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers who were eligible for the promotion but were ignored along-with their service particulars, e. g., the length of their service in Class I Cadre, the number of years put in by them in Senior Scale and since when they were confirmed in their present grade ; and

(d) whether their cases will be considered sympathetically in future vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 106 Junior Administrative Grade and 148 Senior Scale

posts have been upgraded to Intermediate Administrative grade and Junior Administrative grades respectively.

(b) and (c). Information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The cases of superseded officers are always reviewed at the time of filling future vacancies.

Participation of Teachers in the Election of Legislative Councils

8529. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of the Primary Schools have represented to Government that the law must be suitably amended so as to enable them to participate in the elections of the Legislative Councils from the Teachers' Constituencies ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to their demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

राज भाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेश का पालन

8530. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राज भाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये आदेशों के अनुसार, उनके विभाग ने (1) अपने सभी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकाओं को हिन्दी में लिखने, (3) बड़े हुए अनुवाद-कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन-

राशि का नियतन कराने, (4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1 जनवरी 1968 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम काज हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने, तथा (6) हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरंभ करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को लागू करने के लिये हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा अवर-सचिवों के पदों पर नियुक्त करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) किन-किन तारीखों को इन बातों के बारे में कार्यवाही की गई तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा) :
(क) (1) सभी प्रकाशन सामान्यतया हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं ।

(2) मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री के मुख्य नियन्त्रक से दिव्भाषी फार्म (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) में सेवा पुस्तकें प्राप्त होने पर ऐसा किया जायगा ।

(3) इस समय अनुवाद तथा टाइपिंग कार्य सम्बन्धी इस विभाग की आवश्यकताएँ वर्तमानकर्मचारियों से पूरी की जाती हैं । जब और जैसे परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होगी ऐसे कार्य के लिए कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा । पूरे समय के हिन्दी अधिकारी का एक पद बनाया गया है तथा उस अधिकारी का एक पद बनाया गया है तथा उस अधिकारी के शीघ्र ही नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(4) सामान्य कार्य के निपटारे में कुशलता को बनाए रखते हुए उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को, जिनके लिए हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है, क्रमिक रूप से प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जा रहा है।

(5) हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

(6) इन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) जनवरी, 1966 में विभाग के स्थापित होने के तुरन्त बाद संगत पदों पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया था। जैसा कि भाग (क) के अन्तर्गत दिए गए व्योरे से प्रकट होता है, परिणाम पर्याप्त रूप से अच्छे रहे हैं।

(ग) इस विभाग में हिन्दी-विरोधी भावना नहीं है।

रेलवे दुर्घटना समिति का प्रतिवेदन

8531. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं सम्बन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति ने अपना प्रथम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क)

से (ग). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्यों का आशय रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति 1968 से है। समिति द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट का पहला भाग सभा-पटल पर रखा जा चुका है और समिति की विभिन्न टिप्पणियों और सिफारिशों पर रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) के विचार रेलवे बजट प्रपत्रों के साथ प्रस्तुत किये गये थे। समिति की टिप्पणियों और सिफारिशों और उनपर सरकार के विचारों को देखते हुए आवश्यक कार्रवाई भी शुरू कर दी गयी है।

205-280 रुपये के वेतनक्रम में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की पदोन्नति

8532. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 205-280 रुपये के वेतनमान वाले सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर उसी वेतनमान में स्टेशन मास्टर बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर

8533. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के विभिन्न डिब्बों

में वास्तव में अपेक्षित स्थायी तथा अस्थायी स्टेशन मास्टरों तथा सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की संख्या कितनी है और इस समय उनकी वास्तव में संख्या कितनी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस

8534. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

श्री मयावन :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं और उसके सम्बन्ध में जनता की अब तक क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भावी योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सामान्य जनता की सुविधा को देखते हुए इसका किराया साधारण किराये के बराबर निर्धारित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1-3-1969 से चलाई गयी 101 अप/102 डाउन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां डीजल इंजनों से चल रही हैं। 115 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की

निर्धारित रफ्तार से चलने वाली ये गाड़ियां भारतीय रेलों पर अब तक चलाई गयी सबसे तेज गाड़ियां हैं। ये नयी दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच की 1445 किलोमीटर की दूरी को 17 घंटे 20 मिनट में तय करती हैं, और इन स्थानों के बीच की यात्रा रात के समय पूरी कर लेती है। इन गाड़ियों में वातानुकूल शयनयान और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान की व्यवस्था है जिनके लिए प्रति यात्री क्रमशः 280 रुपये और 90 रुपये किराया लिया जाता है। इन किरायों में शाम की चाय, रात का भोजन, सुबह की चाय और नाश्ते के दाम शामिल हैं। खान-पान की व्यवस्था के लिए इस गाड़ी में विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई एक पैंट्री-कार लगायी गयी है जिसमें आधुनिक ढंग के गैजेट लगे हैं। वातानुकूल शयनयान के यात्रियों के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधा के रूप में पैंट्री-कार के साथ एक 'लॉज' की व्यवस्था की गई है। सरस संगीत सुनाने और आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण की व्यवस्था वाली एक लाउड स्पीकर प्रणाली भी गाड़ी में लगायी गयी है।

इस गाड़ी में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं और सेवाओं की यात्रियों ने प्रशंसा की है।

(ख) भारत में परीक्षण के रूप में चलाई जाने वाली यह पहली तेज गाड़ी है। वित्तीय साधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर प्रमुख नगरों के बीच ऐसी और गाड़ियां चलाने की व्यावहारिकता का पता लगाने के लिए तकनीकी और आर्थिक अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस गाड़ी में विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है और इसके किराये को साधारण किराये के बराबर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.

8535. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. has proper rules of staff

recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500/- p. m., for purchases, contracts and sales ; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to draft these rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited have rules for recruitment of staff and for making purchases and for placing contracts. As the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. are not a producing unit, they have not prescribed any rules for sales.

देश में उद्योग

8536. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे उद्योगों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनमें 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के ये उद्योग किन व्यक्तियों तथा सार्थ समूह से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 31 मार्च 1965 को भारत में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी विभिन्न उद्योगों में काम कर रही ज्वायन्ट स्टॉक सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी, कम्पनियों में पूंजी निवेश से सम्बन्धित जानकारी समवाय-कार्य विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित "कम्पनी न्यूज एण्ड नोट्स" दिनांक 1 जनवरी 1969 तथा फरवरी, 1969 में प्रकाशित की गई थी। इससे बाद की अवधि के बारे में जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) "व्यक्तियों तथा समूहों" शब्दों से माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय सम्भवतः उन कम्पनियों से है जो कि देश में व्यावसायिक समूहों/गृहों में आते हैं। 31 मार्च 1964 तक की

इस प्रकार की जानकारी एकाधिकार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में उपलब्ध है। एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा उल्लिखित सभी 75 समूहों के बारे में 31 मार्च 1964 के पश्चात् की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

साहू जैन उद्योग समूह

8537. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय साहू-जैन उद्योग समूह में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उद्योग और उनमें नियोजित पूंजी किस अनुपात में बढ़ी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा संग्रह की गई सूचना के अनुसार, 1963-64 में साहू जैन समूह से सम्बन्धित 26 कम्पनियों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 19.6 करोड़ रुपयों की थी। उस समय से, दो कम्पनियाँ, जिनका परिसमापन हो गया, को छोड़ देने के पश्चात्, शेष 24 कम्पनियों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 1966-67 में, 3 वर्षों की अवधि के पश्चात्, 0.4 करोड़ रुपयों की बढ़ोत्तरी दिखाती हुई, लगभग 20.0 करोड़ रुपयों की हो गई। ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि इस समूह द्वारा कोई नई कम्पनी चालू की गई हो, अथवा इसके नियन्त्रण में आई हो।

मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

8538. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी और कितने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 1138

(ख) राजपत्रित—193
अराजपत्रित—945

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

8539. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) मंत्रालय में कुल 223 कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं (अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं हैं) ।

(ख) राजपत्रित अधिकारी 51
अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी 172

Recognition of Assamese Adivasi Tribes as Scheduled Tribes

8540. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Adivasi Council has urged the Central Government to recognise Assamese Adivasi Tribes as Scheduled Tribes as provided in the Constitution; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

Expenditure on Social Welfare Schemes

8541. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial expenditure on Social Welfare Schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the expenditure has been incurred during this period; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred during the next three years and under what heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure was incurred for implementation of various social welfare programmes either directly by the Government or through the Central Social Welfare Board. The details of available expenditure are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Rs. in lakhs</i>
1966-67	259.91
1967-68	280.05
1968-69	320.42

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage as to how much expenditure would be incurred in the next three years as it will depend upon the availability of resources and the progress of the schemes under implementation.

Files pending for want of scrutiny and orders

8542. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of files are pending for want of his scrutiny and orders; and

(b) if so, what steps he is taking for expediting their clearance and issue of orders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

नैरो गेज रेलवे लाइनों को ब्राड गेज लाइनों में बदलना

8543. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हेमराज :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय नैरो गेज रेलवे लाइनों की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन नैरो गेज लाइनों को ब्राड गेज तथा मीटर गेज लाइनों में बदलने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गयी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन नैरो गेज लाइनों पर कितने इंजन, डिब्बे तथा माल डिब्बे चलते हैं; और

(ङ) इन लाइनों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितने इंजन तथा डिब्बे बेकार हो जाते हैं तथा उन्हें बदलने की इस समय क्या व्यवस्था है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 31-3-68 को देश में छोटी लाइनों की मार्ग लम्बाई 4944 किलोमीटर थी। इसमें गैर-सरकारी रेलवे लाइनें भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग). बड़े पैमाने पर सभी छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी या मीटर लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन किसी छोटी लाइन खंड को अधिक चौड़े आमामन में बदलने के बारे में उसके गुण-दोष के आधार पर कभी भी विचार किया जा सकता है।

(घ) छोटी लाइन का चल-स्टाक जो 31-3-1968 को उपयोग में था :

	सरकारी रेलें	गैर-सरकारी रेलें
रेल इंजन	438	95
सवारी डिब्बे	1754	311
माल डिब्बे	6120	1447

(ङ) (i) लाइन से हटाये गये छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजनों और सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या (केवल सरकारी रेलें):—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
रेल इंजन	4	1	8
सवारी डिब्बे	56	44	68

(ii) रेलों के लिए चौथी योजना के ढांचे के मसौदे में बदलाव लेख में छोटी लाइन के निम्नलिखित रेल इंजन और सवारी डिब्बे प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है :—

रेल इंजन	10 डीजल
सवारी डिब्बे	168

M/s. Killick Industries Limited

8544. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 489 on the 3rd December, 1968 regarding M/s. Killick Industries Limited, Bombay and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected by Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The inquiries are still proceeding. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Rayon Pulp Plant in Mysore

8545. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install a Rayon Pulp Plant in Mysore State in the near future;

(b) if so, the cost of the Plant to be installed with its annual production; and

(c) the location of the proposed plant and when it will actually start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Fire to R. M. S. Bogie of Bombay Viramgam Passenger Train

8546. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether R. M. S. bogie of Bombay-Viramgam passenger train was gutted and III class bogie was damaged in fire on the 15th February, 1969;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire;

(c) whether any enquiry was held in that respect; and

(d) the amount of loss which Railways had to suffer due to this fire?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) RMS-cum-third class coach attached to 41 Down

Bombay-Viramgam passenger was affected by fire in Baroda yard on 15.2.1969.

(b) and (c). The fire was due to accidental burning of fuel oil spilt on the track from a leaky tank wagon.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 55,300/-.

Alipurduar and Bamanhat Stations (North-East Frontier Railway)

8547. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the importance of Alipurduar and Bamanhat stations of the North-East Frontier Railways has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons for converting the stations to Booking Clerk-Incharge stations and withdrawing the staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Of the stations referred to in part (a) of the question, Bamanhat was converted into flag halt with Booking Clerks Incharge with effect from 6.7.1967 due to the introduction of the 'one engine only system' on the New Gitaldah-Bamanhat Section. The introduction of the 'one engine only system' does not in any way reduce the importance of the station and the facilities available for the rail users have not in any way been curtailed.

High Speed Locomotives

8548. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high speed locomotives at present; and

(b) whether the high speed locomotives are loaned by us?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 72 Diesel Electric locomotives of the type working Rajdhani Express are capable of operation at speeds upto 120 Kms per hour.

(b) No.

**माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन,
दुर्गापुर द्वारा ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण**

8549. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर को वह रिपोर्ट मिल गई है जो उसने ट्रेक्टरों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम से मांगी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट में किस ट्रेक्टर की जैटर ट्रेक्टर अथवा सेंट्रल मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा आविष्कृत ट्रेक्टर की सिफारिश की गई है; और

(ग) कितने ट्रेक्टर बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है, उनका बिक्री मूल्य कितना होगा तथा उनके कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण किए जाने के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। ऐसा विश्वास है कि उसने रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर तथा हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०, बंगलोर को भी भेजी हैं। रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है और इस अवस्था में उसके बारे में कुछ बता सकना उचित नहीं होगा।

Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh

8550. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: whether it is a fact that several leading office bearers of the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh Karyakarta Union, e. g., Sarvashri Narendra Dev, Raghunath Prasad Verma, Satya Narain Thakur and others are being removed from service to suppress evidences regarding irregularities and corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allocations for the Welfare of Backward Classes in Madhya Pradesh

8551. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for Madhya Pradesh State for the year 1968-69, although the working group had recommended an outlay of Rs. 207.936 lakhs, actual allocation amounted to only Rs. 194.37 lakhs for the welfare of Backward classes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the centrally sponsored programme, a ceiling of Rs. 259.12 lakhs had been recommended by the working group for the year 1969-70; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the allocation indicated for 1969-70 also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendation of Sectional working groups are always subject to review in the light of our all plan priorities and resources.

(c) The allocations for various State Govts. for the year 1969-70 will be finalised after the budget is passed by the Parliament.

**De-luxe Express on Bhusaval-Allahabad
Section of the Central Railway**

8552. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the parts of the country enjoy the benefit of the service of the De-luxe Express but the Bhusaval Allahabad section of the Central Railway has been deprived of this service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). All the available Air conditioned Express rakes are intensively utilised to provide fast services between important metropolitan cities in the country. Apart from the question of traffic justification, introduction of an Air Conditioned Express service on Bhusaval-Allahabad section is, not, at present feasible for want of requisite type of stock and other resources like line capacity etc.

**जबलपुर से इटारसी होकर नई दिल्ली जाने
वाली कैपिटल एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी**

8553. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री, श्री एस०के० पाटिल, जबलपुर से इटारसी होकर नई दिल्ली तक एक कैपिटल एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने के लिये 1964 में सहमत हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब से रेलवे लाइनें बनाई गई हैं, बिलासपुर-इन्दौर एक्सप्रेस को छोड़कर, जो उस बड़े क्षेत्र में बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो रही है, इलाहाबाद-जबलपुर-

इटारसी सेक्शन पर कोई अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) इस गाड़ी को चलाने के लिए भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री एस० के० पाटिल द्वारा सहमत होने के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

गुना मशीन रेलवे लाइन

8554. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुना मशीन रेलवे लाइन पर काम पूर्ण रूप से बन्द कर दिया गया है हालांकि उस पर बहुत धन व्यय किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उस लाइन को पूरा करने के लिये शीघ्र कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस लाइन पर काम पूर्णरूप से बन्द नहीं किया गया था बल्कि धीमा कर दिया गया था। इस क्षेत्र में यातायात के विकास की मन्द गति को देखते हुए यातायात का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ताकि काम को फिर से चरण-बद्ध किया जा सके। इस क्षेत्र में यातायात की वृद्धि की दर और धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखकर इस लाइन को पूरा करने के लिए फिर से लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Fall in production of Iron Ore from
Barsua Mine**

8556. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of iron ore has gone down fifty per cent in Barsua iron ore mine, a captive mine of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether as a result of the serious fall in production its cost of production per tonne has increased very much;

(c) if so, the cost of production per tonne;

(d) the quantity of iron ore purchased by Hindustan Steel Ltd., from the private mine owners in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far; and

(e) whether this mine is going to be closed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The quality of iron ore presently obtained from the Barsua iron ore mine of Rourkela Steel Plant is such that it has to be sweetened by blending it with high grade iron ore purchased from outside sources to make blast furnace operation economical. The production of iron ore at Barsua has, therefore, to be restricted to match the demand for Barsua iron ore at the plant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rourkela Steel Plant purchased 6,79,505 tonnes of iron ore from private mine owners in 1966-67, 4,93,752 tonnes in 1967-68 and 5,15,483 tonnes during the period from April, 1968 to February, 1969.

(e) No, Sir.

पूर्व रेलवे के मननपुर स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियों का रुकना

8557. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे की

मुख्य लाइन पर मननपुर काम का एक रेलवे स्टेशन है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मननपुर क्षेत्र में अनेक सरकारी कार्यालय, हाई स्कूल तथा बाजार आदि हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् केवल दो अप तथा दो डाउन रेलगाड़ियां वहां रुकती हैं, जबकि भ्रमों के शासनकाल में मननपुर स्टेशन पर चार अप तथा चार डाउन रेलगाड़ियां रुका करती थीं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय लोगों ने उन्हें एक हस्ताक्षरित ज्ञापनपत्र भेजा था जिसमें मांग की गई थी कि वहां पर अधिक रेलगाड़ियां रुका करें; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मननपुर में कोई स्कूल कार्यालय नहीं है ।

(ग) स्वतंत्रता से पहले भी मननपुर स्टेशन पर दोनों ओर से दो-दो गाड़ियां ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) इस अनुरोध पर विचार किया गया था, लेकिन यातायात की मात्रा को देखते हुए इसे स्वीकार करने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया ।

स्टेशनों पर सायबान तथा प्लेटफार्म

8558. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभागीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समितिकी कोटा (राजस्थान)

में हुई बैठक में अनेक रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सायबान तथा प्लेटफार्म बनाने का निर्णय किया गया था जिसके लिए उच्च अधिकारियों की मंजूरी भी ली गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति ने कोटा मंडल के 28 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर केवल छत डालने की मंजूरी दी थी। इन 28 स्टेशनों में से 8 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत पहले ही डाली जा चुकी है। शेष 20 स्टेशनों पर इस काम की समीक्षा की गई और इन प्रस्तावों को छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि इन स्टेशनों पर सम्हाले जाने वाले यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए प्लेटफार्मों पर छत डालने का औचित्य नहीं था। फिर भी, इनमें से अधिकांश स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर सायेदार पेड़ लगे हुए हैं।

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन में दीवार घड़ियां को बदलना

8559. श्री ऑंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा रेलवे डिब्बीजन में प्रायः सभी दीवार घड़ियां पुरानी होने के कारण खराब रहती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कितनी ऐसी घड़ियां खराब पड़ी हैं तथा उनके स्थान पर नई घड़ियां देने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। कोटा मण्डल में 398 दीवार घड़ियों में से इस समय केवल 15 खराब हैं। उन्हें बदला जा रहा है।

कोटा रेलवे अस्पताल में कार्य करने वाले डाक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण

8560. श्री ऑंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा रेलवे अस्पताल में कुल कितने डाक्टर हैं और वे वहां कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें वहां से तबदील न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वे वहां पर लम्बे अरसे से कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कोटा के रेलवे अस्पताल में 13 डाक्टर हैं। अस्पताल में ये डाक्टर जिस अवधि तक रहे वह इस प्रकार हैं :—

- 5 डाक्टर एक वर्ष से कम की अवधि
- 1 डाक्टर दो वर्ष से कम की अवधि
- 1 डाक्टर तीन वर्ष से कम की अवधि
- 1 डाक्टर चार वर्ष से कम की अवधि।
- 4 डाक्टर पांच वर्ष से कम की अवधि।
- 1 डाक्टर आठ वर्ष से कम की अवधि।

(ख) डाक्टरों को एक स्थान पर कितनी अवधि तक रहना चाहिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। आवधिक स्थानान्तरण प्रशासकीय ज़रूरतों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

Recommendation of National Development Council on Backward Areas

8561. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Development Council has made some recommendations regarding criteria for determining backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations, if any, made in this regard;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon;

(d) the specific areas in Rajasthan which have been so earmarked by the Central Government; and

(e) the details of the development schemes, if any, for these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the two working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission on the recommendations of the National Development Council to identify the industrially backward regions and to suggest measures for attracting industries to such regions. The Working Groups have submitted their reports. These are under examination by the Committee of the National Development Council and will be placed on the Table of the House after the examination is completed.

पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर का सवाई माधोपुर (पश्चिम रेलवे) का दौरा

8562. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 मार्च, 1969 को पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने सवाई माधोपुर, कोटा का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जयपुर डिवीजन की ओर उस क्षेत्र के संसद् सदस्य श्री मीठा लाल मीना को इसके बारे में सूचित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब श्री मीठा लाल मीना ने जनरल मैनेजर को यह सूचित किया कि वह उनसे मिलना चाहते हैं तो जनरल मैनेजर ने उन्हें मिलने का समय नहीं दिया;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जनरल मैनेजर श्री मीठा लाल मीना से, जब वे वापिस जा रहे

थे, औपचारिकता के नाते थोड़ी देर के लिए मिले; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो संसद् सदस्यों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे मामलों में उनका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). श्री मीठा लाल मीना संसद् सदस्य पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक से मिले जिन्होंने इनकी बातें ध्यानपूर्वक सुनीं। बात चीत के दौरान श्री मीना ने कई बातें कहीं जिन्हें महाप्रबन्धक ने नोट कर लिया था और उन पर पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

आदित्य नगर (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) में मालगोदाम में काम करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें

8563. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर आदित्य पुर में टाटा फैक्टरी के लिये एक माल गोदाम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कार्य करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये स्वच्छ जल, बच्चों के लिये प्राथमिक स्कूल, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, परिवहन सुविधाएं, खेल के मैदान और मनोरंजन केन्द्र आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड) उनको ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ड) : आदित्यपुर स्टेशन पर रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं :—

(1) दो प्राथमिक स्कूल, एक में हिन्दी और दूसरे में बंगाली माध्यम ।

(2) उपभोगकर्ता सहकारी समिति ।

(3) एक स्वास्थ्य यूनिट ।

(4) इस स्टेशन पर महीने में एक बार चल-पुस्तकालय आता है ।

(5) छने हुये पानी की पर्याप्त सप्लाई ।

घन की कमी के कारण मनोरंजन की सुविधाओं जैसे रेलवे इंस्टिट्यूट, अध्ययन कक्ष आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी ।

रेलवे अस्पतालों में बी० ग्रेड नर्स

8564. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के दिनांक 9 सितंबर, 1963 के पत्र संख्या ई० । (एन० जी०) 62 पी० एम०/16 के अनुसार सभी रेलवे अस्पतालों को 'बी' ग्रेड नर्सों को 'ए' ग्रेड दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अस्पतालवार उसका व्यौरा क्या; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : रेलवे बोर्ड के 14-8-1963 के पत्र सं० ई० (एन० जी०) 62 पी० एम० 1/16 में

नर्सों की पदोन्नति सर्णि निर्धारित की गई है । उसमें दिये गये आदेशों के अनुसार 210-320 रु० के वेतनमान में नर्सों की रिक्तियां 150-280 रु० के वेतनमान में 5 वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम करने वाली कर्मचारी नर्सों और वरिष्ठ नर्सिंग 'ए' प्रमाणपत्र धारी नर्सों द्वारा, जिन पर 5 वर्ष की सेवा करने की शर्त लागू नहीं होती, पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाती हैं और पदोन्नति के लिए कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध न होने पर उतने रिक्त पदों पर सीधी भर्ती की जाती है । ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है कि सभी रेलवे अस्पतालों में काम करने वाली 'बी' ग्रेड की नर्सों (जैसे स्टाफ नर्स) को 'ए' ग्रेड दे दिया जाना चाहिए ।

रेलवे में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

8565. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 1961 से प्रत्येक रेलवे के मुख्यालय में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय में हिन्दी परिषदों की भी स्थापना की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त परिषदों के प्रमुखों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं;

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1968 से प्रत्येक मुख्यालय से (1) कर्मचारियों, (2) प्रशासनिक विषयों (3) प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी मामलों पर कितने-कितने परिपत्रों को दो भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी किया गया; और

(ड) इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) से (ड) : एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है, सभा-पटल पर रखा गया

हे, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1013/69]

Meeting of the Inspectors General of Prisons

8566. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Inspectors General of Prisons was held recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the recommendations made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on Correctional Services was held from 11th to 13th March, 1969, and amongst others, the Inspectors General of Prisons Participated in it.

(b) The Seminar broadly discussed the following:

- (i) Review of the progress in revising the State Prison Manuals on the basis of the recommendations of the All-India Jail Manual Committee.
- (ii) Prison Programmes, classification of institutions and prisoners, education, training and treatment.
- (iii) Changes in legislation.
- (iv) Open prisons.
- (v) Service conditions of correctional personnel.
- (vi) Probation, aftercare and welfare services in prisons.
- (vii) Training and research.

The recommendations of the Seminar are under examination.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Typewriters in Offices

8567. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in respect of poor performance of English/Hindi typewriters manufactured by M/s. Godrej Typewriter Co. in various offices;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect;

(c) the number of English/Hindi typewriters held by each Ministry/subordinate/attached offices of different makes; and

(d) the amount spent by those offices during the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 for maintenance/repairs of typewriters of different makes ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). As collection of the various details will involve disproportionate time and labour, not commensurate with the results achieved, it is proposed not to obtain this information from the various Ministries' Offices.

Welfare Inspectors and Assistant Personnel Officers on Each Railway

8568. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Inspectors and Assistant Personnel officers working on each Zonal Railway as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the number of Welfare Inspectors and Assistant Personnel Officers who have been promoted from amongst the Stenographers and Clerical/Inspectorial cadre separately;

(c) the number of Stenographers working in each Scale on each Zonal Railway;

(d) the percentage represented by Stenographers in the Category of Welfare Inspectors/Assistant Personnel Officers; and

(e) the details of avenues of promotions of Stenographers in grade Rs. 210-425 in their own line and the number of such promotional posts, zone-wise as on the 31st March, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Re-rollers of Steel Based on Billets

8569. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the following particular regarding re-rollers of Steel based on billets:

(1) the name of re-roller, (2) the capacity as sanctioned under the Iron and Steel Control Order, (3) the dates when sanctioned capacity was allowed to be increased, (4) the quantity increased, (5) the total sanctioned capacity (6) the yearly average allotment of raw materials for the past three years upto 31st December, 1968, (7) the capacity as assessed by the Technical Committee recently appointed of which Mr. S. C. Mukherji was Chairman and (8) the allotment of raw materials as fixed for 1969 by the Joint Plant Committee:

(b) if allotment of raw materials was made in excess of the sanctioned capacity, the reasons for conniving at the breaches of the Iron and Steel Control Order in increasing the capacity on the part of the re-roller and the names of Officers who made the allotment; and

(c) if the allotment for 1969 is not in proportion to the assessed capacity, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Office of Bihar Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Patna

8570. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that functions of the Bihar State (Patna) office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission were transferred to the Bihar State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Patna, on the 1st April, 1965;

(b) whether it has again been decided to reopen Bihar State (Patna) office of the Commission; if so, the reasons herefor; and

(c) if the Commission's Patna office re-starts work whether all the employees of the Bihar Board who have been doing the Commissions work will be absorbed; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. the transfer was effected from the 16th April, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir. The main reasons are:-

(i) that the State Khadi Board has found itself unable to implement the Khadi and Village Industries programmes on account of paucity of funds sanctioned to it by the State Government to meet establishment expenditure; and

(ii) that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has found it necessary to maintain close liaison with the State Board's activities and watch over the investments of the Commission in the State.

(c) The question has not been considered so far by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission but will be duly considered.

Development of Backward Area in U.P.

8571. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to the backward areas developed in Uttar Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period, the action taken by Government for the establishment of Public Sector industries in these areas and the licences issued during this period for establishing industrial undertaking there on priority basis; and

(b) the schemes for developing such areas afurther during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The entire area of a State is taken as one single unit in planning for industrial development. So far four central industrial projects have been set up in U.P. They are: the Diesel Loco Factory, Varanasi; the Gorakhpur Fertilisers, Gorakhpur; the Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh and the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory Hardwar. Action was initiated on these projects during the Third Five Year Plan. Another unit viz. The Triveni Structural Project, is at present under implementation at Naini (Allahabad). In the State Sector, important projects set up include: the Cement Factory at Churk and Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow. Another Cement factory at Dalla is under implementation and is expected to go into production towards the end of this year. Details of Central industrial projects proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are contained in the book 'Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) Draft' brought out by the Planning Commission. The Small Scale Industries Organisation has also been assisting entrepreneurs for setting up small scale units in different industries in the State. Information about licences issued for setting up of industries in the private sector is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Length of Railways in U.P.

8572. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Railways in the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1950; and

(b) the present length of Railways in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Information about the length of the Railway lines is not compiled State-wise but only Railway Zone-wise. Particulars of route Miles/Kilometers open on 31st March, 1950 and 1968 are given in Statement 8 of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways 1949-50—Volume II Statistics and Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements—for 1967-68 respectively, copies of which have been supplied for the Library of the Parliament.

Sub-Letting of Contracts on Stations on North Eastern Railway

8573. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that nearly all the contracts on Railway Stations on the North Eastern Railway have been sub-let thus leading to certain malpractices;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is proposed by Government to eradicate such a malpractice; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) The railway administrations are required to keep a watch on the matter and in proved cases of sub-letting it is incumbent that the contract should be terminated

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

8575. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या बिच तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिले में विभिन्न स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के नाम तथा संख्या कितनी हैं जिन्हें 1968-69 में सरकारी छात्रवृत्ति मिली है, और उनको दी गई छात्रवृत्ति की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या छात्रवृत्तियाँ मासिक थीं अथवा वार्षिक थीं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर नगर के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को किसी प्रकार की छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी गई;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं और प्रत्येक को दी गई छात्रवृत्ति की राशि कितनी थी ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा] :
(क) इस प्रकार का विद्यार्थी-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा सुलभ नहीं है ।

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियाँ सामान्यतया पूरे शैक्षिक वर्ष के लिए मंजूर की जाती हैं, परन्तु उन्हें मासिक अथवा त्रैमासिक आधार पर वितरित किया जाता है ।

(ग) से (ङ). यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन को सूचित कर दी जायगी ।

गंगापुर राजस्थान में मीना आदिम जाति होस्टल

8576. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगापुर नगर (जिला सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान) में स्थित मीना आदिम जाति के

विद्यार्थियों के छात्रावास में छात्रों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या वे सुविधायें वास्तव में उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं;

(ग) उक्त होस्टल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कितना मासिक औसत व्यय करती है;

(घ) क्या इसके विकास के बारे में कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा] :
(क) से (च). यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Commercial Clerks and Commercial Inspectors

8577. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Commercial—Clerks and Commercial Inspectors are employed on the Railways ;

(b) the total number of Commercial Clerks working in the grade of Rs. 450—575, Rs. 370—475, Rs. 335—425, Rs. 250-380 Rs. 205—280, Rs. 150—240 and Rs. 110—200 separately on each zone ;

(c) the total number of Commercial Inspectors working in different grades separately on each zone ;

(d) the total number of Commercial Clerks who have reached up to Rs. 575 uptil now on the Railways ; and

(e) the total number of Commercial Clerks who are blocked on the maximum of their grades ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 36364.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to reply to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3643 dated 12th March, 1968.

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

पानी ले जाने वाली मोटर गाड़ी और एक रेलवे इंजन में भिड़ंत

8578. श्री प० ला० बाळमल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले के अकालग्रस्त गांवों को पानी की सप्लाई करने वाली एक मोटरगाड़ी की 27 मार्च, 1969 को एक रेल इंजन के साथ भिड़ंत हो गई थी और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पानी ले जाने वाली मोटरगाड़ी नष्ट हो गई थी और कुछ यात्री घायल हो गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी आकस्मिक तथा अधिक संख्या में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार बीकानेर - लालगढ़ रेलवे की सुरक्षा के बारे में स्थानीय नगर पालिका नगर विकास न्यास, जिला कांग्रेस समिति, राज्य विधायकों तथा संसद सदस्यों द्वारा बार-बार दिये गये प्रस्तावों और सुझावों पर पुनः विचार करके कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) सम्भवतः आशय उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 19-3-1969 को बीकानेर से लालगढ़ की ओर जाते हुए एक खाली इंजन किलोमीटर 321 / 11-12 पर स्थित समपार पर एक मोटर ट्रक से टकरा गया था। इस दुर्घटना में 2 आदमियों को मामूली चोटें पहुँचीं।

(ख) जब तक यह पता न चले कि आशय किन विशिष्ट सुझावों और प्रस्तावों से है, तब तक कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Survey for Drinking Water for Scheduled Castes

8579. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a country-wide survey was recently undertaken regarding the problem of drinking water for Scheduled Castes ;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey ; and

(c) how far they are in accord with the findings of the Committee on Untouchability in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). Information was collected from State Governments/Union Territories in regard to the availability of drinking water to Scheduled Castes in rural areas. The study indicated that drinking water scarcity as such existed in over 30,000 villages.

The Committee on untouchability did not undertake a survey of drinking water scarcity, but have listed about 32 specific cases which came to their notice where Scheduled Castes were not able to draw water from existing public sources.

Metropolitan Credit Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

8580. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the paid-up share capital of the Metropolitan Credit Corporation Limited, Calcutta ;

(b) the name of the Chairman ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above Corporation borrowed Rs. 2 lakhs from a Social Welfare Organisation; and

(d) if so, the details of sale and purchase of property made and the names of persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The paid up capital of M/s Metropolitan Credit Company Pvt. LTD., registered in West Bengal on 6th May, 1963, was Rs. 71,000 as on 30th June, 1968.

(b) The Board of Directors of the company as on 23-8-1968 comprised :

1. Shri Sriram Goenka,
2. Mrs. Urmila Debi Goenka and
3. Mrs. Sushila Debi Goenka

The name of the Chairman of the company, if any, is not known and it will be ascertained and if any, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no provision in the Companies Act under which the information sought for is required to be furnished by the company in the Statutory Returns. It is, however, seen from the Company's first Balance Sheet as at 30.6.64 that it obtained unsecured loans from Sundry Parties to the extent of Rs. 2,33,760.44 and this amount has been varying from year to year.

(d) As per the company's first Balance Sheet as at 30.6.64, the value of building (at cost) was Rs. 2,88,664. In latest available Balance Sheet as at 30.6.68, the value of land and building has been shown at Rs. 2,74,231. From the company's Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30.6.68, it is seen that the company's main income of Rs. 30,000, in that year was on account of rent received in respect of immovable properties. No other information is available.

Use of Jute-Stick for Rayongrade Pulp

8581. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being drawn up to use Jute-stick for rayongrade pulp which is in short supply in the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Growth of Small-Scale Industries

8582. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual growth of small-scale industries envisaged during the Fourth Plan Period, State-wise;

(b) the growth during the last three plan periods;

(c) the reasons for greatly uneven growth, if any; and

(d) the details of financial aid given by Government Institutions and especially by State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS, (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The development programme for small scale industries under the Fourth Plan consists mainly of schemes for giving assistance and facilities in different forms. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the annual growth in number of small scale industries during the Fourth Plan period in various States. It is however expected that industries which are registered under the Factories Act will realise an annual growth of 13 per cent during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The annual growth of the industries registered under Factories Act was 11 per cent during the Third Plan period. The growth rate during earlier Plans is not available.

(c) The growth of these industries depends largely on the availability of infrastructure facilities, extra-preneurial and managerial talents, efforts made to avail

credit facilities, from Govt. and other financial institutions and fiscal and other incentive offered for attracting small entrepreneurs etc.

(d) The State Financial Corporations provide the long term credit needs of small scale industries. The National Small Industries Corporation provides machines on hire purchase basis to these industries. The State Governments give loans to small units at a concessional rate of interest for meeting their long term credit needs under the State Aid to Industries Act. The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries have sanctioned limits aggregating Rs. 165 crores by the end of February, 69.

Railway Projects and Works which Remained Incomplete in Third Plan

8583. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Railway Users' Consultative Committee at its last meeting recommended about the speedy implementation of the Railway projects and works which had remained incomplete in the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Every endeavour is being made to speed up the progress of the various projects and works undertaken in the Third Plan subject to availability of resources.

Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

8584. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area falling in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has minimum length of Railway Lines;

(b) whether the said lines are most inadequate and disproportionate to the area and population; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide more lines in the said areas ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The information about the route length of railway lines is not compiled State-wise but only Railway Zone-wise. Particulars of route kilometres open on 31st March, 1968, lines under construction etc., are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements—1967-68, copies of which are available in Library of the Parliament.

(b) and (c). Railway development is envisaged on overall development considerations in the National interest, and not State-wise or region-wise or area-wise or on population basis. The existing rail facilities in the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh appear adequate for meeting the general transport requirements of the region. However, the Udaipur-Himmatnagar and Pokaran-Jaisalmer lines have been constructed recently in Rajasthan and the Obra-Singrauli and Bailadilla line in Madhya Pradesh. The Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar line in Rajasthan and the Singrauli-Katni and Guna-Makshi lines in Madhya Pradesh are under construction. No other new lines in these two States are under consideration at present.

Japanese Collaboration in Industry

8585. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve further relations with Japan to solicit increased co-operation/collaboration in the field of industry;

(b) what has been the Japanese investment in Indian industries during the last three years;

(c) total assistance received in the shape of technical know-how during this period; and

(d) how the cost of technical know-how received from Japan compares with that received from other foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) It has always been Government's endeavour to improve relations with friendly countries including Japan and to solicit increased cooperation/collaboration in the field of industry and trade.

(b) The proposal for Japanese investment in industries which were approved during the last 3 years were as below:

1966-67	...	Rs. 3.2 crores
1967-68	...	Rs. 1.4 crores
1968-69	...	Nil

(April-December)

(c) 55 proposals for foreign collaboration with Japanese parties were approved by Government during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69.

(d) The cost of technical know-how varies from industry to industry and during different periods of time. It would be very difficult to arrive at any general conclusions covering the entire spectrum of industries. In any case, no such comparative assessment has been made.

Reorganisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

8586. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an official delegation was sent to London to negotiate with the British Government on the question of reorganisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether a British delegation had earlier made several suggestions for improvement in the productivity of the steel plant;

(c) whether the Indian delegation will negotiate with the British Government regarding

the recommendations made by the British delegation or they have formulated their own lines for improving the productivity of the plant; and

(d) the outcome of the visit of the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). At the instance of the Government of India, a team assembled by the British Steel Corporation had come early last year to appraise the requirements of the Durgapur Steel Plant and to indicate the equipment and technical assistance that might be provided from Britain. A number of recommendations were made by it. A team led by Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited the United Kingdom last month to discuss these recommendations and negotiate the Financial arrangement required for equipment, spares, etc. as also for British technical personnel mainly in an advisory capacity in certain specialised spheres of work. A memorandum of understanding has been signed providing for the required arrangements. This memorandum is subject to ratification by the two Governments.

Difficulties of Manufacturers of Latex Foam

8587. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Dunlop Rubber Co. is subsidising the production of minor items like latex foam with a view to eliminate the smaller units;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the smaller manufacturers of latex foam regarding their difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the small Scale Sector of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Re-presentations from the Latex foam manufacturers were received

to the effect that all the latex foam manufacturers have increased their prices by 10% to 15% during March, 1969 whereas Dunlops have not increased the prices and that this is with a view to crush the smaller units. The representatives were told that the Dunlop's production was only to the extent of 30% of total production of the country and the question of M/s. Dunlop's forcing all other units out of the market does not therefore arise. The representatives were also given an assurance that Govt. would limit the production of the Dunlops at the existing level so that the smaller units will not face any serious competition from the Dunlops.

Transport of Foodgrains From Pathankot Station to Delhi

8588. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panthankot Railway Station has been declining to transport foodgrains to Delhi inspite of the fact that no permit is needed to export foodgrains (rice, wheat) to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent repetition thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Pathankot Railway Station has not been accepting consignments of rice for booking to Delhi unless they are accompanied by a movement chit issued by the Punjab Government. As far as wheat is concerned no such condition is being observed.

(b) Although in terms of the Northern Rice Zone (Movement) Control Order 1968 there is no Government regulation on the movement of rice from Pathankot to Delhi, the Punjab Government appear to have issued orders requiring the movement to be covered by a movement Chit. No orders to this effect have been communicated to the railways by the Punjab Government but the Station authorities at Pathankot getting aware of this requirement are complying with it.

(c) The Northern Railway have been instructed to make an immediate contact with

the State Government and have the position clarified. It will be made clear to the State Government that unless they immediately convey to the railway a legally binding order modifying in any way the movement regulations under the Northern Rice Zone (Movement) Control order 1968, movements in terms of this Control Order would be freely allowed.

Uplift of Harijans in Union Territory of Chandigarh

8589. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which was earmarked in the budgets for the last two years for the uplift of Harijans in the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) the amount utilised during these two years and the amount that has been allocated for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) and (b). Harijans in the Union Territory of Chandigarh are covered by the Harijan Welfare schemes of the states of Punjab and Haryana. There is no special scheme for the purpose in the aforesaid Union Territory.

Sale of Sealless Match Boxes

8590. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the sale of seal less match boxes by Match Companies;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the fact that the match boxes contain less number of match sticks than previously supplied and thus the prices of match boxes have been indirectly increased; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the steps Govern-

ment propose to take to check this unauthorised increase in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) With effect from 1.10.68 match boxes are not required to have excise bandrols, since system of bandrolling of matches for the purpose of collection of excise duty was discontinued with effect from this date.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

India's Help for Development of Small-Scale Industries in U. A. R.

8591. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. A. R. has sought India's help in developing small-scale industries in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government of India have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Arab Republic Government has sought India's assistance for setting up one Ancillary Industrial Estate at Helwan near Cairo for the manufacture of Motor parts and components for automobiles and bicycles; and another General Industrial Estate at Mansoura. The services of a few experts have also been requested for the purpose.

(c) The request is under consideration.

Recognition of Railway Unions

8592. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are denying recognition to any other Union of workers except the two already recognised;

(b) the criteria for granting the recognition;

(c) what are the prominent associations of Railway employees functioning on the Railways along with their membership and the names of the leading office-bearers;

(d) whether all those associations are recognised by the Railways; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government will consider to recognize all the leading associations keeping in view the changed circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the broad guide lines subject to which the General Managers of zonal Railways may grant recognition to a Union depending on the need for a recognised union is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1015/69].

(c) and (d). A statement giving information in respect of those unions which stood recognised prior to 19.9.68 on the zonal Railways is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1015/69].

As regards other unrecognised unions functioning on Railways at the Zonal level and the category-wise Associations like the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, All India Guard's Council etc. functioning as All Railway Associations, Government have no specific information about their membership strength and office bearers.

They have not been recognised as they have not been considered to be eligible for recognition according to the guide-lines referred to in the reply to part (b).

(e) The question of recognition to category-wise Unions and others is under examination *denovo*, but it will take some time to arrive at a decision.

Classification of Railway Employees as Essential and Non-Essential

8593. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 855 on the 26th March, 1968 regarding the categorisation of essential and non-essential Railway employees and state ;

(a) the criteria for classifying the Railway employees as essential and non-essential;

(b) what are the reasons for classifying the Commercial Clerks as non-essential;

(c) whether the Commercial Clerks are exempted from the liability of being called on duty at any hour of the day and night;

(d) if so, the authority or office order in which it was notified, if not, the reasons why the Commercial Clerks are not treated as essential; and

(e) whether Government will consider declaring the Commercial Clerks as essential, keeping in view their duties and responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Printing of Card Tickets on Railways

8594. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

Unstarred Question No. 1369 on the 20th February, 1968 regarding printing of card tickets on Railways and state:

(a) whether Government have got examined some of the Booking Offices to find out the facts whether the work of Booking Clerk has increased five times or not;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to appoint a Committee to find out the actual working difficulties of the Booking Clerks;

(c) whether any specific time has been allowed for the Booking clerks even once in a month for preparation of returns;

(d) at what stations of the Indian Railways, separate staff for the preparation of returns has been provided; and

(e) the criteria for providing separate staff for preparation of returns?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) As explained in answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1369, the work load of booking clerks depends upon the number of tickets sold. Whenever it is noticed by a railway administration that the number of tickets issued at a station has increased considerably and has resulted in increase in workload, arrangements are made to assess the extent of increase to see if any additional staff is required.

(b) No.

(c) Time for preparation of returns is taken into account in all analysis of work of booking clerks, both for determining strength and classification under the Hours of Employment Regulations.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Separate staff for preparation of returns are provided only at certain big stations, where the workload of the booking clerks is heavy.

Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code

8595. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the anomalies created by Section 488 of Cr. Pr. Code relating to maintenance in so far as (1) no appeal lies against the judgement of Magistrate (2) Session Judge is not empowered to grant maintenance whereas his subordinate Magistrates can do so; (3) no time-limit has been fixed for disposal of such cases at various levels whereas its object is to provide cheap and speedy remedy for the neglected wives and children through summary trial compelling husband or (father) to maintain ;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the Cr. Procedure Code with a view to remove these anomalies by empowering Session Judge to grant maintenance, prescribing time limit of six months for disposal of such cases and providing for appeals ; and

(c) if so, when such a legislation is likely to be introduced and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated for improving the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Development Programme for Scheduled Castes/Tribes of Uttar Pradesh

8596. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh for 1969-70 or for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan has been submitted by that State Government ;

(b) if so, the details and cost thereof ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

[DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1016/69]

(c) the fourth five year plan has not yet been finalised.

Scholarships to Handicapped in U. P.

8567. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from handicapped persons from Uttar Pradesh district-wise for scholarships in 1967, 1968 and 1969. (till March);

(b) the number of scholarships sanctioned in these years, district-wise; and

(c) the names of the students who got scholarships and of those whose applications were rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) and (b) :

Year	No. of applications received.	No. of scholarships awarded.
1967	77	19
1968	89	58
1969 (till March)	38	22

District-wise information is not available and the awards have been made for the State as a whole.

(c) Two lists of (i) Selected Candidates at Annexure 'A' and (ii) Rejected candidates at Annexure 'B' are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1017/69].

Misuse of Licences issued to Messrs Raipur Metal Products (P) Limited Madhya Pradesh for Stainless Steel Sheets

8598. SHRI T. M. SHETH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Actual Users' licences for stainless Steel Sheets and coils for the manufacture of Hospital Wares were issued in favour of Messrs Raipur Metal Products Pvt. Ltd. (M.P.) for the periods October 1961 to March 1962; April-September, 1962 and October 1962 to February, 1963;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that instead of manufacturing Hospital wares, the said company sold away the imported stainless sheets and coils;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the 12th June, 1965, the local Police seized one consignment of six cases said to contain Hospital trays meant for Tirpur in the Godown/ Garage of the said Company;

(d) whether the Police found on the consignment stainless steel circle instead of Hospital Trays;

(e) whether an enquiry was made into this matter of the misuse of imported material by an officer of the Department of Industrial Development, who found the allegations correct;

(f) if so, whether any action is being taken against this Company and if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g). The imported material was reported to have been sold away. A case has been filed in the Court of Law and is *sub-judice*.

Raipur Metal Products (P) Ltd.

8599. **SHRI T. M. SHETH :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory on the Company Law Board to make representations in petitions under Sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, whether any representations were made in petition No. 12 of 1965 made under Section 397 and 398.

(c) if not, the reasons for not making any representations;

(d) whether it is a fact that grave allegations were made in the said petition against Raipur Metal Products (Pvt.) Limited, concerning gross violations of the mandatory provisions of law;

(e) whether it is also a fact that no steps have been taken by any of the concerned authorities against the persons accused of serious derelictions; and

(f) The reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No earlier complaints has been received against this Company and it had not been inspected, so no material which could be of assistance to the Court in arriving at a decision on the issues involved, was available with the Company Law Board or its field offices;

(d) Certain allegations regarding violation of the law were made in the petition to the Court.

(e) and (f). The matter is *sub-judice* and it is for the party to prove the allegations made. It is understood that books of accounts of the Company have been seized by the Central Bureau of Investigation on allegations of contravention of the Import and Export Control Act by selling stainless steel imported for other purposes.

काजू उद्योग में मशीनों का प्रयोग

8600. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य देशों में काजू की गिरी निकालने का कार्य अब मशीनों से किया जाता है और क्या भारत को इसके फलस्वरूप काजू के निर्यात में बड़ी प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत के काजू उद्योग में मशीनों का प्रयोग आरम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि मशीन से काजू की गिरी निकालने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कार्य कुछ अफ्रीकी देशों में चालू किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप (क) कच्चे काजू की सप्लाई तथा (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तैयार उत्पादों के मूल्यों पर पड़ने-वाला प्रभाव कुछ समय बाद लक्षित होगा।

(ख) इस उद्योग पर सम्भावित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का सामना करने के लिये, सरकार अपनी श्रम नीति के अनुरूप समुचित पग उठा रही है।

Directions Regarding Hindi in Departments of Northern Railway

8601. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that on the Northern Railway, Heads of Departments do not take any action to persuade their subordinate officers and staff to implement the various directives regarding Hindi after they are circulated by the Hindi Branch;

(b) if not, the names of the Heads of Departments who have issued orders to their

subordinate officers and staff to implement such directives; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by them to actually implement such directives ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) No.

(b) Directives regarding Hindi are issued by the Personnel Branch on behalf of the General Manager and are being implemented in all departments.

(c) Does not arise.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के कर्मचारियों से जापान

8602. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के मुसलमान कर्मचारियों ने उनके मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत को एक जापान प्रस्तुत किया है;

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

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

इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). जापान हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष को जांच तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances to Workers of Chola Power House, Thakurli (Central Railway)

8603. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been received by Government regarding the House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to the workers of the Chola Power House, Thakurli, Central Railway;

(b) if so, the nature of the demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The demand was that the Workers should be granted House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances at the rates admissible to the employees whose place of duty is at Bombay.

(c) Workers of Chola Power House Thakurli are entitled to House Rent Allowance only, as admissible to those Working in 'C' Class Cities. Based on population, Thakurli area has not been classified a place entitling the employees working thereat for House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances as admissible in the Bombay Area, Classified as 'A' Class. Thakurli area is neither contiguous to the Bombay Corporation nor within 8 Kms. of periphery of its limits. Accordingly, their demand for the grant of House Rent and Compensatory Allowances at the rates admissible to the employees working in Bombay Area could not be accepted.

Extension of Dhola-Bhavnagar Local Train to Botad-Dhola-Bhavnagar Local Train on Western Railway

8604. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand by the public to extend Dhola-Bhavnagar local train to Botad-Dhola-Bhavnagar local train on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The demand has been examined but not found justified on considerations of traffic.

Inventions Promotion Board Awards

8605. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the winners of the Inventions promotion Board Awards who have not yet been given their national awards for the past three years;

(b) the reasons for the delay in each case; and

(c) the likely date and place when the formal investiture is to be held to suitably honour the old national award winners ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Except those who have won awards during the year 1968, others have been paid the amount of awards by the Inventions Promotion Board. The names of winners for the year 1968 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1018/69*]

(b) and (c). The names of inventors who won the awards during the year 1968, were announced on the 15th August, 1968 and 26th January, 1969. The winners were given an option either to receive the awards individually or at a function. The awards will be distributed at the inauguration of an exhibition which is proposed to be opened in September, 1969 New Delhi.

Use of the Name "in India" on Napkins, Cigarettes

8606. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is permissible to use the name 'in India' on commercial articles like Napkins, Cigarettes etc;

(b) if not, what penalties are provided and which companies are using such names;

(c) if it is permitted, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that a cigarette manufacturing concern is using such name;

(e) whether it is permissible to show the map of India as an emblem on commercial articles; and

(f) whether it is a fact that some cigarette companies are showing the map of India on their articles ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f). It has come to the notice of Government that a cigarette manufacturing firm is using the word 'India' and the map of India on its cigarette packets. The question whether such a use is permissible or whether it offends against the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act 1950 is under consideration of Government.

बांदा जंकशन स्टेशन पर रेत के लिये स्थान

8607. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बांदा स्टेशन पर रेत के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से व्यापारियों, जिनमें एक श्री छिल्लूराम शर्मा भी शामिल थे, ने उन्हें इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय ये स्थान उक्त व्यापारियों के भाइयों, लड़कों और पत्नियों आदि के नाम में अलाट किये गये हैं और वे यह व्यापार नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने उन स्थानों को अन्य व्यक्तियों को किराये

पर दे दिया है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों को नीलाम करने का है जिससे रेलवे अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सके और उनसे अधिक धनराशि प्राप्त की जा सके;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री छिल्लूराम शर्मा उक्त प्लाट को 2000 रुपये देकर भी प्राप्त करने के लिये तैयार हैं और इसी प्रकार अन्य व्यक्ति भी नीलाम द्वारा उक्त प्लाटों को प्राप्त करने के लिये तैयार हैं; और

(च) क्या इस मामले में जांच करने के आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) बांदा जंकशन पर प्लाटों की मांग उपलब्ध प्लाटों की संख्या से अधिक है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना से मालूम होता है कि श्री चिल्लूराम शर्मा ने बांदा स्टेशन पर एक प्लाट का आबंटन करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजा था।

(ग) कुछ प्लाटों का आबंटन ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम किया गया है जो एक ही परिवार के सदस्य हैं। प्लाटों को शिकमी पर देने के किसी मामले की जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन यह मालूम करने के लिए कि शिकमी पर उठाने का कोई मामला है या नहीं बारीकी से जांच पड़ताल कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(घ) जी नहीं, क्योंकि प्लाट ऐसे लोगों को दिये जाते हैं जो रेलवे को पर्याप्त यातायात देते हैं और इन प्लाटों के लिए पट्टे पर लगान निर्धारित आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में मंडल से केवल एक प्रस्ताव श्री चिल्लूराम शर्मा से मिला है।

(च) जी हां, उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में आगे जांच-पड़ताल करायी जायेगी।

मुजफ्फरपुर से होकर समस्तीपुर और नरकटियागंज के बीच बड़ी लाइन

8608. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर दरभंगा होकर समस्तीपुर और नरकटियागंज के बीच बड़ी लाइन बनाने पर मुजफ्फरपुर होकर इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच लाइन बनाने की तुलना में खर्च अधिक होगा और आय कम होगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस दृष्टि से कभी विचार किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा होकर लाइन बनाने की बजाय समस्तीपुर और नरकटियागंज के बीच मुजफ्फरपुर होकर बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (घ). समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल खंड को मुजफ्फरपुर/दरभंगा के रास्ते मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वे की मंजूरी अभी हाल ही में की गयी है। सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही इन दोनों रास्तों से बदलाव के सापेक्ष गुण-दोष का पता चल पायेगा। अतएव बदलाव योजना के लिए इस प्रस्ताव पर और आगे विचार तभी किया जा सकेगा जब कि ये सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो जायेंगे। फिलहाल, रक्सौल सगौली से नरकटियागंज खण्ड के बदलाव के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

8609 श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नरकटिया जंक्शन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों में से अभी ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध अब भी मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) नरकटियागंज जंक्शन के ऐसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध चलाये जा रहे मुकदमें लोक सभा में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों के अनुसार न्यायालयों से वापिस ले लिये गये हैं और कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अब भी मुकदमें चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि मुकदमे वापिस नहीं लिये गये हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) चौतीस।

(ख) (i) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय से मुकदमे वापस ले लिये गये हैं ...कोई नहीं।

(ii) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में अभी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं ...34

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध गम्भीर आरोप हैं।

मोतीपुर तथा कांटी स्टेशनों (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच हॉल्ट स्टेशन

8610. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की समस्तीपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन पर मोतीपुर और कांटी स्टेशनों के बीच नरियारपुर गांव में "हॉल्ट" स्टेशन बनाने के लिये वहां के लोग कई वर्षों से सरकार से अनुरोध करते रहे हैं परन्तु सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ नहीं की है;

(ख) नरियारपुर गांव में हाल्ट स्टेशन कब तक बनाये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई स्टेशन नहीं बनाया जा रहा है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) नरियारपुर गांव में एक ट्रेन हाल्ट की व्यवस्था के लिए अभी हाल में एक प्रस्ताव किया गया था और फौरन मार्च, 1969 में उसकी जांच शुरू कर दी गयी।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल नहीं उठते क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

Setting Fire to First-Cum-Third Class Coach of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Passenger Train (South-Central Railway)

8612. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a first-cum-third Class Coach of the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Passenger train was set on fire on the 14th April, 1969 between Yerupalayam and Tondalagopavaram on the South Central Railway by some miscreants ;

(b) If so, the reasons leading to the burning of the coach ; and

(c) The action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The cause of the fire is suspected to be mischief of the agitators for separate Telengana. The Railway Police, Dornakal have registered a case and investigation is in progress.

दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच चलने वाली कुछ गाड़ियों के चालन समय में वृद्धि

8613. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से लागू होने वाली रेलवे समय सारणी में कुछ विशेष गाड़ियों के चालन समय को कम करने के प्रयोजन से दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच चलने वाली बहुत सी गाड़ियों के चालन समय को बढ़ा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी बात सच है कि 40 मील की इस दूरी को तय करने में मेल गाड़ी को एक घंटा और 15 मिनट लगते हैं और एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी को डेढ़ घंटे से अधिक समय लगता है और यात्री गाड़ी को दो घंटे से भी अधिक समय लगता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियों के चालन समय को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) यातायात और परिचालन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए दिल्ली-मेरठ खण्ड पर गाड़ियों का वर्तमान चालन-समय न्यूनतम है और फिलहाल उनके चालन समय को कम करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Maintenance of Registers in Northern Railway, Indicating Number of Circular, Procedural Orders, Notices etc.

8614. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the registers have been opened in all the Departments of the Northern Railway to indicate the number of circulars, procedural orders, notices, and Gazette notifications etc. issued in English only and those issued in English-Hindi bilingual form;

(b) If not, the action proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per extent orders, circular letters, Gazette Notification etc. are required to be issued in Hindi-English bilingual form. Therefore, no separate registers are being maintained for indicating circular letters etc. issued in English only and those issued in bilingual form.

Maintenance of Registers to diarise Hindi receipts on Zonal Railways

8615. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that instructions exist in all the Zonal Railways that in all departments a register should be maintained to diarise the Hindi receipts and their disposal and that the same should be inspected by branch officers from time to time;

(b) If so, whether these registers are actually being maintained and inspected by branch officers ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Railways have instructions that, in Branches and Sections where the diarist is a Hindi-knowing person, Hindi receipts should be diarised in Hindi and their final disposal, indicated in Hindi.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Another Industrial Estate in Delhi

8616. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to open another Industrial Estate in Delhi;

(b) If so, the investment proposed to be made on this new estate; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 40.00 Lakhs (approx).

(c) No definite time limit can be indicated at this stage.

Increase in Price of Cars and other Vehicles

8617. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that car manufacturers have asked for an increase in the price of cars and other vehicles;

(b) Whether this applies to tractor also ; and

(c) The reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from all the three manufacturers of passenger cars for increase in the prices of their cars.

(b) Requests have also been received from some of the tractor manufacturers for increase in the prices of the tractors manufactured by them.

(c) The requests are under examination.

Small Car Project

8618. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The approximate date by which Government would be in a position to indicate whether they are going to take up the manufacture of small car; and

(b) The broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The matter is still under the consideration of Government and it is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when a decision will be reached in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Liquor in Rajasthan

8619. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a famous liquor called 'Asha' is brewed in Rajasthan;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that this could be made still better, provided the age-old recipes of making it were made available by certain old Houses in Rajasthan;

(c) Whether Government have undertaken a sample survey in Order to export it as a select drink to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) If, not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hunger Strike by Licensed Porters of Howrah Station

8620. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of the licensed porters at Howrah Station are on hunger strike since the 8th April, 1969;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of these porters and what action has been taken to persuade them to break their fast;

(c) whether it is a fact that in June 1968 when the same porters were on strike with the same grievances, Government assured immediate action; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Some Licensed Porters of Howrah Station were on hunger strike during period 8.4.69 to 18.4.1969.

(b) The striking porters alleged:

(i) that the Senior Labour Supervisor and 3 mates of Howrah take illegal gratification from licensed porters of Howrah;

(ii) that the orders for their transfer issued in 1961 were still pending;

(iii) that in June, 1968, some porters went on hunger strike demanding the transfer of these men and the fast was broken on an assurance that necessary action would be taken but none had been taken;

(iv) that 3 licensed porters were discharged because they had protested against the Supervisor.

In an attempt to see that the need-less hunger strike does not continue the position about these grievances was explained to the leaders of the striking porters. The hunger strike ended unconditionally on 18.4.1969.

(c) No.

(d) The grievances have been investigated and it is found that there is no occasion for any action on the part of the Administration.

Inflated Figures of Output in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

8621. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union (HESTU) Bhopal that the management of the Heavy Electricals Ltd. have given inflated and take figures of output for the year 1968-69;

(b) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) if no inquiry has been instituted the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A detailed report has been called for from the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited and the matter will be further examined on receipt of the details.

Promotion of A.S.Ms. on South-Eastern Railway

8622. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assistant Station Masters on the South-Eastern Railway particularly in Khurda Road and Kharagpur Divisions have to wait for more than 20 years for getting a chance for the next promotion;

(b) if so, how many of such Assistant Station Masters are now working in these two divisions for more than 20 years without getting promotion; and

(c) whether any ex-cadre posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have been created and steps have been taken to discontinue the Relieving Transportation Assistants in the higher grades of Station Masters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Quarters for Relieving A. S. Ms. on South Eastern Railway

8623. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters provided for Relieving Assistant Station Masters in Khurda Road and Kharagpur divisions of the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether any new quarters have been built during 1967-68; and

(c) how many of such quarters will be built in the coming three years for the Assistant Station Masters, Station Masters and Relieving Assistant Station Masters in the above two divisions of the S. E. Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

8624. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question N. 4312 on the 25th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the condition that students over 30 years of age will not be granted scholarships under the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes/Tribes will adversely affect the renewal cases for the academic year 1969-70 and

(b) the date of commencement of the revised scholarship scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) From the academic session 1969-70 beginning in June-July 1969.

Closure of Durgapur Steel Plant

8625. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to close down the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons behind this decision; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve matters in the Plant before materialising the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Permanent Liability Homes

8626. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Permanent Liability Homes in the country;

(b) if so, how many are they at present, State-wise;

(c) how many persons are accommodated in these homes, State-wise;

(d) the specific training or facilities given to those in Permanent Liability Homes; and

(e) the broad policy outline for such Homes in the Fourth Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement at Annexure 'A' furnishing information is placed on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1019/69]

(d) and (e). A note at Annexure 'B' giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1019/69]

Officer Cadre on Indian Railways

8627. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the additional amount expended due to the increase salary given to the officer cadre in the Indian Railways for the year 1968-69;

(b) the yearly recurring expenditure thereon;

(c) the number of officers who are benefited by that on each Railway; and

(d) the number of additional posts created under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected which be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Booking of Perishable Goods by Passenger Train

8628. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4408 on the 25th March, 1969 and Unstarred Question No. 5542 on the 8th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parcels reached Delhi at 5.50 hours on the 5th April, 1966 and were delivered on the 7th April, 1966 i. e. after keeping in loading condition in yard for over 60 hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that had the parcels been delivered on the 5th April, 1966, the goods would not have been damaged;

(c) when it is the responsibility of the Railways to carry the perishable goods by

passenger trains and get them to the destination as expeditiously as may be practicable, the reasons for not accepting responsibility for the negligence in keeping the goods in yard for 60 hours and making good the losses;

(d) whether it does not form part of Railway's responsibility to ensure that the perishable goods are not kept for hours together in loading condition when the goods reach destination; and

(e) whether it is a fact that according to Parcel Manul, page 11, para 116, the Railways guarantee delivery of parcels within 96 hours including date of booking irrespective of any distance in India ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The parcels in question arrived at Delhi on 5. 4. 1966 at 6.35 hours and were delivered on 7.4.1966. The parcels remained in the Parcel Van at Delhi till they were unloaded on 7.4.1966.

(b) it is not possible to say at this distant date what the condition of the parcels was on 5th April, 1966.

(c) The detention in the Yard at Delhi may or may not have involved some negligence but this cannot be verified at this stage. As the total transit time of the parcels was not excessive, responsibility in this case cannot be accepted.

(d) It is the responsibility and endeavour of railways to eliminate all avoidable delays to all consignments and specially perishable consignments. A terminal delay may however be for unavoidable reasons.

(e) There is no such stipulation in para 116 at page 11 of the Northern Railway Parcel Loading Manual 1961.

Development of Agra-Delhi Belt

8629. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development of Agra-Delhi belt has been urged upon by the Uttar Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the Matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Regulation of Trade

8630. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister has emphasised the need to do away with such regulatory measures as come in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution for proper regulation of trade so as to benefit the maximum number of people;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Deputy Prime Minister in his inaugural address to the seminar on 'Government Regulation of Private Enterprise' held on the 27th March 1969 under the auspices of the Indian Law Institute stated that Courts had the role of pronouncing on the constitutional validity of regulatory measures and that any measures which were against the provisions of the Constitution would necessarily be declared by the Courts as such.

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

Durgapur Steel Plant

8631. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing indiscipline in the Durgapur Steel Plant as a result of which it is suffering loss;

(b) the extent of loss suffered so far on account of indiscipline; and

(c) the measures being adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the indiscipline prevalent in the Durgapur Steel Plant and a statement regarding the same and the steps being taken by Government was made by the Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering in the Lok Sabha on 21st April, 1969. As regards the extent of loss suffered so far on account of 'indiscipline', it is difficult to quantify the amount of loss attributable to 'indiscipline'.

बम्बई और वाराणसी के बीच साप्ताहिक रेल सेवा

8632. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जंघई के रास्ते बम्बई और वाराणसी के बीच एक साप्ताहिक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई है और यदि हां, तो कब से;

(ख) यह गाड़ी बम्बई से वाराणसी के लिये किस दिन रवाना होगी तथा वाराणसी से बम्बई के लिए किस दिन चलेगी;

(ग) बम्बई और वाराणसी से इसके चलने का समय क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह रेल सेवा स्याई होगी अथवा इसे अस्याई तौर पर चलाया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बम्बई और वाराणसी के बीच जिस मार्ग पर 41 डाउन/42 अप बम्बई-इलाहाबाद हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलती हैं उस

पर 11-4-69 से साप्ताहिक छुट्टी स्पेशल गाड़ी चलाई जा रही है। यह गाड़ी बम्बई से शुक्रवार को और वाराणसी से मंगलवार को चलती है।

(घ) साप्ताहिक छुट्टी स्पेशल गर्मी के मौसम में होने वाली भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी करने के उद्देश्य से चलाई जा रही है और यह गाड़ी 6-6-1969 तक चलायी जायेगी।

Essential Commodities Act, 1955

8633. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Centre intends to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how it will be enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Certain amendments including one for extension of the provisions of 12-A of the Act are under consideration. The enforcement will, as at present, be effected through the State authorities/Union Administrations.

Crisis in Small Scale Engineering Units in Haryana

8634. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 small scale engineering units employing 10,000 workers in Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana are facing threat of closure on account of non availability of raw material like iron sheets at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, steps taken to tide over the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding the threatened closure of these units. There is a shortage of B. P. Sheets of 16.20 G and thinner than 20 G, G. P. Sheets and G. C. sheets throughout the country. The allotted quota of these sheets for the small scale sector is placed at the disposal of the Directors of Industries of the States for distribution to individual units. The allocation made to Haryana under the Small scale Industries quota for 1968-69 was as under :—

1. B.P. Sheets 16-20 G	272 M. Tons
Thinner 20 G	301 „
2. G. P. Sheets	884 „
3. G. C. Sheets	183.41 „

Efforts are being made to get more allocation for the small scale sector. Import of B. P. Sheets (cold rolled) is also allowed to actual users according to import policy for 1969-70.

Export of Equipment from Heavy Engineering Corporation to Yugoslavia

8635. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yugoslavia has offered to purchase some equipment from Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and iron ore for a Steel Plant being set up there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. No such firm offer has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

बिजली, डीजल तथा भाप से चलने वाले रेल इंजन

8636. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के पास कुल कितने इंजन हैं और उनमें से बिजली, डीजल तथा भाप से चलने वाले रेल इंजनों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) इस समय कितने इंजन खराब पड़े हैं और उनका मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) आयातित तथा देशमें निर्मित इंजनों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) ये इंजन किन-किन देशों से आयात किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 31-3-1969 को भारतीय रेलों में 'लाइन पर' रेल इंजनों की संख्या :—

बिजली	—	511
डीजल	—	995
भाप	—	10052

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Technical Audit Cell for Car Industry

8637. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for a Technical Audit Cell for car industry is under consideration.

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, if finalised; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). One of the recommen-

dations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee was that, in order to ensure that the car makers and the ancillary producers take suitable action to improve the quality of their products by following the recommended procedure for inspection and quality control, Technical Audit Cells should be set up in the car makers' plants and also in the ancillary producers units, individually or collectively as considered necessary, with a view to arresting the deterioration of quality and giving trouble free service to the customers. Government have accepted this recommendation in principle. A Team of Technical Experts has visited the plants of the three manufacturers with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. This Team has also suggested to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements of the manufacturers and how these can be made to function effectively. These suggestions are under examination.

Abolition of Managing Agency

8638. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which managing agencies in the country have been abolished so far;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In 1954-55 the number of companies in the country managed by managing agents was 5,055, which came down to 869 in the year 1955-66, 720 in 1966-67, 674 in 1967-68 and 614 in 1968-69.

(c) By virtue of the Notification issued on 21-12-1966, under section 324 (i) of the Companies Act, 1956, in 238 companies

belonging to the five specified industries viz., Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Sugar, Cement and Paper and Pulp the Managing agencies will terminate on 2nd April, 1970. As regards the managing agencies in the other industries. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 10th May, 1968, contemplates their abolition by 3rd April, 1970.

Shifting of Mechanical Maintenance Staff of Cannanore to Mangalore

8639. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing mechanical maintenance staff of Cannanore is proposed to be shifted once again from Cannanore to Mangalore (Southern Railway) on the plea that there is no water facility for locomotives at Cannanore (Kerala State) during the summer season;

(b) whether in view of the increased water consumption, the railway authorities have made any efforts to get water during the last one or two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Efforts have been made and continue to be made to improve the water supply position at Cannanore.

(c) Does not arise.

Halt of Srinagar Express and Sealdah Express at Kandrori Railway Station (Himachal Pradesh)

8640. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from the Panchayat Samiti Indora, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra (H.P.) has been received for the halt of the Srinagar Express and Sealdah Express at Kandrori station as this Railway station is being developed as a Mandi for Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) However, a representation has been received from S.D.O. (Civil), Nurgpur in this regard.

(b) The request has been examined but not found justified on considerations of traffic.

New Railway Lines in M. P.

8641. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the New Railway Lines constructed in Madhya Pradesh in the last three years and those proposed to be constructed during the next three years;

(b) whether any survey is in progress or is proposed to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any proposals to convert a certain sections of Railway lines in Madhya Pradesh to Broad Gauge and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Railway development is not envisaged on any State-wise or region-wise concepts but on overall development considerations in the national interest. However it may be stated that the following new lines falling partly in Madhya Pradesh have been constructed in the last three years :—

1. Bailadilla-Kottavalasa.

2. Obra-Singrauli.

Besides, two new lines viz.

1. Singrauli-Katni and

2. Guna-Maksi.

in Madhya Pradesh are at present under construction. The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate which of them will fall (wholly or partly) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Over Bridges on Nagpur-Bhopal Road and Itarsi Town-Bhopal Road Link

8642. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of over-bridges on Nagpur-Bhopal Road and Itarsi Town-Bhopal Road link at Itarsi sanctioned long back is likely to be started; and

(b) the causes of delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The work on the bridge proper for the road over-bridge at Itarsi will be taken up by the Railway as soon as the State Government takes up the work on approaches.

(b) The State Government have not yet indicated their programme for the work on the approaches, and as such the work on the bridge proper could not be progressed by Railway so far.

Socio-Economic Survey of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

8643. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Socio-economic Survey of the Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh has been or is being conducted and if not, the reasons therefor and when it is proposed to be done;

(b) the number of Christian Adivasis in 1951 and in 1961 and at present; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Such a survey was conducted by the National

Council of Applied Economic Research about 6 years ago.

(b) The relevant information is available only on the basis of the 1961 Census; the figure is—97,180.

(c) No study in this regard has been undertaken by Government.

Loss incurred by Durgapur Steel Plant

8644. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay on Durgapur Steel Plant and the total losses suffered so far;

(b) the number of man-days lost on account of strikes during 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69, separately;

(c) the value of losses suffered on account of strikes sabotages and other reasons, separately ;

(d) the nature of action taken against persons responsible for strikes and sabotages etc ; and

(e) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The total capital expenditure on Durgapur Steel Plant till 31.3.1968 amounted to Rs. 2658.2 million and the cumulative loss sustained by the plant at the end of 1967-68 came to Rs. 506.6 million.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernization of Industries

8645. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no industry in India has been completely modernized;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter;

(c) if not, which industries are fully modernized, half or partially modernized and no modernized at all; and

(d) the estimated cost for fully modernizing the not fully modernized industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of North Bihar in Fourth Plan

8646. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific programme for the industrialization of North Bihar in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). In planning the industrial development of the country, Government take the entire area of a State as one single unit. Taking Bihar State as a whole, the Central industrial projects set up under implementation in the State are: Sindri Fertilisers; Barauni Refinery; Heavy Machine Building Plant; Foundry Forge Project; Heavy Machine Tools Project; Bokaro Steel Plant; Barauni Fertilisers and the scheme of PCDC for the exploration of pyrites. Out of these projects, Barauni Refinery and Barauni Fertilisers are in the North Bihar area. Barauni Refinery has already been commissioned and the Barauni Fertiliser project is under implementation and is expected to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition, it is also proposed to start preliminary work on the Barauni Aromatic project during the Fourth Plan. Details of these projects are indicated in the book 'Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)—Draft' brought out by the Planning Commission.

Additional Train between Delhi and Barauni

8647. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce one more train between Delhi and Barauni (like the Assam Mail) or between Delhi and Samastipur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of traffic justification and requisite resources by way of rolling stock etc.

Development of Private Sector Steel Industries

8648. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel industries in the private sector made the due ploughing back of their profits for the development of industries in 1968;

(b) if so, the total amount ploughed back in 1968 *vis-a-vis* 1967; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that information is sought in respect of the integrated Steel Plants in the private sector. M/s Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. have reported the following :—

Amount of Profit Ploughed Back

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	1966-67	1967-68
TISCO	230	62
TISCO	173	63

(c) Does not arise. The reduction in the amount reflects the fall in profits consequent on the recession, rise in cost of production, etc.

Ban on filling up of posts on Indian Railways

8649. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vacancies caused due to death, resignation, promotion and retirement in the Ministerial Cadre, of the Railways are not being filled, but the work is distributed among the residual strength;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present work load of clerks has increased two-fold and three-fold on the Indian Railways;

(c) whether the staff has been demanding justice against this arbitrary ban resulting in intensification of work load for the last ten years; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Strength of leave reserve clerks on Northern Railway

8650. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of leave reserve clerks obligatory under Rajadhyaksha Award falls short of the requisite percentage, *e. g.*, there is shortage of 12 leave reserve clerks in Ferozepore Division 64 in General Accounts Branch in Baroda House and 93 in personnel Branch of Headquarters Office, Baroda House, New Delhi on the Northern Railway and even the leave reserve clerks are utilised against regular work denying leave to clerks; and

(b) if so, what are the remedial measures taken to remedy the position and implement

the awarded percentage in leave reserve clerks ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Creation of Additional Post of Member, Railway Board

8651. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional post of Member, Railway Board has been created, if so for what person ; and how many days after it the Railway Budget was passed ; and

(b) what new work has arisen since the Budget to justify the appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The position is that, consequent on the appointment of Shri B. Mukerji, I. C. S. as Secretary in the Ministry of Petrochemicals and Mines and Metals with effect from 21.2.1969 A. N., the question of selecting his successor arose and Government decided that Shri K. S. Sundararajan, an officer of the Indian Defence Accounts Service, should succeed Shri Mukerji as Financial Commissioner. Shri Sundararajan assumed charge as Financial Commissioner on the forenoon of 24.3.1969. Having regard, however, to the seniority and the distinguished record of service of nearly 33 years of Shri D. U. Rao, Additional Member, Finance, the Government also decided that he should be appointed as Member Finance (Accounts), keeping in abeyance the post of Additional Member Finance. Initially this promotion was given effect to from 24.3.1969, but later this has been further revised, giving retrospective effect from 21.2.1969 A. N., the date on which Shri B. Mukerji relinquished charge as Financial Commissioner.

Permission to U. P. Legislator to Stable his Private Saloon Near Charbagh Station

8652. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have granted permission to a U. P. Legislator to stable his

private saloon at the siding at Charbagh Railway Station of Lucknow ;

(b) if so, the rules governing the grant of such a permission ;

(c) how long this saloon has been stabled there and the amount of charges paid so far by the said Legislator ;

(d) whether Government are aware that drink parties have been arranged in the said saloon which resulted in mal-treatment of the travelling public passing through the area by the invitees to such parties ; and

(e) the action taken against the said Legislator for violation of prohibition and Railway rules ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The stabling of the Saloon was permitted under Rule 318 of IRCA Coaching Tariff No. 19, Part I.

(c) The Saloon was stabled at Lucknow from 11-3-69 to 26-3-69 and an amount of Rs. 30/- towards stabling charges was recovered. For the haulage of the saloon from Rampur to Lucknow and back, an amount of Rs. 648.30 has been recovered so far. Steps are being taken by the Northern Railway to recover an amount of Rs. 45.15 as undercharges on this account.

(d) and (e). The Railway Administration have no information about this allegation nor has any such complaint been received and the question of taking action, does not, therefore, arise.

दिल्ली से हावड़ा तक तेज चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

8653. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस सहित दिल्ली से कानपुर होकर हावड़ा तक तेज चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उनमें एक रेलगाड़ी तूफान एक्सप्रेस है जो नयी दिल्ली से चलती है और

आगरा, टूंडला, कानपुर और इलाहाबाद होकर हावड़ा जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भाँसी जंक्शन से कोई एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी मानिकपुर नहीं जाती है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थानों, खजुराहो तथा चित्रकूट की यात्रा के लिए जाने वाले यात्रियों को भाँसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ङ) क्या तूफान एक्सप्रेस को भाँसी मानिकपुर इलाहाबाद होकर हावड़ा भेजना सम्भव नहीं है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) दोनों दिशाओं से सप्ताह में चलने वाली एक जोड़ी और सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली दो जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों सहित १ गाड़ियाँ आती-जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) जी नहीं, एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी उपलब्ध न होने, के कारण नहीं।

(ङ) और (च). 7 अप/8 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को इलाहाबाद-मानिकपुर-भाँसी के रास्ते ले जाना यातायात सम्बन्धी कारणों से व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि यह मार्ग लगभग 155 किलोमीटर अधिक लम्बा है और अनुपाततः इससे यात्रा में अधिक समय लगेगा और किराया भी अधिक लगेगा।

Ludlow Jute Co., Ltd., Calcutta

8654. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the commodities for

manufacturing of which the Ludlow Jute Company Ltd., Calcutta, had applied for licence;

(b) the date on which the licence was granted to the company and when the work was started;

(c) whether the aforesaid company manufactured goods other than those in respect of which the licence was given; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s. Ludlow Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta were an existing undertaking when the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, came into force and were registered under the Act in 1954 for the manufacture of Jute textiles. On 31st July, 1963 they were granted a licence for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of Carpet Backing Cloth.

(c) and (d). Government do not have information about production of goods other than those for which the company is licenced.

Licence to certain Calcutta Firms

8655. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of commodities for the manufacture of which the Hind Gas and Industries Ltd., Calcutta; Usha Development Company Ltd., Calcutta; Binani Metal Works Ltd., Calcutta; and F.W. Heilgers and Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta, had applied for licences;

(b) the dates on which the licence were granted to them and when the commenced production;

(c) whether the aforesaid Companies manufactured goods other than those in respect of which the licences were given; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Directors and Shareholders of Certain Companies

8656. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors along with the names of twenty top share holders of Ludlow Jute Company Ltd., Calcutta; Bombay Gas Company Ltd., Bombay; Modipan Ltd., Modinagar; Inter National Combustion (India) Ltd., Calcutta; and Atlas Capco (India) Ltd., Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of factory Manufacturing Red Oxide and Oaker in Goa

8657. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory manufacturing red oxide and oaker in Goa has been closed due to lack of facilities for importing raw materials and spares for the plant;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are very few factories in India and only one in Goa, manufacturing red oxide and oaker which have big markets in and outside India; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give necessary facilities to the owner to run the factory on proper lines or to take over the plant so that the country could save as well as earn some foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) to (c) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industries in Public Sector in Goa

8658. SHRI SHINKRE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that no industries in the public sector have been set up so far in the Union Territory of Goa;

(b) whether Government have taken due note of the raw materials available in plenty, like iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, bamboo, soft wood, sand, coconut oil, etc. useful for many small and large scale industries; and

(c) if so, whether Government will impress upon the Planning Commission to sanction the setting up of some industries in the public sector in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). At present there are no proposals to set up major industrial units in the public sector in Goa. A tentative provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has, however, been made for the Fourth Five year Plan for preparation of feasibility reports for setting up medium industries in the territory, though not necessarily in the public sector. The raw material availability in the Goa area is known to Government.

Loss to Railways as a Result of Bengal Bandh on 10-4-1969

8659. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the direct or indirect loss incurred by the Railways as a result of the Bengal Bandh of April 10, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) There was no loss due to the damages caused to the Railway property. Loss of revenue due to the cancellation of coaching and goods trains is estimated at Rs. 17 lakhs except in the case of N. F. Railway.

Guidelines for Foreign Collaboration

8660. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced some changes and have formulated new guidelines for approving foreign collaboration proposals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, both in respect of public sectors and private sector enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). With a view to ensure that applications for foreign collaboration are disposed of as expeditiously as possible, a Foreign Investment Board has been set up recently which would deal with all cases of foreign investment/collaboration upto to a certain limit. In order that intending foreign collaborators should be fully aware of the scope for foreign investment and collaboration and the procedure to be followed in respect of such cases, Government announced certain guidelines indicating the industries (a) where foreign investment may be permitted with or without technical collaboration; (b) where foreign technical collaboration may be permitted but not foreign investment and (c) where no foreign collaboration (financial or technical) is considered necessary. The likely range of royalty rates in respect of the first two categories which should be acceptable to Government was also indicated. The same also holds good for both the public and private sectors.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के मैनेजर द्वारा भविष्य निधि जमा कराना

8661. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के मैनेजर ने इस बीच भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि, जिसमें कर्मचारियों का भाग भी शामिल है, इस बारे में आश्वासन के अनुसार जमा कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त ने भवन के मैनेजर को यह आदेश दिया था कि इस बारे में कर्मचारियों के वेतनों से तीन महीनों तक गैर कानूनी तौर पर काटी गई राशि तुरन्त लौटा दी जाये;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के आदेशों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को उक्त राशि इस बीच लौटा दी गई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के आदेशों की अवहेलना करने पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में स्टॉक की जांच

8662. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में कपड़े के अतिरिक्त अन्य सामान के स्टॉक की वार्षिक जांच की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों में स्टाक की जांच के दौरान कम अथवा अधिक पायी गई वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कम पाई गई वस्तुओं के लिए किन व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है और विभाग द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस प्रकार कम पाई गई वस्तुओं के कारण भवन को कितनी हानि हुई ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

8663. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता देना आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से तथा यह

किस दर से दिया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या आयोग का विचार नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को भी मकान किराया भत्ता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से तथा किस दर से देने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अपने कर्मचारियों को 1-4-1957 से मकान किराया भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर उपलब्ध होने वाली दर से देता है संलग्न विवरण में वर्तमान किराया दर दी गई है । मकान किराया भत्ता जो पहले अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा व्यापारिक स्थापना के कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता था, उसे 1-4-57 से नगर भत्ते में बदल दिया गया है अतएव व्यापारीय कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं, खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन एक व्यापारिक स्थापना है और इसके कर्मचारी व्यापारीय कर्मचारी हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1 जुलाई, 1965 से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के नियमित कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला मकान किराया भत्ता ।

नगर की श्रेणी ए और बी—1	मासिक वेतन	प्रतिमास मकान किराया भत्ता
	100 रु० से कम	15 रुपये
	100 रु० से	वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत कम से कम
	3000 रु०	20 रु० और अधिकतम 300 रु०
	3,000 रु० से ऊपर	वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत
बी—2	100 रु० से कम	10 रुपये
	100 से अधिक	वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत कम से कम
•		15 रु० और अधिकतम 300 रु०
सी	500 से कम	वेतन का साढ़े सात प्रतिशत कम से कम 7.50 रु०
	500 से अधिक	वेतन और 536 के अन्तर की राशि ।

Promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Public Undertakings

8664. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders dated the 4th July, 1968 of the Home Ministry, regarding the method of grading confidential record of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are implemented by his Ministry;

(b) if so, category-wise promotions given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of each Public Sector Undertaking Body under his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the said orders so far and whether Government propose to take action against those officers who failed to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Ministry of Home Affairs instructions of 11th July, 1968 on the subject. These instructions have been brought to the notice of all concerned including Public Sector Undertakings, for implementation.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Passenger Guides

8665. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7200 on the 22nd April, 1969 regarding the promotion of Passenger Guides in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway and state:

(a) the broad details of the decision taken in 1962 to allow an avenue of promotion to the Passenger Guides who are working in the same grade for over 10 years in the Delhi Division;

(b) the justification for not implementing it even as an interim measure to avoid further hardship being caused to this category of staff;

(c) when the case by the organised labour was filed in the Calcutta High Court and the broad points on which relief was sought for by them and the stage at which the matter stands now; and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability of giving some ad hoc promotion to this category of staff pending decision by the Calcutta High Court by way of interim relief; if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) A decision was taken in 1962 that the Passenger (Social) Guides of Indian Railways who were recruited as such in higher grades of Rs. 100-185 and Rs. 150-225 (PS) may with effect from 1.2.1962, be allotted seniority in their respective grades below all Ticket Collectors in these grades respectively for the purpose of further advancement. On a reference from Northern Railway, it was clarified to them on 17.4.1964 that Passenger Guides in grade Rs. 150-225 (PS) should be placed above all Ticket Collectors/Travelling Ticket Examiners in scale Rs. 100-185 (PS), there being no grade of Rs. 150-225 (PS) in the Ticket Checking cadre.

(b) After the issue of Board's orders, a recognised Union represented to the Northern Railway that about 700 Ticket Checking staff have been adversely affected by this decision and that the orders issued should be modified. This was further discussed by the Labour Federation with the Railway Board in the periodical Negotiating Machinery meetings and it was decided that the matter be reconsidered pending which the Northern Railway would be advised not to hold any selection for grade Rs. 250-380 and above for Head Ticket Collectors for Delhi Division. This decision was subsequently extended to other Divisions also.

(c) A petition was filed in January 1966 in the Calcutta High Court by a Passenger Guide praying, *inter alia*, for not giving effect to the orders in regard to seniority of Passenger Guides as referred to in part (a) above and for seniority in his grade *vis-a-vis* the Ticket Collectors on the basis of entire length of service. The final outcome of the case is awaited.

(d) In view of the position explained against (b) and (c) above, it will not be appropriate to take any interim decision at this stage.

Liquor Shops in Uttar Pradesh

8666. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more liquor shops have been opened in Uttar Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a Member of Parliament has undertaken fast with a few others against this action of the State Government; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dr. Sushila Nayar, Member of Parliament undertook fasting from the evening of 16th April, 1969 and gave up her fast in the afternoon of 23rd April, 1969. Government have no information whether any other person undertook fast along with Dr. Sushila Nayar.

(c) The subject of enforcing prohibition is entirely the concern of the State Governments. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided to introduce prohibition gradually according to a phased programme.

Safety Equipment for Guards in Trains

8667. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is considered desirable that safety equipments, especially, First Aid Box, should be provided to the Guards of all Mail/Express/Passenger trains;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Guards are compelled to start train without First Aid Box, Portable Control Phone etc. and are simply given a memo of non-availability by the concerned Department

and when some mishappening occurs, the Guards are taken up severely;

(c) Whether it is also a fact that on Jhansi Division of the Central Railway, Cash Bags are missing from sealed cash safe and the Guards are made responsible therefore;

(d) If reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for starting trains without full equipment and making Guards responsible;

(e) If reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for making Guard Incharge responsible when the seals and rivets of the cash safe are intact; and

(f) Whether action is being taken to escort the cash safes by armed R. P. F. personnel?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) to (f). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

First Aid Boxes

8668. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many trains have been started without First Aid Boxes by Station Superintendent, Delhi during 1968 and 1969 so far with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Arrears of Running Allowance

8669. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Running Allowance to Running, Staff has since been increased by his Ministry with effect from the 1st December, 1968 and the arrears from the 1st March, 1968 to the 30th November, 1968 are also payable at Different percentages;

(b) if so, whether the arrears to Guards, Division-wise due @ 20 per cent from the first march, 1968 to 30 November, 1968 have since been paid and if not, the reasons therefor when instructions exist to make payment by the 31st March, 1969; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard to avoid delay in payment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Payment of Overtime to Guards of Allahabad Division

8670. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Overtime to Running Staff is payable on half-monthly basis as per Railway Board directions on Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railways has still not implemented the Railway Board directions communicated Vide General Manager, Northern Railway letter dated the 26th February, 1966 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the half-monthly mode of payment of overtime to the Guards of Allahabad Division and also the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cement Factories in Maharashtra

8671. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of the Cement factories in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to start any new factory there;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in its setting up there ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a). There is no Cement Factory in Maharashtra but there is a cement grinding and packing unit at Sewri, Bombay.

(b) No, Sir. A cement factory is being set up in the private sector at Ghugus in Maharashtra.

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

Shortage of Water in Railway Colonies in New Delhi

8672. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the serious shortage of water in Sewa Nagar and Thompson Road Railway Colonies, New Delhi inspite of the existence of water tanks there;

(b) whether the water tanks have not been cleaned for the last one year and small insects are coming in the drinking water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No. The tanks are being cleaned regularly.

(c) Does not arise.

Van for School Children in Oak Grove School, Jharipani (Mussoorie)

8673. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Oak Grove School, Jharipani (Mussoorie) was supplied with a van for the use of School Children;

(b) whether Government are aware that the van is fully being used by the Principal of this school and his family and the school children have to pay the charges in case they need it even as ambulance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. The van is also used for other official purposes.

(b) to (d). The van has been used by the Principal of the School for his personal use on a few occasions only; for such use the prescribed charges were paid by him. When the van is used for school activities, a nominal charge is debited to the games/hobbies Fund. However, when the van is used as an ambulance by school children of railway employees, no charges are recovered.

सफाला रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर तेल वैनो में आग लगना

8674. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 अप्रैल, 1969 को पश्चिम रेलवे के सफाला रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक माल गाड़ी के 6 तेल वैनो में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने जख्मी हुए;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे; और

(घ) इस दुर्घटना में कुल कितने मूल्य के सामान की क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। जब गाड़ी के उस भाग को जो प्रभावित नहीं था, 6 टैंक नुमा माल डिब्बों से अलग किया जा रहा था जिसमें आग लग गई थी, तो इसमें से तेल का एक टैंक माल डिब्बा फट गया जिसके कारण 77 व्यक्ति जो उस स्थान पर जमा थे, जख्मी हो गये।

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) रेलवे सम्पत्ति और सरकारी सम्पत्ति को क्रमशः लगभग 47,800 रुपये और 1,2500 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

Length of Railway Lines, Statewise

8675. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of Railway lines in the country and their break-up, State-wise; and

(b) the new major railway lines to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The route length of Indian Government Railways was 58,877 kilometres on 31-3-1968. This information is not compiled State-wise but only Railway Zone-wise. Particulars of route kilometres open on 31st March, 1968, lines under construction etc., are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements—1967-68, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) The new Railway lines to be taken up during the Fourth Plan will be decided after engineering and traffic surveys now being made are completed and the traffic justification and economic viability of each is assessed.

Licences for New Industries to Firms

8676. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences for new industries applied for by the first fifteen firms mentioned in the Monopolies Commission Report during the year 1968-69;

(b) the number and names of Industries for which new licences have been granted during the above period and the places where the industries will be set up; and

(c) the names of the Companies to whom such licences have been granted during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) Twelve applications for grant of licences for new industrial undertakings, were made during 1968-69 by the companies in the first fifteen business groups (in order of their assets) mentioned in the Monopolies Commission Report.

(b) and (c). No licence has been granted in respect of any of the applications referred to in part (a) of the Question, during the year 1968-69. However, during this period, 35 licences in all have been issued for the establishment of New Industrial Undertakings. Out of these, three licences have been granted to companies in two of the first fifteen business groups. Details of all licences issued, including the name of the firm, the article of the manufacture, licensed capacity and the proposed location of the undertaking are published in the weekly 'Bulletin of Industrial Licence,' Import Licences and Export Licences', the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

Production of Cement

8677. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of cement from the years 1965-66 to 1968-69; and

(b) whether the terms and conditions imposed on the manufacturers have been fulfilled by them since the decontrol of cement and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The annual production of cement from 1965-66 has been as follows :

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1965-66	10.82
1966-67	11.08
1967-68	11.48
1968-69	12.24

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

On the basis of a "gentlemen's agreement" between the Government and the producers, decontrol of cement came into effect from 1-1-1968 for a period of one year, subject to review at the end of the period. The salient features of the Agreement were :—

(i) The industry will set up a central organisation of its own and will ensure supplies of cement at all rail destinations at the same uniform f. o. r. destination price as existed prior to decontrol, subject to such escalations as agreed to by Government for a development element in the price and for higher freight and higher excise duty, if any;

(ii) 50% of the total production of cement by each unit will be reserved for supply to Government indentors under rate-contract of D. G. S. & D;

(iii) Remote areas such as Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Kashmir would continue to receive supplies on the same pattern as hitherto;

(iv) Supplies to each State will be maintained at existing levels or improved upon;

(v) Particular attention will be paid to allotment of cement for agricultural purposes;

(vi) Dividends will be frozen at the "current levels";

(vii) The net resources generated by the increased price following decontrol will be put into a separate account and withdrawals therefrom will be made only for expansion purposes; and

(viii) Packing charges will be fixed as per the usual formula.

After a review of the performance of the Central Organisation, (C. A. C. O.) the decontrol arrangements were extended for one more year during 1967 subject to the following further conditions :—

(i) Arrangements should be made for the termination of oil subsidy from a date not later than 1st July, 1967.

(ii) The industry should satisfy Government that dividends for 1966 have been frozen "at the then current levels".

When the industry approached Government for utilising the saving out of non-payment of oil subsidy for the purpose of levelling up the retention prices of the producers, the industry was told to utilise the savings for freight equalisation instead.

~ Meanwhile towards the close of 1967, the following defects in the working of the Central Organisation came to the notice of Government :—

1. Savings out of the non-payment of oil subsidy w. e. f. 1.4.67 has not been utilised for freight equalisation to the full extent.

2. The Industry did not accept Government's suggestion to build up proper storage facilities near the consumption centres to avoid deterioration of sup-

ply position during rainy season on the plea of lack of finances.

3. The Organisation introduced two tier system of retention prices against the instructions of the Government.

4. The members of the Organisation developed internal dissensions. Two members withdrew from its membership and some others were threatening to do so.

5. The organisation failed to deposit an amount of Rs. 39.91 lakhs with S.T.C. to wipe off their deficit in the Cement Agency Account which accrued during the previous control period.

6. The organisation failed to export any cement.

7. The savings due to low off-take of cement by Govt. Departments were to be utilised for creating an expansion reserve, instead they were stated to have been placed at the disposal of the organisation for furtherance of its objectives. It has also come to notice that the funds placed at the disposal of the President of CACO were in fact spent on contributions to the political parties.

Under these circumstances it became clear that it was no longer desirable to entrust the distribution of cement to the industry and therefore the Cement Control Order, 1967, was promulgated and the industry's central organisation was substituted by a Government controlled agency.

Directors and Shareholders of Certain Firms

8678. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors along with the names of Shareholders of (i) Vijaya Productions (P) Ltd., Madras (ii) Roopnagar (P) Ltd., Bombay (iii) Entally Cinema (P) Ltd., Calcutta (iv) Aurora Film Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta (v) Naveketan

International Films (P) Ltd., Bombay (vi) Gemini Pictures Export Corporation (P) Ltd., Madras (vii) Nasir Hussain Films (P) Ltd., Bombay, (viii) Filmalaya (P) Ltd., Bombay, (ix) Prasad Productions (P) Ltd., Madras, and (x) Mehhoob Productions (P) Ltd., Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म औजार बनाने के कारखाने में विनियोजित पूंजी

8679. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सम-वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूक्ष्म औजार बनाने के कोटा स्थित सरकारी कारखाने में अब तक कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और इसमें अब तक कितने औजार बनाये गये हैं अथवा इस समय बनाये जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए प्राप्त किये गये विदेशी माल तथा सहयोग का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उस कारखाने में कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं, उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं और उस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है और

उनमें से कितने अधिकारी किस-किस तारीख से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस कारखाने को सफल कारखाना बनाने के लिए कितने समय तथा धन की आवश्यकता होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) कोटा स्थित इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि० में ग्रंथ तथा ऋण के रूप में 714.53 लाख रु० का विनियोजन किया गया है ।

इसमें प्रक्रिया नियन्त्रण यन्त्र निर्मित किये गए हैं या किए जा रहे हैं और इनमें पारेषिक (ट्रांसमीटर) चुम्बकीय, वैद्युत यन्त्र, इलेक्ट्रानिक यन्त्र (एकल बिन्दु तथा बहु बिन्दु) फेरोडिनामिक यन्त्र, विनियमक, पेनल तथा डेस्क इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं ।

परियोजना को सोवियत रूस की वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता से स्थापित किया जा रहा है । तकनीकी सहायता मैसर्स प्रोमेश एक्सपोर्ट मास्को द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही है वे ही आवश्यक कार्यकारी खाके, तकनीकी, प्रलेख, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं पुर्जें तथा कच्चे माल को उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं ।

(ख) जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है :—

30 अप्रैल, 1969 तक अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	वेतनमान	अधिकारियों पर किया गया कुल व्यय	प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए हुएों की संख्या तथा प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने की तिथि
94	2500-3000-1)) 1600-2000-1)) 1300-1600-4)) 1100-1400-10)) 700-1250-23) 400-950-55)	वेतन तथा मजदूरी पर मासिक व्यय 86,000 रुपये हैं ।	निम्नलिखित 3 1, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर 10 मई, 1967 2. वित्तीय सलाहकार तथा मुख्य लेखाधिकारी 22 फरवरी, 1967 3. मुख्य लागत लेखा अधिकारी 17 सितम्बर 1968

(ग) 1971-72 तक कम्पनी की हानि की पूर्ति हो जायेगी।

प्रायोजना की पूजीगत अनुमानित लागत 8.06 करोड़ है।

चित्तौड़ और कोटा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

8680. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चित्तौड़ और कोटा के बीच एक नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसमें अब कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या सर्वेक्षण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारी नया सर्वेक्षण करते समय, स्थानीय लोगों, स्थापित संस्थाओं और कर्मचारियों के विचार जानकर जनमत मालूम करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन कब उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस लाइन की नवीनतम लागत और वित्तीय परिणामों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से यातायात का संशोधित अनुमान लगाने का आदेश दिया जा चुका है और यह काम जारी है। यातायात की संभावनाओं का अनुमान लगाते समय सामान्य परिपाटी के अनुसार उन महत्त्वपूर्ण संस्थाओं और स्थानीय लोगों से आंकड़े प्राप्त किये गये और उनके विचार जाने जाते हैं जिन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हो। आशा है कि यातायात के सम्बन्ध में जो पुनः अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है वह कुछ ही महीनों में पूरा हो जायेगा। उसके परिणामों के आधार पर इस लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये सीधी गाड़ी

8681. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद से उदयपुर, मालवी, चित्तौड़ और अजमेर होती हुई दिल्ली तक एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाये जाने की मांग के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या जनता की इस मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने और इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे और क्या उनका मंत्रालय इस प्रस्ताव से सिद्धांत रूप में सहमत है; और

(ग) इसकी क्रियान्विति के मार्ग में आने वाली कथित कठिनाइयों को दूर करने लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हिम्मतनगर, उदयपुर और अजमेर के रास्ते अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने की मांग पर मविस्तार विचार किया गया लेकिन यातायात की दृष्टि से इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

भांसी के आऊटर सिगनल पर सवारी गाड़ी का रोका जाना

8682. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भांसी जंक्शन पर गाड़ियों के रुकने के लिए काफी जगह है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मनिकपुर से आने वाली सवारी गाड़ी को महीने में 25 दिन आऊटर सिगनल पर रोकने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप बिना टिकट हजारों यात्री गाड़ी से उतर जाते हैं और जिन यात्रियों को बम्बई,

दिल्ली और कानपुर के लिये भांसी से अन्य गाड़ियां पकड़नी पड़ती हैं उनकी गाड़ियां छूट जाती हैं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). यद्यपि निर्धारित गाड़ियों के आदान के लिए भांसी में सुविधाएँ लगभग पर्याप्त हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी मानिकपुर-भांसी सवारी गाड़ियों के भांसी के बाहरी सिगनल पर रुके रहने के कारण अवरोध तब उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं, जब गाड़ियों के देरी से चलने के कारण गाड़ियों को प्लेटफार्म पर खड़ी करने का निर्धारित कार्यक्रम गड़बड़ा जाता है।

(ग) कभी-कभी जब ऐसे अवरोध होते हैं तो कुछ बिना टिकट यात्री बाहरी सिगनल पर गाड़ियों से उतर जाते हैं और भांसी में गाड़ियों के न मिलने के भी कुछ मामले होते हैं।

(घ) गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने और भांसी के बाहरी सिगनल पर अवरोध को समाप्त करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Construction of Railway Line Upto Tripura

8683. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Tripura in May, 1968, the Minister of State in his Ministry had at a press conference stated that "the construction of railway line upto Agartala in Tripura should be taken as national problem and that the survey work in this regard would be taken up with in two or three months and completed in about 7-8 months" ;

(b) if so, whether the survey work has since been taken up and completed ; if not, how far the work has proceeded ; and

(c) the results of the survey, if completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). A survey for extending the Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala will be taken up shortly to assess the cost and economic viability.

Allocation of Funds for Khadi and Village Industries in the Fourth Plan

8684. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 40 Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister urging Government and the Planning Commission to allocate adequate funds for the Khadi and Village Industries during 1969-70 plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the demands made therein ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been submitted by Members of Parliament. The memorandum states that sufficient funds should be allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the Fourth Five Year Plan, to enable the Commission to implement programme of Khadi and Village industries to provide additional employment opportunities in rural areas.

(c) An amount of Rs. 95 crores has been allocated for Khadi and Village industries programme through the Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The question of additional allocation is under consideration.

12.22 hours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the years 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the years 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—991/69.]

PAPERS RE : SINGARENI COLLIERIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—992/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri P.C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 964 (English version) and G. S. R. 965 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1969, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (2) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 966 (English version) and G. S. R. 967 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1969, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—993/69.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 1416 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1969 making certain corrections and amendments in Schedule V of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Haryana, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library See No. LT—994/69.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1969, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th April, 1969."

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of sec. 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term of one year commencing from the 17th June 1969, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of sec. 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term of one year commencing from the 17th June 1969, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Out of the two, one should go to the opposition.

12-25 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I beg to raise a matter of importance with your consent. The agenda circulated to the House for 6th may had this item at 4 P.M. Shri Nath Pai to move the following : "That the debate on the motion that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration which was adjourned on the 21st February 1969 be resumed now." This motion was set for 4 P. M. today. I do not find anywhere mention of that motion in the agenda circulated for today nor the tentative agenda circulated for tomorrow. We know the unforeseen and tragic conditions which necessitated the readjustment of the programme of the House, that means, the sad demise of the President, None-the-less you will agree that it was the Business Advisory Committee which had agreed to get special time for the consideration of my Bill. It was also generally agreed by the House that, because the Private Members' Bill which were fixed for Friday were being in a way interfered by continuing discussion on my Bill, we should take my Bill on another part and a motion to that effect was carried; I do not see any kind of provision being made for that I am a little surprised at the procedure followed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I was never informed by that the Bill would be taken up on another day and it is a very dangerous way of dealing with such things. You have been kind enough to allow special time with the concurrence of the Business Advisory committee and then it was agreed to by the entire House. I plead with you to uphold our rights. Let us be informed when the Bill be taken up and let them give priority to this Bill. The whole House agreed to one day being given to that Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Because of the unfortunate demise of the President, the programme of the House had to be reorganised. I think everybody, Prof. Ranga and the leaders of the Parties agreed that some time from the Government should be allotted for this so that it would not be blocked; we had allotted two hours. Whether two hours

[Mr. Speaker]

are enough or not is a different matter. The day after tomorrow the Business Advisory Committee may meet again and we shall see what best can be done under the existing circumstances taking into consideration Government's business. The Finance Bill must be passed today. The whole agenda has just been pushed by one day. Yesterday's work had come today; today's will go tomorrow. That is what we thought. Meanwhile the hon. Minister said that something important had come which could not be postponed. The Business Advisory Committee had accepted it and the Government also had accepted it. We can see if two hours would be enough.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : If it was put down at 4 O'clock today and if the agenda is postponed by one day, it can be put down for 4 O'clock tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall consider that.

SHRI NATH PAI : Since you had given your consent also, you should be good enough to reiterate your position and impress on the Government the need for allotting time. There are some conventions in this House and if a motion fixed for a particular hour is forced by circumstances to be changed to some other day, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs owes it to the House to come, explain and apologise. He cannot shut off business like this demanding priority for business with which he is concerned, it is a very serious thing and I want you to uphold your right.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I am sorry at the way the agenda had been changed. I think it is a violation of the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. If at all the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has got to change it, I think it should be done with the consent of the Committee. We have discussed this matter not once, but several times and we came to the conclusion last time that Mr. Nath Pai's Bill should be taken up on a particular day.*

Four hours were allotted for the Bill on company donations and two hours for Mr. Nath Pai's Bill, and the day was fixed; it was

to come up today. Then, if it is to be postponed further, because of the unforeseen circumstances, it should have been put up for tomorrow. So, even at this stage, I would plead that the Business Advisory Committee should be shown some respect by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; it should not be treated in the way in which it has been treated now. I am very sorry, and it is very unfair to the Business Advisory Committee, especially when the decision is approved by the house.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At the Business Advisory Committee, they were good enough to give two hours for Mr. Nath Pai's Bill and four hours for the Bill on company donations. I gather now from Mr. Nath Pai's and some other hon. Members that some more time is needed. Ultimately, the Business Advisory Committee is to shoulder all these things and face all sorts of criticism. If it is going to be more than two hours—say, four hours or six hours, which I do not mind at all and let there be any amount of discussion—then, working on a Saturday or the extension of the sitting beyond the 16th is inevitable. (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कार्य-सूची पहले परिचालित की गई थी उसकी तरफ अगर आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि सबसे पहले उसमें कम्पनी बिल था, चार बजे उसमें लिखा गया था कि नाथ पाई जी का बिल लिया जायेगा लेकिन अब जो नया एजेन्डा है उसमें कम्पनी बिल और फाइनेन्स बिल के बारे में दो और बिल घुसेड़ दिये गये हैं। फाइनेन्स बिल के बारे में तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि इसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए—फाइनेन्स बिल के तरह इसको लिया जाये ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में एक साल के बाद विवाद के बाद यह तय हुआ और अब इसके बीच में दो बिल और घुसेड़ दिये गये तो इसका खुलासा होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : All the suggestions are there before me. Let us discuss them at the Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Masani suggested that it might be taken up at 4 o'clock tomorrow. (Interruption)

If it is felt that two hours are not enough you can extend the time by one more hour by sitting till 7 or 7.30. Any way let me have a word with the Minister. With the suggestions made by all of you, I will have a word with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. (*Interruption*) Because of the unfortunate demise of the President, I could not call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee also.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The items which were recommended by the Business Advisory Committee have been pushed away because of unfortunate and tragic demise of the President, but then, the Business Advisory Committee should have been consulted by the Government. And unfortunately, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not present in the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I happen to have been in possession of the House when this matter was adjourned and I had expected this matter to be taken up today, but of course I know why it is not possible. But I have a feeling that if you do not have the matter on tomorrow's agenda, it would be better because in the Business Advisory Committee, you could discuss this matter of allocation of time. I say this because I find from the Congress party's side an amendment has been given to the motion which includes, as suggested Members of the Joint Committee, a large number of people who have stridently expressed their opposition to the principle of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This has complicated the position to the extent of necessitating perhaps a very much longer discussion than otherwise might be warranted. Therefore I feel that if you do not have it tomorrow—I have a personal interest in it and I shall not be here tomorrow—perhaps, as suggested now, the Business Advisory Committee may take up the matter, in which case it may be that a larger allocation of time may be allotted to it in view of the amendment given notice of.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah. The point was, when yesterday's business is to be taken up today, why the whole agenda has been changed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I must submit there is no ulterior intention in doing that. Yesterday, it had to be done in a very short space of time; a quick decision had to be taken. We felt that both the Bills—the Bill on company donations and Mr. Nath Pai's Bill—should be provided, but then a specific date 6th had been fixed for the letter. We thought it was not possible. We would again leave it to you and the Business Advisory Committee to fix a suitable date. The only reason why we added the Bill on company donations and not the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was that in the case of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it was felt by some Members that two hours may not be necessary.

That question, therefore, has to be entrusted to the Business Advisory Committee again. In the case of the Companies Amendment Bill, there is no such thing and therefore it was added. The other two being financial measures, we introduced it. I am in your hands, Sir. Tomorrow you can call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why were those two new Bills smuggled in ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : They were there.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of discussing it here, I think we can better discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. Before we adjourn, we will have to find time for it. We shall meet and then decide. Tomorrow he says he would not be there. I have no objection. I am here throughout and I can have it even today. But some members have expressed some inconvenience.

SHRI NATH PAI : Prof. Mukerjee was referring to the debate on my Bill. He was in possession of the floor.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see if we can advance the date of the Business Advisory Committee meeting. I will consider if it can be held even tomorrow.

FINANCE BILL, 1969—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Finance Bill. Out of 4 hours allotted, 2 hours and 40 minutes have been availed of, but we are still on Clause 13. I think we will have to finish it at least within two hours.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Sir, this is the Finance Bill containing the taxation measures of the year. It is true that the discussion so far has taken a rather disproportionate amount of time. But is 4 hours' time adequate to pass the taxation measures for the year? I would suggest that we carry on till we finish the Bill and there should be no attempt to rush through or to guillotine the Finance Bill. Clause 30 deals with excise duty on fertilizers. Schedule I deals with the new taxation, and so on.

MR. SPEAKER: We will go on and finish the Bill today.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): What about the grand proposal to refer the Finance Bill to a select committee?

MR. SPEAKER: On that the House has to take a decision. I cannot do it. Now, we should finish the third reading also today. We should not drag it beyond that. We have got 5 hours now.

Clause 13—(Amendment section 209)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Sir, clauses 13 to 22 relate to advance payment. I have only two points in regard to that. Firstly, I would submit that instead of conferring powers on the Central Board of Direct Taxes to issue notifications for individual industries, it can be provided that the final instalment shall be payable on 15th March in the case of those assessee whose accounts end on 31st December. In my opinion, Parliament should not confer discretionary powers on the executive authority where Parliament itself can provide for a matter.

Secondly, with regard to penalties, during the last two or three years, we have been stepping up penalties without having regard to the fact whether the penalties are proportionate to the offence. If there is evasion, you can levy penalty. I do not hold any brief for tax-evaders. But when you come to matters like advance payment, delay in filing returns etc., why should the penalty be so heavy? We should not turn the income-tax law from a civil law into a criminal law.

About the other provisions, the Finance Minister has promised to consider them when he brings forward the Income-tax amendment Bill. Let him consider the aforesaid matters also.

Sir, I move* :

(Page 7)—

Omit lines 22 to 24 (54)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): I would like to speak on clauses 13 and 16 and amendments Nos. 118, 120 and 121. These provisions make it obligatory for the assessee to furnish an estimate of his current income and advance tax payable, if such tax payable exceeds the tax demanded by more than 33-1/3 per cent.

Now, Sir, all the three amendments that I have moved seek to revert the position to the previous one without making any change. In my opinion this legislation is completely unnecessary. We have many things to say about the desirability of collecting advance tax. As such I will not go in detail about it because in any case we are paying advance tax before the income is earned in many cases. What is happening today? Today, at the moment, under the present law an assessee pays as per demand and in case of difference the assessee pays within thirty days of the filing of the return. There is a statutory limit for filing of return beyond which he cannot delay. You cannot rule out the possibility of making mistakes in assessment of tax payable. Therefore, I do not know what particular advantage the Finance Minister

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

is seeking to derive by suggesting that it must be submitted by such and such time if it exceeds by 33-1/3 per cent. I therefore suggest that the legislation is completely unnecessary, it will not serve any particular purpose and it will not meet any particular motive that the Finance Minister may be having. It must, therefore, be withdrawn.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Payment of advance tax is necessary for the proper collection of taxes. The salary earners do pay tax before they receive their salary. It is deducted from their salary. I do not know why businessmen also should not do it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : They pay at the time of receiving their pay and not before.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They also receive. When they pay after three months or four months, that is not without their earning the income. Therefore this is necessary.

When you say that the punishment is out of all proportion, I do not know how it is out of all proportion. It is only when it exceeds 33-1/3 per cent that they become liable to penalty. Therefore, a large margin is left in making your estimates and I do not see why that should be considered a great difficulty. As it is, the payment of advance tax is not a new provision. It is there already and it is working. As my hon. friend Shri Masani said, we have lived with it and I think they will live also with the new provision all right. The penalty must be such as deters people from evasion. This is also one way of evasion. It is not that this is not a case of evasion. There is also a provision that where the income is less in the coming year they can pay less. That provision they do not want to interfere with because that enables them to pay less. Therefore that is all right. But if it is more why should they not pay more? This is the only thing that is provided here. It was asked why we should provide that some people may pay by 15th of March. There is

some difficulty experienced by those people and therefore those people will be notified. If hon. Members have any suggestion about other such people who have such difficulties we will certainly notify them also. But where there is no notification I do not know why the instalments should not be given after the year is over. It is only after the year is over we are trying to give this facility on account of the difficulty that they are experiencing and it is not only in order to meet that we are doing this (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment to clause 13.

Amendment No. 54 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we come to Clause 15. There are certain amendments.

Clause 15—(Amendment of Section 211)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move* :

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after line 2, insert—

"Provided that in respect of any class of assessee referred to in clause (i), the Board may, having regard to the nature of dealings in the business carried on by such assessee, the method of accounting followed by them and other relevant factors, authorise, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, the payment of the last instalment of the advance tax on the 15th day of March during the financial year, instead of on the 15th day of December." (298)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी) : मैंने पोइंट आफ आर्डर पहले भी उठाया था। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस वित्त विधेयक को आधार मानकर पेश किया? चूँकि पेज आठ में यह संशोधन लाते हैं जो विधेयक कि लोक सभा ने सर्कुलेट किया। लेकिन इन्होंने कहा कि जो बिल इन्होंने इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया फरवरी में उसमें यह संशोधन लाना चाहते हैं। तो अभी जो संशोधन पेश किया वह किस विधेयक में किया है? लोक सभा द्वारा वितरित किये गये विधेयक में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं या अपने विधेयक में क्यों कि...

MR. SPEAKER : The amendment is to the Bill that is before the House. That is not in doubt.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : आप देखिये कि पेज 8 लोक सभा सचिवालय के मुताबिक होता है। तो यह जो इनकानसिस्टेंसी है इसके मुतल्लिक कुछ कहें। जो कागज आपके सामने है उसको जरा देखिये। इस पर पेज नम्बर 8 लोक सभा के विधेयक के मुताबिक आता है और इनका पेज नम्बर 10 आता है। जब इस तरह से बात को यह पकड़ते हैं तो क्यों नहीं अपने विधेयक के मुताबिक अमेंडमेंट पेश करते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : You have explained your point. The Minister will explain it later on. Both are identical and more or less the same. Only to cover a technical point it was done. Shri Srinibas Misra raised the point and so it was re-circulated. The amendment is to clause 15, which is there in both the Bills. There is absolutely no difference.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जो प्रस्ताव मन्त्री महोदय ने रखा

इससे असेसीज को काफी हार्डशिप होगी। और जैसा इन्होंने अभी कहा अगर इवेजन है तो आप सजा दीजिए, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं लेकिन एडवान्स टैक्स के पेमेंट के बारे में इवेजन का सवाल नहीं आता है। वह पेमेंट तो करना ही पड़ेगा। आज भी जो व्यवस्था है वह काफी ठीक है और मेरे खयाल से उसको बदलने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज की व्यवस्था में प्रोवीजन यह है कि पहले इन्कम टैक्स अफसर ऐस्टीमेट भेजता है और भेजने के बाद असेसीज पेमेंट कर देते हैं एडवान्स टैक्स का और जब इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न दाखिला होता है, अगर उसकी इन्कम ज्यादा है तो उस समय जितना एडवान्स टैक्स पे किया और जो इन्कम पर टैक्स निकलता है वह डिफरेंस उसे पे करना पड़ता है। और इन्कम टैक्स आफीसर को भी ऐसी पावर है कि वह प्रोवीजनल असेसमेंट भी कर सकता है। इन सब के होते हुये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस क्लॉज की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक एक प्रिक्टिस यह है कि, जैसा आपने कहा 15 जून, 15 सितम्बर और 15 दिसम्बर को इस तरह इंस्टालमेंट होगा, अभी क्या प्रिक्टिस है कि 15 तारीख के बजाय इन्कम टैक्स आफीसर 14 दिसम्बर की शाम को ऐस्टीमेट भेजता है और कहता है कि 15 तक जमा होना चाहिए। तो आप यह करवा दें कि जब इनस्टालमेंट किसी असेसी का जमा कराना हो तो कम से कम 15 दिन का समय तो अवश्य देना चाहिये ताकि समय से असेसी पैसा इकट्ठा कर के दे सके। अगर आप जांच करायेंगे तो 30, 40 परसेंट केसेज में आपको मिलेगा कि दो, तीन दिन पहले ही नोटिस सर्व होता है ऐस्टीमेट का। फिर कहा जाता है कि आप जमा कराइये। और अगर नहीं करायेंगे तो डिले होगी।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no necessity for the assessee to wait for the notice. He can make payment even before that. Why should he wait for the notice?

It can be done very easily. I do not see how this objection will arise.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, are you treating these amendments as moved ?

MR. SPEAKER : Those hon. Members who have given notice of their amendments, if they are present here, their amendments are treated as moved. Now, since both of you are present, your amendment are treated as moved...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 7, line 35,—

for "three" substitute "four". (11)

Page 7, lines 37 and 38,—

for "and the 15th day of December" substitute—

"the 15th day of December and the 15th day of March" (12)

Page 8, line 1.—

after "(ii)" insert—

"the 15th day of June," (13)

Pages 7 and 8,—

for clause 15, substitute—

"15. For section 211 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"211. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 212, advance tax shall be payable in equal instalments on the 15th day of September, 15th day of December and 15th day of March in the financial year.

(2) If the notice of demand issued under section 156 in pursuance of the order under section 210 is served after any of the dates on which the instalments specified therein are payable in advance tax shall be payable in equal

instalments of each of such of these dates as fall after the date of the service of notice of demand, or in one sum on the 15th day of March if the notice is served after the 15th day of December :

Provided, however, if the notice of demand is served within 15 days of any of the date on which the instalments specified therein are payable the instalment of advance tax due on that date shall be payable by the 15th day from the service of notice of demand." (55)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I beg to move.*

Pages 7 and 8,—

for clause 15, substitute—

"15. For section 211 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"211. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 212, advance tax shall be payable in equal instalments on the 15th day of July, 15th day of November and 15th day of March in the financial year.

(2) If the notice of demand issued under section 156 in pursuance of the order section 210 is served after any of the dates on which the instalments specified therein are payable the advance tax shall be payable in equal instalments on each of such of these dates as fall after the date of the service of notice of demand, or in one sum on 15th day of March if the notice is served after the 15th day of December :

Provided, however, if the notice of demand is served within 15 days of any of the date on which the instalments specified therein are payable the instalment of advance tax due on that date shall be payable by the 15th day from the service of notice of demand." (119).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): I beg to move: *

Page 7, line 35,—

for "three" substitute "two". (197)

Page 7, line 36,—omit "namely:—" (198)

Pages 7 and 8,—

for lines 37 to 43 and 1 and 2, respectively,—substitute—

"the 1st day of September and 1st day of March" (199)

The whole scheme of advance payment was that the assesseees were asked to pay as they earned. These sections were enacted when section 140A was not there, by which assesseees are now required to pay according to the self-assessment principle.

Now, after this section, that has been added, there is no appreciable delay in the realisation of taxes due from the assesseees. Therefore, I have suggested that instead of increasing the work of the Department and of the assesseees, which should be reduced on account of heavy work load on both, instead of three instalments, the assesseees may be asked to pay their taxes in two instalments falling on 1st September and 1st March.

The hon. Finance Minister is wedded to the principle of simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure and I do not know how the amendment tabled by him is going to achieve that end.

So far as my amendment is concerned, it will not only simplify the procedure but will also take much of the burden of the Department.

I may also take up my amendment to clause 22 by which the penalty has been sought to be imposed between 10 per cent to 150 per cent...

MR. SPEAKER: That you may take it
• up later.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I will take it up later.

So, my only submission on this issue is that the substitution of this section as put by the Finance Minister does not, in any way, simplify the procedure but rather complicates it. If my amendment is accepted, it will save the Department from much unnecessary work. After all, the intention of the Finance Minister is to collect taxes during the year. It does not matter if he gets it every three months or every four months or every six months. I submit that instead of three instalments, there should be two instalments only falling on 1st September and 1st March.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put Government Amendment No. 298 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 8,—

after line 2, insert—

"Provided that in respect of any class of assesseees referred to in clause (i), the Board may, having regard to the nature of dealings in the business carried on by such assesseees, the method of accounting followed by them and other relevant factors, authorise, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, the payment of the last instalment of the advance tax on the 15th day of March during the financial year, instead of on the 15th day of December." (298)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13, 55, 119, 197, 198, and 199 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: Sir, you said the Finance Minister will explain it later on. Let him explain.

Clause 16—(Amendment of Section 212).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move: *

"Page 8, line 40,—

for "sub-sections" substitute—

"sub-section" (56)

"Page 9,—

omit lines 10 to 28." (57)

MR. SPEAKER: I put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of Section 215)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move: *

"Page 9, line 41,—

for "assessed tax" substitute—

"said seventy-five per cent" (58)

"Page 9,—

omit lines 42 to 44" (59)

"Page 9, line 45,—

for "(c)" substitute—

"(b)" (60)

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: I beg to move:

"Page 9, line 41,—

for "assessed tax" substitute—

"seventy-five per cent" (226)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: This clause relates to the penalty due to short payment of advanced tax. The position as it is today is that interest or penalty is payable only if advanced tax paid falls short of 75 per cent of the assessed tax. In other words, a margin of 25 per cent has been kept deliberately so that so long as there is a mistake within a margin of 25 per cent, the assessee will not be penalised. By the provision under this Bill, the Finance Minister seeks to remove this margin completely and the effect will be that as soon as there is the slightest difference in the amount of tax paid and the amount of tax assessed, on the amount of difference the penalty and interest will be payable. I want to ask: Does he completely rule out the possibility of a genuine mistake or a genuine error? Is it not necessary in these cases to have some provision for making mistakes? Does he not feel that some sort of a margin which was 25 per cent earlier is necessary so that an assessee is not made to suffer on account of genuine mistakes? Secondly, does he look at the conditions of the small traders and businessmen spread over the entire country who are not that much well aware of the rules and conditions?

Looking to the cumbersome procedure of the law and the various formalities to be observed, an expert advice is needed to file a return in order and to make assessment properly. Therefore, the only person who will be suffering more will be the small businessmen and traders. Looking to these things, it is necessary that a margin is kept and, I believe that a margin of 25 per cent will only be proper.

Another point that I want to stress is this. By all these provisions, penalty and removing of the margin, more and more powers are being given into the hands of the income-tax officers. How far is it desirable? Is he not aware of the callousness of the type of working, and of the harassment that is given to the assessee by the various income-tax officers? For years, for 4 years, for 5 years, for 6 years, assessments are not completed. I am aware of these cases. Even if there is no complication, even if there is nothing much to be done, even if the tax has been paid in advance, just for the sake making delay, assessments are not completed

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]

for years together. Will it, therefore, be proper to give more powers into the hands of income-tax officers and remove the margin completely? I hope the hon. Minister will look into it again and will accept to retain the previous provision by keeping the margin at 25 per cent.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी यह विचार है कि इससे अननेसेसरी काम्पलीकेशनस बढ़ेंगे और ऐसेजीज को भी हार्डशिप होगी। जो पहला प्रोवीजन था वह ठीक था और अब इन्होंने 75 परसेन्ट की जगह एसेस्ड टैक्स कर दिया, इससे जो छोटे लोग हैं उनको बड़ी तकलाफ होगी क्योंकि उनके पास पूरे एकाउन्टस नहीं हैं और पूरे एकाउन्टस न होने की वजह से इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर उनकी इन्कम को एस्टीमेट करता है और फिर एसेस करता है। ज्यादा एस्टीमेट होने के बाद उस पर टैक्स भी ज्यादा होगा और नेचुरली वे ऐड-वान्स टैक्स कम जमा करायेगे। तो वह जो माजिन है वह नहीं दिया गया। नतीजा यह होगा कि इनवेरीएबली उन पर पेनेल्टी लगेगी। तो छोटे लोगों के लिए मंत्री महोदय कुछ इन्कम फिक्स कर दें कि उससे नीचे के लोगों पर यह एप्लाई नहीं होगा, तभी इसके लाभ होगा। कम से कम 15 हजार या 10 हजार से नीचे की इन्कम पर यह एप्लाई न हो और बाकी लोगों पर एप्लाई हो तो ठीक होगा। क्योंकि छोटे लोग हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में हैं और उनके पास न कोई मुनीम है, न कोई लाइयर है और न चारटर्ड एकाउन्टेण्ट है, उन लोगों को इससे ज्यादा तकलाफ होगी।

13 hrs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutback): On a point of order. I have some doubt whether these clauses can appropriately find a place in the Finance Bill, and, I think it will be clarified by you. Please refer to rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure. Here it is said:

"In this rule 'Finance Bill' means the

Bill ordinarily introduced in each House to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year..."

That means, 1969-70.

"...and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period."

This is not a supplementary financial proposal. These are main financial proposals. Kindly look at Clause 18...

MR. SPEAKER: It also says, 'and includes...'

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: It includes a supplementary Bill. But this is not a supplementary Bill. These are main financial proposals. Here this comes into effect from 1st April, 1970, i.e., the year 1970-71 and not 1969-70. My question is where clauses 18, 19 and 20, which are coming into force from 1st April 1970, i.e., the next financial year, can properly find a place in this Finance Bill, and my submission is 'no'. They can bring another Bill for this, but cannot include in this Finance Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a simple question. You have a right to pass a Bill fixing a particular date for it to come into effect. It is not a question of Government or anybody. This House has got the authority to pass any Bill and say that it comes into effect on a particular date. Nobody can question the authority of this House...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am not challenging that.

MR. SPEAKER:...to pass something and say that it will come into effect on a particular date. The Finance Bill, which you are approving or rejecting, includes a clause which says that a particular tax comes into effect on a particular date. It need not necessarily come into effect immediately.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: My question...

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling to your point of order.

Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : स्पीकर साहब मैं अपने मुअज्जिज फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि जब वह जानते हैं कि बावजूद 22 साला आज़ादी के हम अपनी ऐजुकेशन को इतना नहीं बढ़ा सके कि तमाम लोग यह जानते हों कि मोरार जी भाई की स्वाहिश क्या है, सरकार की स्वाहिश क्या है, तो इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इसका किन पर असर पड़ने वाला है। मगरमच्छ पर तो असर पड़ेगा नहीं जिससे बात-बात में समझौता कर लें, यह तो गरीबों पर असर पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए जब वे कहते हैं कि यह तो पहले भी था, तो पहले बुरी बात थी, अब मोरारजी भाई आये हैं तो उनको ऐसा करना चाहिए कि गरीबों पर ज्यादा बोझ न पड़े। मेरे नोटिस में एक चीज है कि ट्रस्ट का एक केस वर्षों चलता रहा और उसमें लाखों रुपया खर्च हो गया गवर्नमेंट का भी और आखिर फैसला यह हुआ कि ट्रस्ट पर इनकमटैक्स नहीं लग सकता। मकानों की कुड़कियों के ऐलान भी हो गये। इसलिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब, जो गांधी जी के बड़े जानशीन हैं, कम से कम उनको सोचना चाहिए कि इसका असर किन पर पड़ने वाला है। आलमगीर की तरह कहना कि मैंने जो कह दिया वह खुदा का लफ्ज़ है, हमारे मोरारजी भाई को थोड़ा ठंडा होकर देखना है कि इसका असर गरीबों पर क्या पड़ने वाला है। जो अनपढ़ हैं, जो कमजोर हैं वे टैक्स देते हैं, इवेजन वे नहीं करते। इवेजन तो करते हैं बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ। इसलिए इनके किसी ऐक्शन से या सुझाव से, यह पास तो हो जाएगा क्योंकि इनके पास मँजारिटी है, लेकिन इनको खुद अपनी आत्मा से सोचना चाहिए कि इसका असर किन पर पड़ता है। इसलिए इनको थोड़ा अपने आपको नरम करना चाहिए और नरम होकर हमारी दरखास को सुनना चाहिए।

[श्री मुरारजी डार (गुडगांव) : स्पीकर साहब मैं अपने मुअज्जिज फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि जब वह जानते हैं कि बावजूद 22 साला आज़ादी के हम अपनी ऐजुकेशन को इतना नहीं बढ़ा सके कि तमाम लोग यह जानते हों कि मोरार जी भाई की स्वाहिश क्या है, सरकार की स्वाहिश क्या है, तो इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इसका किन पर असर पड़ने वाला है। मगरमच्छ पर तो असर पड़ेगा नहीं जिससे बात-बात में समझौता कर लें, यह तो गरीबों पर असर पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए जब वे कहते हैं कि यह तो पहले भी था, तो पहले बुरी बात थी, अब मोरारजी भाई आये हैं तो उनको ऐसा करना चाहिए कि गरीबों पर ज्यादा बोझ न पड़े। मेरे नोटिस में एक चीज है कि ट्रस्ट का एक केस वर्षों चलता रहा और उसमें लाखों रुपया खर्च हो गया गवर्नमेंट का भी और आखिर फैसला यह हुआ कि ट्रस्ट पर इनकमटैक्स नहीं लग सकता। मकानों की कुड़कियों के ऐलान भी हो गये। इसलिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब, जो गांधी जी के बड़े जानशीन हैं, कम से कम उनको सोचना चाहिए कि इसका असर किन पर पड़ने वाला है। आलमगीर की तरह कहना कि मैंने जो कह दिया वह खुदा का लफ्ज़ है, हमारे मोरारजी भाई को थोड़ा ठंडा होकर देखना है कि इसका असर गरीबों पर क्या पड़ने वाला है। जो अनपढ़ हैं, जो कमजोर हैं वे टैक्स देते हैं, इवेजन वे नहीं करते। इवेजन तो करते हैं बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ। इसलिए इनके किसी ऐक्शन से या सुझाव से, यह पास तो हो जाएगा क्योंकि इनके पास मँजारिटी है, लेकिन इनको खुद अपनी आत्मा से सोचना चाहिए कि इसका असर किन पर पड़ता है। इसलिए इनको थोड़ा अपने आपको नरम करना चाहिए और नरम होकर हमारी दरखास को सुनना चाहिए।]

AN HON. MEMBER : You should be soft.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not understand how my hon. friend says 'I should be soft'. How I am hard I do not understand. Recovery of tax is always a hard game. It is not a soft game. No tax can ever be soft. It is always hard. Nobody wants to pay a tax. From that point of view I have undertaken a duty which is a hard duty. I cannot do it in a soft way. It is not possible for me to devise a method like that. Then to say that penalty should be levied on the big people and not on the small people is something, a theory which I have heard for the first time. Evasion is evasion, non-payment is non-payment, whether the sum is Rs. 5 or Rs. 500. If it

[Shri Morarji Desai]

is Rs. 500, he pays a higher fine. If it is Rs. 5 he pays a smaller fine. They say that smaller business should not be involved in this. After all smaller business men should have no difficulty in giving accurate estimates. Why should they have any difficulty? They have not many ramifications, they have no complexities. If they have complexities, they are making them for themselves. Why are they making these complexities? What is done? After all there is a change made in the penalty this time. Formerly a margin has been allowed and that is maintained. If the shortfall is upto 25%, no interest is charged. That is, if a man has to pay Rs. 100 by the assessment and the advance tax paid is Rs. 75 or above, he does not pay any penal interest. Formerly what was done was that if he paid Rs. 70 or Rs. 60 instead of Rs. 100, then he was charged interest on Rs. 75 minus Rs. 60. Now what I propose to charge is on the whole thing evaded. If it is Rs. 100 minus 65, then he will pay on Rs. 35 and not only on Rs. 10. This is the only difference. I think what was done before was not proper. It is now only being set right. He is paying only on the evaded amount, he is not paying on the whole amount. 75% margin is kept for giving lenience so that upto 75% if they pay, no penalty is charged. If he pays even below that, then to charge between Rs. 75 and the limit below would not be fair. That is what is sought to be done.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to Clause 18 together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 58 to 60 and 226 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Clause 18 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

* 13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till the Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1969—Contd.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरी यह राय है कि इस वक्त जो वित्त विधेयक हमारे सामने है, उस पर कोई बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि इस वक्त जो सरकार है उसके अस्तित्व के बारे में मेरे मन में सन्देह है, और उसके ऊपर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ।

मैं संविधान की धारा 75 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member was present in the House in the morning. I believe the same point was raised then.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरा मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 75 (1) और (2) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

75 (1) "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."

(2) "The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

जो वर्तमान सरकार है उसको शपथ दिलाई थी डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब ने। तो जब तक डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब की मर्जी थी, इच्छा थी, तब तक यह सरकार चलने वाली थी। अब डा० जाकिर हुसैन हम लोगों के बीच में नहीं हैं, नये राष्ट्रपति आये हैं। अब मेरा सवाल यह

है कि क्या उप राष्ट्रपति, राष्ट्रपति के नाते काम कर रहे हैं उनकी मर्जी पर यह सरकार चल रही है, क्योंकि उन्होंने उन्हें शपथ ही नहीं दिलाई है। अगर हम संविधान का ठीक अर्थ निकालेंगे तो मेरी राय में राष्ट्रपति के असामयिक निधन के बाद जो हमारे उप-राष्ट्रपति हैं वह राष्ट्रपति के नाते काम कर रहे हैं, और राष्ट्रपति के जो अधिकार होते हैं वह सब इस वक्त श्री गिरि को हैं। मेरी राय में इस सरकार को उन्हें फिर से शपथ दिलानी चाहिये थी। उसके बाद ही 75 (2) पर अमल हो सकता है।

मैं औपचारिक ढंग से यह मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति की मर्जी या प्लेजर तब तक चलेगा जब तक 75 (3) के अनुसार जिस लोक सभा के प्रति इस सरकार का दायित्व है, उसमें जब तक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं होता तब तक साधारण तौर पर मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति का प्लेजर रहेगा। लेकिन मेरा मुद्दा दूसरा है। मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि अब राष्ट्रपति नहीं राष्ट्रपति का काम करने वाले व्यक्ति आ गये हैं। उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को कभी शपथ नहीं दिलाई। ऐसी हालत में इस सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये। यह सरकार खत्म हो और दुबारा शपथ लेकर सरकार का काम चलाये। यह मेरा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक मुद्दा है। अब तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ था।

अब तक राष्ट्रपति का, जब वह आफिस में थे, कभी निधन नहीं हुआ। राष्ट्रपति के निधन की यह घटना पहली बार हुई है। इसलिए इस मसले पर मैं जरूर रोशनी चाहता हूँ और आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ। मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के निधन के बाद क्या हर दफा यह माना जाएगा कि नए रूप से नेता का चुनाव भी किया जाए। मैं इसमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ। यह इनका आन्तरिक मामला है। ये लोग ही इसको उठा सकते हैं अपनी पार्टी में। मैं नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। इसका मुझसे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं

है। मैं केवल संवैधानिक सवाल ही उठा रहा हूँ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member has great ingenuity, I grant, but it does not help in the interpretation of the Constitution. He forgets that the President is never dead; it is Dr. Zakir Husain who was dead. The President is a continuing authority. Unless the President dismisses this Ministry, there is no question of having another oath-taking. I do not know what ridiculous arguments he puts forward.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप क्या निर्णय दे रहे हैं? यह कह सकते हैं कि रिडिकुलस है। यह बहुत सी बातों को रिडिकुलस कहते हैं। मैं दूसरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर आने वाला हूँ। वह फाइनेंस बिल से सम्बन्धित है। अगर आप कहेंगे कि इनकी सरकार कानूनी है और मेरा दलील ठीक नहीं है तो मैं दूसरे मुद्दे पर आता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The President is in office; it is a continuing office. If there was a situation when there was a vacancy and there was nobody occupying that position, then there was a serious constitutional crisis.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्राइसिस नहीं होगा लेकिन शपथ नई होनी चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only then this provision could have been invoked. The office of the President has immediately been filled up and the Vice President has taken over as President. So, I think we cannot give any credence to the arguments advanced by the hon. Member and I think there is no point of order.....(Interruptions.)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The Government was at your mercy; you could have dismissed it.(Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कह सकते हैं कि यह सरकार अस्तित्व में नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we were on clause 19. Shri S. S. Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have nothing to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Himatsingka's is the same as amendment No. 61, Shri Patodia's and Shri Kothari's also. There is an amendment to clause 20. Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have nothing to add. Only Shri Sharma wants to say something on clause 22.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put clauses 19 to 21 to the vote. The question is :

"That clauses 19, 20 and 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19, 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 22—(*Substitution of new section for section 273.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up clause 22. There are certain amendments but they cannot be moved. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move:*

Page 11, line 10,—

for "ten per cent." substitute—

"fifty per cent." (169)

Page 11, line 20,—

for "ten per cent." substitute—

"fifty per cent." (170)

Page 11, line 24,—

for "ten per cent." substitute

"fifty percent". (171)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move:*

Page 11, line 3,—

omit "or" (64)

*Page 11,—

omit lines 4 to 6. (65)

Page 11, line 22;—

for "and" substitute "." (66)

Page 11,—

omit lines 23 to 28. (67)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I move :*

Page 11, line 8, after "sum" insert—

"equivalent to the interest charged." (201)

Page 11, omit lines 9 to 28. (202)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this clause deals with imposition of penalty for failure to pay advance tax. This aspect of the Bill requires a thorough change specially in the view of the subsequent enactment of section 140 A. Sir after all, what is the crime that an assessee commits when he is not able to file his return in time or when he is not able to furnish certain other particulars? Besides as for every fault, there is a penalty, the penalty should be commensurate with the fault and should not be in any way excessive. Under sections 216 and 217 interest is also changed for the short fall in estimates. In addition to that, if there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the assessee to file a reduced estimate, of course, he may be charged a penalty. But then, what should be the quantum of the penalty? The penalty proposed is 10 to 150 per cent, which is rather excessive under the present Income-tax Act. Now a days, every assessee is saddled with five types of penalties. There is a penalty for the late filing of returns; there is a penalty for non-filing of the estimates, and there are penalties for so many other things.

I would submit that the Government should not make it a principle of raising money by imposition of penalties. After all, the Income-tax Act is meant for collecting the tax on income, and penalties should not be made a source of income. I have, therefore, suggested that after interest is charged at the rate of nine per cent, the penalty should not exceed thier amount equivalent to the interest charged, because the penalty imposed should be commensurate with the guilt, if

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

any and it should not be out of proportion to the default.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : जो एडवांस टैक्स नहीं देते हैं या जो रिटर्न दाखिल करने में गलतियाँ करते हैं उनको सजा देने के लिए यह क्लॉज है। इसमें वित्त मंत्री जी यह सजा देना चाहते हैं :

“Not less than 10 per cent but should not exceed 150 per cent.”

इसका मतलब होता है 150 परसेंट। दस परसेंट को कहते हैं कि बहुत कम है। एडवांस टैक्स देने वालों की तरफ से या दूसरों की तरफ से जो टैक्स इवेशन होता है उसका अनुमान प्रो० कालडोर ने दो सौ और तीन सौ करोड़ प्रति वर्ष के बीच में लगाया है। इस वास्ते मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि जो टैक्स अदा नहीं करते हैं उनके साथ सख्ती बरती जानी चाहिये। जिसको टैक्स देना हो भन्ने ही वह एडवांस दे लेकिन दे जरूर। शर्मा जी की बात से भी मैं काफी हद तक सहमत हूँ। यदि किसी को टैक्स देना है और उसने पिछली दफा दिया है और इस दफा वह एडवांस टैक्स देना चाहता है तो यदि उसमें वह गलती करता है तो क्यों न उसको सजा मिले? दस परसेंट बहुत कम है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह भी नमस्कृत हूँ कि 150 परसेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि पचास परसेंट, जो डिफाल्ट करता है या जो इवेड करता है, उसको सजा होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर गौर करें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The question of penalty is one where there can be difference of opinion. I do not deny that. But, on the one side, I am being told that I am not very careful in recovering the income-tax dues. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is also a tax; advance payment is also a tax. What

else is it? Afterwards, it will not be taken from him. So, it is a tax which he pays. We have passed through the stage where advance tax is in dispute.

AN HON. MEMBER : Punishment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The question of punishment is one which comes into operation only when the person does not carry out what the section requires him to do. Therefore, the punishment has to be a proper one. Otherwise, what is the use of keeping a punishment? There can be difference of opinion about this, but I cannot accept my hon. friend's opinion in this matter. I have put forward my view, that is, the view of the Government. I cannot accept the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put all the amendments to clause 22 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 64 to 67, 169 to 171, 201 & 202 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 22 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was Added to the Bill.

Clause 23.—(Amendment of the Fifth Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : All the amendments to this clause are ruled out of order.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I want to speak on this clause. Cotton mill industry is one of our major industries engaged in producing a basic necessity of life. Government has included this in the list of priority industries, which means this industry would be entitled to a development rebate of 35 per cent instead of 20 per cent. But in the Act as it stands, there is a provision that from 1st April 1970, the development rebate would be reduced for priority industries from 35 to 25 per cent and in other cases, it would be reduced to 15 per cent from 20 per cent.

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

Development rebate performs two functions, particularly in an inflationary era. On the one hand it gives funds to the assesseees to provide for the higher replacement cost of machinery, which occurs because prices of machinery have gone up. France and certain other countries have a system of providing depreciation on what is known as the replacement cost basis, which provides for additional cost of machinery. In this country, we have still the conservative, historical cost basis.

Development rebate is also a vital incentive for growth. Our corporate system of taxation being what it is and taxes going upto 66.25 per cent, development rebate has a very important function to perform. Out of 150 countries, in 144 countries, corporate taxation does not go beyond 50 per cent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are no amendments to clause 23. Does he oppose the clause ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am not apposing the clause. The Deputy Prime Minister has included the cotton mill industry in the priority industries and granted higher development rebate to it. I want that this should not be scaled down after one year.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is a different proposition. That does not arise here.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If it is scaled down in 1970, it will scuttle the growth of industry. So, development rebate should not be reduced.

There are certain priority industries which are entitled to 8 per cent reduction out of their income. I submit that cotton mill industry also should be entitled to that relief. Out of its gross income, before taxes, 8 per cent should be reduced as tax-free. That is the benefit which all other priority industries are entitled to.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I also associate myself with the suggestion made by Shri Kothari. I thank the hon. Deputy Prime Minister for including the textile industry in the list of priority

industries, but it is only up to development rebate. I think there is no other industry which has been included in the list of priority industries only for the purpose of development rebate. Other industries get all the benefits of priority industries. Therefore, I request that textile industry should also be included in such a way that it gets full benefits of priority industries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I do not think it is necessary to give all that full concession. It is therefore that partial concession has been given. I see no reason to change it and extend it further.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Masani's amendment No. 14 seeking to insert New Clause 23 A, I am afraid, is out of order because it is beyond the scope of this Bill.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The two speeches made here were in support of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But it is beyond the scope of this Bill. I am sorry, it is out of order.

We now take up clause 24.

Clause 24—(Amendment of Act 27 of 1957)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :*

Page 11,—

omit lines 45 and 46. (15)

Page 13, line 10,—

after "equal to the" insert—

"fifty per cent of the", (16)

Page 13, line 12,—

add at the end—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"except in such marginal cases who have been assessed on net wealth of not more than two lakhs in the case of individual and not more than four lakhs in the case of Hindu Undivided Family; in such cases in addition to the amount of wealth tax if any payable by him, a sum equal to two per cent of the tax for every month during which the default continued but not exceeding in the aggregate hundred per cent of the tax;" (17)

Pages 12 and 13,—

omit lines 16 to 42 and 1 to 26 respectively. (70)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move:*

Page 12,—

after line 24, insert—

"(iv) agricultural land and growing crops, grass or standing trees on such land;" (72)

Page 12,—

omit lines 26 to 29 (73)

Page 12, line 30,—

omit "(ii)" (74)

Page 13,—

omit lines 1 to 26. (75)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I move :*

Pages 11 and 12,—

omit lines 41 to 48 and 1 to 42 respectively. (132)

Page 13,—

for lines 1 to 26, substitute—

"In the wealth-tax Act, 1957, in section 18, in sub-section (i),—

(i) in clause (i) for the words "two per cent", substitute the words "ten per cent," and for the words "fifty per cent," substitute the words "two and a half times,"

(ii) in clause (ii) for the words "ten per cent," substitute the words "fifty per cent," and for the words "fifty per cent" substitute the words "two and a half times." (133)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I move :

Page 12,—

omit lines 16 to 24 (142)

Page 13, line 10,—

after "to" insert "five percent of" (145)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 12,—

after line 9, insert—

"Provided those animals are not elephants ;" (173)

Page 12,—

after line 18, insert—

"Provided those animals are not elephants ;" (174)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : I move* :

Page 12,—

after line 24, insert—

"(iv) agricultural land, its products, trees, wells and its belongings ;" (175)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I
move :*

Page 13, lines 5 and 6,—

for "one-half per cent."

substitute—

"five per cent."

(176)

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I
move* :

Page 13, line 6,—

for "net wealth" substitute
"wealth-tax"

(206)

Page 13, line 7,—

for "net wealth" substitute
"wealth-tax"

(207)

Page 13, line 8,—

for "net wealth" substitute
"wealth-tax"

(208)

Page 13, line 10,—

for "net wealth" substitute
"wealth-tax"

(209)

Page 13, line 11,—

for "net wealth" substitute
"wealth-tax"

(210)

Page 13, line 15,—

• for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(211)

Page 13, line 16,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(212)

Page 13, lines 17 and 18,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(213)

Page 13, line 18,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(214)

Page 13, line 19,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(215)

Page 13, lines 20 and 21,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(216)

Page 13, line 22,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(217)

Page 13, line 24,—

for "net wealth" substitute "wealth-tax"
(218)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to
move :*

Page 12,—

after line 25, insert—

(i) after clause (iv), the following
clause shall be inserted with
effect from the 1st day of April,
1970, namely :—

“(iva) agricultural land belonging to the
assessee subject to a maximum
of one hundred and fifty thou-
sand rupees in value :

Provided that where the assessee
owns any house or Part of a

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

house situate in a place with a population extending ten thousand and to which the Provisions of clause (iv) apply and the value of such house or Part of a house together with the value of the agricultural land exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, then the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be one hundred and fifty thousand rupees as reduced by so much of the value of such house or Part of house as is not to be included in the net wealth of the assessee under clause (iv) : "" (299)

Page 12, line 26,—

for "(i)" substitute —

"(ii)" (300)

Page 12, line 30,—

for "(ii)" substitute—

"(iii)" (301)

Page 13,—

for lines 3 to 12 substitute—

"(i) in the cases referred to in clause (a), in addition to the amount of wealth tax, if any, payable by him, a sum, for every month during which the default continued, equal to one-half per cent, of—

(A) the net wealth assessed under section 16 as reduced by the amount of net wealth on which, in accordance with the rates of wealth-tax specified in Paragraph A of Part I of the Schedule or Part II of the Schedule, the wealth-tax chargeable is *nil*, or

(B) the net wealth assessed under section 17, where assessment

has been made under that section, as reduced by—

(1) the net wealth, if any, assessed previously under section 16 or section 17, or

(2) the amount of net wealth on which, in accordance with the rates of wealth-tax specified in Paragraph A of Part I of the Schedule, or Part II of the Schedule, the wealth-tax chargeable is *nil*,

whichever is greater,

but not exceeding in the aggregate, an amount equal to the net wealth assessed under section 16, or, as the case may be, the net wealth assessed under section 17, as reduced in either case in the manner aforesaid ; "" (302)

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 28 फरवरी को वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट-भाषण में कहा था :

"I am advised by the Attorney-General that Parliament is competent to legislate for the levy of wealth tax on agricultural land."

उसके बाद 6 मार्च को इस बारे में व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये गये थे और हमारे मित्र माननीय श्री पी०के० देव ने कहा था कि श्री एन०सी० चटर्जी ने यह बयान दिया है कि उनकी श्री निरेन डे से बात हुई है और श्री डे ने साफ कहा है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने या सरकार ने मुझसे कृषि संपत्ति पर लगाये वैल्य टैक्स के बारे में कभी नहीं पूछा है। ऐसी हालत में हम लोगों ने यहां मांग की कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। मेरे सामने, माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, का यह वाक्य भी है, इस तथ्य को चुनौती दी गई है कि वर्तमान एटार्नी-जैनेरल से पूछा गया या नहीं पूछा गया और अगर वित्त मंत्री स्थिति स्पष्ट करेंगे, तो चर्चा में सरलता होगी।" लेकिन उसके

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बाद श्री मोरारजी देसाई क्या कहते हैं ? यह पृष्ठ 6911 पर है :

"I have consulted the Attorney-General and I have got the Attorney-General's opinion before me."

जब श्री बाजपेयी ने यह साफ सवाल पूछा कि क्या वर्तमान एटार्नी-जेनेरल, श्री निरेन डे, को पूछा गया था, तो मोरारजी देसाई को कहना चाहिए था कि मैंने उससे पहले जो एटार्नी-जेनेरल, श्री दफ्तरी ये, की सलाह ली थी; वर्तमान एटार्नी-जेनेरल से मेरी कोई बात नहीं हुई। उस दिन हम को जो कागजात भेजे गये, उनसे स्थिति बिल्कुल साफ हो गई। 16 मार्च को इस सदन में यह सवाल उठाये जाने पर कि क्या इस बारे में निरेन डे से पूछा गया था या नहीं, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि हां, एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय भी ली है और मेरे सामने है। अब इसमें यह जो कागजात हैं 8, मार्च उनके अनुसार 1969 को कानून मंत्रालय एटार्नी जनरल निरेन डे के पास यह मामला भेजता है। इसके ऊपर यह तारीख है 8 मार्च और नये एटार्नी जनरल की राय 12 मार्च को आई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस तरह से सवालों को उठाया जाता है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने सारी स्थिति को स्पष्ट क्यों नहीं किया? क्योंकि उस समय तो कम से कम, हमारे दिमाग पर यह असर हुआ कि निरेन डे साहब ने भी अपनी राय व्यक्त की है जबकि 8 मार्च तक उन्होंने कोई राय व्यक्त नहीं की थी। तो वेलथ टैक्स वाला क्लाइ आया है इसलिए मैंने यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाया है। मैंने उसी दिन उठाया था लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि जब यह क्लाइ आये तब उठाइएगा। अब मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को आज इस पर आपको डांट देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की गलतफहमी... (व्यवधान)... तो और क्या? मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाय... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस० आर० दामानी : मैं यह कह रहा

हूँ कि यह हिन्दी का जो वर्ड है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : रेप्रिमांड बोलता तो अच्छा होता? अंग्रेजों के गुलाम। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी में बोलने पर इनको खराब लगता है। तो मेरे मन पर जो असर हुआ वह यही हुआ। इन सवालों को पूछने के बाद भी जब मोरारजी भाई ने कहा है कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय मेरे सामने है तो मैंने तो कम से कम यही समझा कि उन्होंने निरेन डे को पूछा है; और मैंने कुछ लोगों से भगड़ा भी किया कि ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? मोरारजी भाई तो कहते हैं कि पूछा है। इसलिए इसका खुलासा आप जरूर कराइयेगा। यह मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that the hon. Member goes on repeating all the while that he wants you to scold me when the hon. Member who deserves scolding is the hon. Member himself?

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन वह बताइए न कैसे मैं डिजर्व करता हूँ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यही मैं बताता हूँ। जब यह सवाल कहा गया तो मैंने यह कहा कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय ली गई है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि पुराने या नये...

श्री मधु लिमये : यही स्पेसिफिकली आपसे पूछा गया था।... (व्यवधान)...

यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ, आप से स्पेसिफिकली यही पूछा गया था... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं कहता हूँ कि मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। आप क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं बार बार। मैं तो सुनता हूँ और आप को भी सुनता हूँ। आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए। मैं चिल्लाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और आपका अनुकरण इसमें मैं नहीं करना चाहता। श्री बाजपेयी यहां इस समय हाजिर नहीं हैं। उन्होंने बाद में मुझे पूछा था

तब मैंने उनसे कहा था कि यह वर्तमान एटार्नी जनरल का नहीं है। उसको भी मंगवाऊंगा। आपको चाहिए तो मैं मंगवा लेता हूँ। यही मैंने कहा था कि यह वर्तमान एटार्नी जनरल का नहीं है। मैंने यह बात नहीं कही कि नये एटार्नी जनरल का है। लेकिन एटार्नी जनरल, एटार्नी जनरल हैं, पुराना और नया कोई फर्क नहीं होता है। एटार्नी जनरल हमारे लिए जो हैं वह हैं। वह प्रेसीडेंट वाला ही मामला है। मगर जब उन्होंने कहा कि नये एटार्नी जनरल का भी मंगवाना चाहिए तो मैंने वह भी मंगवा लिया। इसीलिए 8 मार्च को वह हुआ। तो इसमें क्या शक है? पत्र जो लिखा था वह 8 मार्च को लिखा था। उन्होंने कहा मंगवाना चाहिए तो वह मैंने किया।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको स्पैसिफिकली पूछा गया था फिर भी आपने हाउस को नहीं बताया '...व्यवधान'... अटल जी को जो प्राइवेटली कहा वह हाउस के सामने नहीं कहा...

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : प्राइवेटली नहीं कहा है, यहीं कहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां नहीं कहा है, इसमें से निकाल कर दीजिए... व्यवधान... देखिए, इसमें कहा है? मैं यही कहता हूँ। इसमें से निकाल कर दीजिए, अगर निकल जायगा तो यह हिम्मत मेरे में है, मैं आपसे माफी मांग लूंगा। जो बातें हाउस में होनी चाहिए आप प्राइवेटली कहते हैं... व्यवधान

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you all please resume your seats? I am on my legs. I do not think there is any point of order involved in what the hon. Member has raised. The contention of Shri Madhu Limaye is that there is discrepancy in the answer given by the hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : सप्रेसियो वेरी सजेस्टिओ फाल्सी है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : उसकी तो आपको मोनोपली है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, यह तो मेरी मोनोपली है, अभी आपने कहा कि हाउस में कहा 'व्यवधान'... प्राइवेट कन्वर्सेशन का क्या मतलब है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request all of you to resume your seats.

Will you resume your seat? If Members want to say something. I will give them a chance. All Members need not get up at the same time and shout. Each Member can be given a chance if he wants to say something.

Now, if this matter has to be pursued further, there are other methods for it. The Rules of Procedure provide for that. I would request the hon. Members to resort to other methods that are provided in the Rules. I do not think any point of order is involved at this stage. It was appropriate for the hon. Member to raise it because the particular clause is being discussed. The explanation has been given by the hon. Minister. If the hon. Members are not satisfied with the explanation, there are other methods for them to pursue that. I request the hon. Members to drop the matter for the time being.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the Rule?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : This is about the constitutionality of the clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why not discuss the clause? Why should we waste our time on points of order. I think it is better we discussed the clause. Shri Masani.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : We want to oppose the whole clause. This clause has three parts (a), (b) and (c). As regards (a) and (b), they deal with the application of wealth tax on agriculture and (c) deals with the increase in penalties concerning wealth-tax. Both these provisions are equally objectionable. Therefore, the whole clause is not acceptable to us.

So far as the first part is concerned, the wealth-tax on agriculture, some of us have

[Shri M. R. Masani]

already spoken on the occasion of the Budget and the Finance Bill and I do not wish to repeat what has already been said. Several of my colleagues feel that this attempt is an unconstitutional one and that validity will be challenged. As you are aware, Sir, it is not for Parliament to go into the intricacies of validity. This House has to discuss the matter on merits and it is for the Supreme Court to decide the validity. That is why you, Sir, did not entertain an argument, a point of order, on this issue.

I would like to take the stand that this clause deserves to be rejected on broad economic and political grounds irrespective of whether or not it is valid. If it is passed, it is for the Supreme Court to strike it down. The broad grounds are that agriculture needs incentives. It has been a depressed industry which has been very harshly treated and shabbily neglected. In the last twenty years, since our Independence, in the Second and Third plans, this vital basic industry of ours was treated in scurvy fashion. Capital inputs have been denied to it. If in spite of that there are citizens of the country who strive hard and produce a good crop and make a profit, it is premature at this stage to try to mulct them. But that stage will come later if agriculture ever becomes a prosperous, thriving industry with a stable base which can stand one or two bad monsoons and not be prostrate.

Again, at the end of social injustice to our peasants by the urban interests, riding on their backs, as Mahatma Gandhi said, now comes an attempt to tax the rural people. Until this past injustice is undone, those who cultivate land, whether big or small, deserve well of the country. Let us leave them alone for a few years more. A few years later, if agriculture does extremely well, this proposition might be considered. Till that happens, we oppose the wealth tax on any agriculturist whatsoever.

So far as (c) is concerned, the penalties for non-filing of returns of wealth-tax are severe enough. It will be surprise to the House to know that the existing penalties are already too severe, that is, 2 per cent of the tax assessed for every month of default, but not exceeding 50 per cent of the tax assessed. Surely, a penalty as high as this does

not need to be further aggravated. Now, the hon. Minister comes forward and tries to double the penalty. It is vindictive. It will defeat the very ends of justice. It will lead to more concealment and more evasion of tax. Any *bona fide* assessee will be have like a criminal because he is sought to be treated like a criminal. I suggest that the *status quo* is adequate and that increased penalties should not be accepted by the House.

We shall, therefore, oppose the whole clause and divide the House and not allow it to be passed without a division.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मैं भी मसानी साहब का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ और जो यह क्लाइ है, मैं सारे के सारे क्लाइ का विरोध करता हूँ। मेरे अपने विचार से सभापति जी, यह भारत के इतिहास में पहला मौका है जब वेल्थ टैक्स और उसके अधिकारियों का प्रवेश गांवों में भी इस फाइनेंस बिल के जरिए से कर दिया गया है। एक तरह से यह फाइनेंस बिल पहला फाइनेंस बिल होगा, जिसको लोग काले-विधेयक की तरह से जानेंगे। जब मैं यह बात कहता हूँ तो यह केवल मेरी या मेरी पार्टी की ही राय नहीं है, बल्कि सामने बैठे हुए अधिकांश लोगों का भी यही विचार है।

सभापति जी, मोरारजी भाई ने पहले एक गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बनाया था, उसका लाखों लोगों पर असर हुआ, लाखों लोग बेकार हो गये थे, लेकिन इसका असर करोड़ों लोगों पर होने वाला है, न केवल यह एक जबरदस्त चोट होगी, बल्कि गांव के लोग इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह ठीक है कि एटोर्नी जनरल ने यह कह दिया है कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल है, लेकिन मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मेरे रूयल से शेड्यूल 7 की जो एन्ट्री 86 है, उसमें जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि :

"Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies..."

इसमें जो एक्सक्लूजन का प्रोवीजन है—अगर एटार्नी जनरल की ओपीनियन को मान भी लिया जाय तो इसके अन्दर आर्टिकल 248 में जो कहा गया है—

“Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.”

यही बात एटार्नी जनरल ने कही है, अगर हम इसको मान लें तो एक्सक्लूजन का क्या मतलब है ? इसमें जो ये शब्द लिखे हैं—

“...exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies...”

ये बिलकुल बेकार हो जाते हैं, रिडन्डेंट हो जाते हैं, इन-एफक्टिव हो जाते हैं, मीनिंगलेस हो जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे मांग करने वाला हूँ—चूँकि यह टैक्स अगले साल लगने वाला है, सरकार को चाहिये कि इसके बारे में सुप्रीमकोर्ट से राय ले। इससे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता प्रभावित होने वाली है—इसलिये सरकार को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय लेनी चाहिये कि यह जो चीज इस विधेयक में है—यह ठीक है या नहीं है।

इस बिल से लोगों को काफ़ी हैरसमेन्ट होगा। आपने जो संशोधन किये हैं, उससे थोड़े से लोगों को राहत मिली है, लेकिन वह बीमारी नहीं हटी है। यह बीमारी तब ही हट सकती है, जब कि आप इस क्लॉज को इस बिल से हटा दें। वैल्यू टैक्स आफिसरों क्या करेंगे, उनके स्टॉफ़ के लोग जायेंगे और गरीब लोगों को तंग करेंगे। अगर किसी की 5 एकड़ ज़मीन है तो उसको भी नोटिस जायगा और इस तरह से गरीब लोगों को भी तंग किया जायगा।

14-43 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

इसकी आय के लिये आपने कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को दी जायगी, जब कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स इसको अपोज़ कर रही है, अधिकांश

राज्य सरकारें इस क्लॉज के हक़ में नहीं है। जब जनता इसके हक़ में नहीं है, विरोधी पक्ष इसके हक़ में नहीं है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के अधिकांश लोग इसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं, राज्य सरकारें इसके हक़ में नहीं है, यह वैधानिक है या नहीं इसके बारे में भी संशय है—ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे इस पाप को अपने सिर क्यों ले रहे हैं, किस लिये यह गलत काम कर रहे हैं ? मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि अच्छा तो यही होगा कि आप इसको वापस ले लीजिये.. (व्यवधान)...मेरी एक बहन कह रही हैं कि गांव के लोगों को इससे तकलीफ़ नहीं होगी। आप कृपा कर उन लोगों की भावनाओं को जाकर देखें तब आपको सही स्थिति की जानकारी होगी। आपको मालूम है कि गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल एक्ट ने आपको एक करारी चोट दी थी, वह इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी भूल थी और अब जो कुछ होने जा रहा है वह एक तरह से कांग्रेस के कफ़न में एक कील के मार्निंग होगा। अगर सरकार नहीं जागी तो इसके खिलाफ़ एक जबरदस्त एजीटेशन होगा, गांव-गांव में एजीटेशन चलाया जायगा, सारे देश में हम लोग इसके खिलाफ़ एजीटेशन चलायेंगे और इस सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह इसके अन्दर संशोधन करे और इस क्लॉज को वापस ले।

पैनल्टी के बारे में मसानी साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। पैनल्टी का मतलब कन्फिस्केशन नहीं होता लेकिन जिस तरह से आपने इस क्लॉज को रखा है उसका अर्थ कन्फिस्केशन ही है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—मान लीजिये किसी आदमी की वैल्यू मार्जिनली 1 लाख 5 हजार है और उसके पास एक मकान है। उस छोटे से मकान की कीमत मान लीजिये वह 50 हजार रुपये लगता है, लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स या वैल्यू टैक्स आफिसर उसकी कीमत 55 हजार लगाते हैं—ऐसा होना कठिन नहीं है, यदि आप चार वैल्यू टैक्स आफिसरों को एक ही चीज़ अलग-अलग बैठाकर वैल्यूएशन के

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

लिये दें तो उनका एसेसमेन्ट अलग-अलग होगा—तो अगर उसकी वैल्यू वैल्यू-आफिसर के एसेसमेन्ट के अनुसार 1 लाख 5 हजार है और उसके खुद के अनुसार 1 लाख है और ऐसी स्थिति में वह पांच साल तक रिटर्न फाइल नहीं करता तो 5 साल और चार महीने में मैंने कैल्कुलेट किया है—यह पैनल्टी 1 लाख 5 हजार हो जायगी, जितनी उसकी वैल्यू है सब की सब पैनल्टी में चली जायगी, सारी की सारी वैल्यू मंत्री महोदय को अर्पण हो जायगी। अगर साल के हिसाब से पैनल्टी लगाई जाय तो एक साल में 5 हजार रुपये पर 125 रु० पैनल्टी होती है—कहां 125 रु० और कहां 1 लाख 5 हजार रुपये। इस तरह से मार्जिनल केसेज में एसेसमेन्ट होगा और लोगों को तंग किया जायगा। गांवों में तो एसेसमेन्ट की हालत और भी ज्यादा खराब होगी—कोई कहेगा कि इरिगेटेड लैंड है, कोई कहेगा कि कैनाल-इरिगेटेड लैंड है, कोई कहेगा—बारिश वाली ज़मीन है, कोई कहेगा कि 15 हजार रुपये फी एकड़ वाली ज़मीन है, कोई कहेगा 20 हजार रुपये फी एकड़ वाली ज़मीन है—जो हालत आज शहरों में हम देखते हैं, वही हालत गांवों में भी पैदा हो जायगी और जब किसानों पर पैनल्टी लगाई जायगी—आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां पढ़े-लिखे लोग बहुत थोड़े हैं, बहुत कम लोग हैं जो इस कानून को समझ सकेंगे, दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी कहते हैं—इग्नोरेंस आफ़ ला इज नो एक्सक्यूज़—नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर उनको पांच साल भी देर हो गई तो उनकी सारी की सारी जायदाद पैनल्टी के रूप में चली जायगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक लाख की सम्पत्ति किसी गरीब किसान के पास नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर किसी के पास 5 एकड़ ज़मीन है तो उसको वे लोग एक लाख की सम्पत्ति बना देंगे। अब दिल्ली में इस वक्त

20 हजार रु० फी एकड़ का इरिगेटेड ज़मीन का भाव है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर फिर से विचार करें और पैनल्टी का मतलब कन्फिस्केशन न बना दें। अगर कन्फिस्केट ही करना है तो कन्फिस्केट कीजिये, पैनल्टी न लिखिये, तब मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा, लेकिन कन्फिस्केशन को पैनल्टी लिखना गलत होगा। अगर कोई टैक्स इवेड करता है तो उस पर आप 100 फीसदी पैनल्टी लगाइये, 50 फीसदी लगाइये, लेकिन इस तरह के मार्जिनल केसेज के लिये कुछ रियायत दीजिये। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि छोटे लोगों पर पैनल्टी क्यों न लगाई जाय ? छोटे लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, उनके पास इतने साधन नहीं होते हैं कि वे लायर्स की सर्विसिज को ले सकें, इसलिये आपको दोनों में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करना होगा।

इसलिये मार्जिनल केसेज में अवश्य कुछ सहायता करनी चाहिये। वैसे मेरे स्थाल से सिद्धान्त रूप में यह पैनल्टी की क्लाज़ ही गलत है, इसलिये मैं तो इस सारी क्लाज़ की ही मुखालफ़त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अच्छा हो वे इसको वापिस ले लें वरना इसके खिलाफ जोरदार एजिटेशन को इन्वाइट करना होगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय मेरी भावनाओं को गलत समझते हों तो वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों पर से व्हिप हटा दें और फ्री वोटिंग होने दें—मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई को 50 से भी ज्यादा वोट इस पर नहीं मिलेंगे। आप व्हिप हटा दें और फिर देखें कि क्या नतीजा होता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हवा का रुख किस तरफ है, देश क्या चाहता है, लोग क्या चाहते हैं। अगर यह सरकार अपने को डिमोक्रेटिक सरकार कहती है तो इसको लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र करनी चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दल की ओर से इस क्लाज़ 24 का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन दूसरे

तरीके से विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो टैक्स लगाया गया है रूरल पापुलेशन पर, आखिर वह पापुलेशन कौन है जोकि इस टैक्स को देगी, इस चीज को हमें देखना है। एक बात हमें यह भी समझ लेनी है कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ न हो चाहे वह अर्वन सेक्टर हो या रूरल सेक्टर हो तब जो लाखों की जायदाद का मालिक है उसके ऊपर सिर्फ इसलिए टैक्स न लगाया जाये क्योंकि वह रूरल एरिया में है, इस प्रकार से जो आज इम्बैलेंसेज हैं वे दूर नहीं हो सकेंगे। इसलिए सिद्धांततः यह बात सही है कि उन लोगों पर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिए जो कंसेशंस फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की तरफ से आये हैं उसके बाद अगर यह सोचा जाये कि एक लाख, दो लाख या तीन लाख कमाने वाले जो किसान हैं वे चौपालों में बैठकर मुश्किल से दो रोटियाँ खाते हैं, उनकी हिमायत जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी करेगी तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ 75 फीसदी किसानों में मुश्किल से एक फीसदी लोग ही निकल सकें जिन पर कि इस टैक्सेशन के माध्यम से टैक्स लगाया जा सके। किसानों की जहाँ तक बात है, मैं समझता हूँ जितना मसानी जी धूमते हैं, उतना हम भी धूमते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में जहाँ तीन सिनेमा हाउसेज हैं वह तो रूरल एरिया है और 75 गांवों को अर्वन एरिया में मिला दिया गया है। मैं भी किसानों से गांव सभाओं के माध्यम से मिलता रहता हूँ। आप इधर गुड़गांव की तरफ चलें तो देखेंगे कि देहातों में एयर-कंडीशंड हाउसेज बने हुए हैं। पहले के जो जमींदार थे, उनके पास अब लैंड तो रही नहीं पहले वे लैंडलार्ड थे और अब लार्ड हैं। उनकी एयर-कंडीशंड इमारतें हैं एलेक्ट्रिफाइड, उनके अपने जेनरेटर्स हैं। अगर इसके बाद भी कहा जाये कि वे किसान मर जायेंगे तो वह कहाँ तक उचित होगा? उनकी इमारतें लाखों किसानों की लाशों पर बनी हुई हैं। अगर वे भी टैक्स नहीं देंगे तो फिर कौन देगा? सिद्धांत रूप में हम इसका विरोध नहीं करते लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है कि इस टैक्स को लगाने का अधिकार

राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में छोड़ा जाये। आज सूबों में मुस्तलिफ सरकारें बनी हुई हैं। चाहे वह बंगाल की सरकार हो या केरल की सरकार हो और दूसरी सरकारें हों, वहाँ पर चाहे कांग्रेस की हुकूमत हो या नान-कांग्रेस हुकूमत हो, उनके ऊपर इस बात को छोड़ना चाहिए कि वे लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में तय करें। मैं मसानी साहब और कंवरलाल गुप्त जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड सीलिंग का जहाँ तक सवाल है, हमारी राय में 25 एकड़ से ज्यादा किसी के पाम भी जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए। और एक और दस के अनुपात से ज्यादा लोगों की आमदनी में फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि सीलिंग कौन लगाये, यहाँ तो 31 से 51 रु० करने की बात हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)... अगर रूस के बारे में कुछ पूछना हो तो कोसिगिन साहब यहीं पर हैं, उनसे पूछ सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने किसी चीज की एजेन्सी नहीं ले रखी है। न किसानों की और न मजदूरों की—उनकी नुमाइन्दगी जरूर करता हूँ। अगर अमरीका की एजेन्सी मिले तो उसको इनकार करने की हिम्मत जरूर रखता हूँ। रूस में या दूसरी जगहों पर क्या हो रहा है उसको छोड़कर अगर हमें अपने हिन्दुस्तान को बनाना है तो यहाँ की एकोनामी को स्ट्रेंथेन करना चाहिए। जब हम वेगिंग वाउल लेकर अमरीका या रूस नहीं जायेंगे तभी हमारा हिन्दुस्तान बनेगा। इस देश के समय और मेहनत से ही इस देश की एकोनामी को स्ट्रेंथेन किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध केवल इसी आधार पर कर रहा हूँ कि इसको सूबे की सरकारों के हाथ में छोड़ा जाये। सिद्धांततः यह बात सही है।

अन्त में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ तक सीलिंग की बात है—उड़ीसा की सरकार को हमने बधाई दी थी जबकि लैंड रेवेन्यू माफ किया गया था—हजारों बीघे जमीन लोगों के पास है, कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग के नाम पर लोगों ने मिलकर फार्म बना लिए हैं, उस जमीन

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

को खेतिहर मजदूरों को दिया जाये जोकि आज बेकार घूम रहे हैं, जिनकी आमदनी दो आना रोज भी नहीं है। हमारे मित्र सरजू पांडे जी यहां पर बता चुके हैं कि गाजीपुर में किस तरह से लोग आम की गुठलियां खाकर रहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं वे क्या करते हैं कि शहरों में तो अपने कारखाने लगाते हैं लेकिन अड़ियाशी करने के लिए देहातों में उनके बगीचे लगे हुए हैं। ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करने का उनके पास एक ही तरीका है। मैं समझता हूं इसके जरिए से उस ब्लैकमनी को बाहर निकालने में कुछ आसानी पैदा होगी लेकिन मेरा विरोध केवल इस बात के लिए ही है कि इसको सूबे की सरकारों के ऊपर ही छोड़ा जाये। वरना सिद्धांत रूप में मैं और हमारा दल इस चीज को सही समझता है।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : It is purely a historical accident which has resulted in agricultural income being left out the Central Budget. When the income-tax was first levied in 1860, agricultural income tax was also imposed. Then, when tax on non-agricultural income was removed and licence tax was introduced, of course agricultural income was left out. But a corresponding cess was imposed on agricultural income. It continued for a long time and in 1866 when the income tax was reimposed, agricultural income was left out because the cess was continuing. Thereafter, this anomaly continued and it is only a happy sign that our Finance Minister has removed that anomaly. The big farmers of India are holding 65 per cent of our land. In between them they are having an annual income of Rs. 6,000 crores. Therefore, it is only natural that our Finance Minister is trying to levy some kind of wealth tax to get some money out of it. One thing has to be remembered that our Finance Minister has declared a tax holiday for new industrial enterprises. Naturally it was expected that agricultural sector also would get some benefit so that there will be a sufficient incentive for the agriculturists. I am prepared even to risk the monopolistic tendencies in big farmers; I am even prepared to risk concentration of wealth provided we can ensure that the food deficit is removed from

India. So that we may not go to foreign countries to get foodgrains. That is one reason why there may be some justification for asking that this tax be not imposed. But I am supporting this clause fully to see the result thereof. But I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see that if this proves to be a disincentive, he would rectify the position.

15 hrs.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I associate myself with the remarks made by Shri Masani and Shri K. L. Gupta in opposing this clause as a whole. Whether it is wealth tax on agriculture or it is a tax fertiliser, I think Government are unnecessarily complacent about the development of agriculture in the country. We have produced about 95 million tonnes of foodgrains and we appear to be swollen-headed. We seem to forget that at the rate at which our population is growing we shall very soon need nothing short of 125 million tonnes. This proves that a very much faster rate of growth in agricultural production will be needed. What we need is pumping more surplus into the rural and agricultural sector rather than squeezing the surplus out of it. What we need is more and more prosperity to be generated in the villages.

We have now come to the conclusion after experimenting for 20 years that the basic ailments of our country, whether in respect of unemployment, housing or inadequacy of the basic necessities of life, can ultimately be solved only by the development of the rural section and not so much by industrialisation. Are we by imposing this tax on agricultural land or on fertilisers helping this process or are we inhibiting the development of this process? I am of the opinion by doing this, we are creating conditions by which agricultural growth is bound to be curbed and retarded. Therefore, this particular provision is ill-conceived and must not be pressed. There is no prestige involved in it and Government should be wise enough to heed the countrywide protest.

The other matter is in regard to the penalty on wealth tax. Shri K. L. Gupta narrated one example. But I find he made some small mistake in the narration. Compared to the previous provision applicable today, the provision in the Bill differs in the

basic concept of it. Previously the penalty was applicable in relation to the amount of tax involved. Now it has been made applicable in relation to the total amount of wealth involved. This basic departure makes a very big change in the very concept of penalty or of taxation as such.

Shri Gupta gave one example where he said that a situation may arise when in good faith a man having a property of Rs. 1 lakh considers that his property is not beyond Rs. 1 lakh, and similarly in good faith after waiting for five years for assessment to be finalised, the ITO comes out with an assessment saying that the property was worth Rs. 1,05,000. It is true under these circumstances if the provision now proposed is applied in full, the amount of penalty will be around Rs. 1,05,000. Against what? The amount of wealth tax payable on the total wealth of Rs. 1,05,000 in the course of five years will be only Rs. 125, not penalty but the tax amount. A tax which is capable of getting a revenue of Rs. 125 is now made capable of drawing a penalty to the extent of Rs. 1,05,000. Where is the sense? Where is the proportion? Where is the logic in it? This is confiscatory, unjust and absolutely irrelevant. Whatever be the penalty, it may be any amount—it has got to be related to the amount of tax involved, not to the amount of total wealth.

My amendment says that the existing penalty may be raised by 5 times. We do not mind. But the penalty has got to be related to the tax and never to the amount of total wealth.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : This is an innovation deliberately brought in to the fiscal structure of the Union. Legislation taxing wealth was brought here before and I am sure that at that time the Law Ministry and the Government were quite aware of the constitutional position. That was why the Wealth Tax Act originally passed in 1957 does not include in its definition of wealth agricultural land, standing crops, etc. This is not an oversight; it was done in accordance with entry 86 of the Constitution. Now, the Government seems to be having second thoughts for the simple reason that the corresponding entry in the State List, No.

49, speaks only of land tax. What is the precise connotation of that entry is not the concern of the Union Government; the Union Government's concern is about entry 86. There are two relevant entries and some case law had been cited. In spite of the able manner in which our learned Attorney General explained this matter I am not at all convinced and I hope most of the Members are not convinced. The Gobardhan Das case primarily related to provincial autonomy..... (*Interruptions*). The issue concerned the municipality. I come to the Supreme Court case which disposed of the entire issue on the simple ground that the rules were beyond the scope of the particular Act. The latest case which the Attorney General cited has no relevancy with respect to the meaning of entry 86.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage this point is not quite relevant. It is the substance of clauses that should be discussed.

There are some cases, I know and even the Attorney General had some doubts—I was not here but I read his opinion; he himself has some doubts and reservations.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No doubts. He said that it might be argued; but he had no doubts; that is what he said (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The clause may ultimately be withdrawn; that is our hope. Therefore, I want to say what Mr. Justice Wanchoo said.

SHRI R. D. BHADDARE (Bombay-Central): On a point of order. It was in pursuance of the wishes expressed by the House that the Attorney General was heard. He has given his opinion. His last sentence was that he was not in doubt at all that this could be levied. In view of all this, could we discuss or agitate the same point?

My Hon. friend should be asked to confine his remarks to the clause as such. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhaddare is right.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Attorney-General is not the final authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even assuming that some hon. Members may not agree with the view-point or the interpretation placed on a particular clause by the Attorney-General, at this stage, a discussion is not proper, because, ultimately, the matter may be taken to the Supreme Court. So, those points should not be argued at this stage here.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : This is the stage at which we can discuss certain points arising from this clause; unless the House is fully aware of the implications of this clause, there is no point in simply proceeding with it. Whether one agrees with Mr. Narayana Rao or not, he, being a legal luminary, may be permitted to place all aspects of the clause, before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Well that is for argument's sake, but while the Minister has agreed with the suggestion of the highest law officer of the Government, the Attorney-General, who had placed all the facts before the House, and given his opinion, I think there should be no more reference to it. In case there is a doubt,—even I may entertain a doubt about the interpretation given by him—that is a matter for the Supreme Court. Not here. So, I request Mr. Narayana Rao to confine his remarks to the clause as such.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Yes, Sir, I only wanted to place all the implications of this clause before the House. As you know the opinion of the Attorney-General is only for our enlightenment. It is not going to set a fixed course, and perhaps I am seeking to establish a contrary course. Those are matters for the court of law, but so far as this clause is concerned, let us have the problem put in its correct perspective. In that process, it is very necessary to refer to certain aspects of the problem.

My first point, to begin with, so far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, is this. Actually, in the Bombay case, Justice Sarkar, though it is not his opinion in that case, made it very clear in his observations that

what he was holding in the context of the 1935 Act was not going to be relevant for the present case. So, whatever has been stated in the Bombay case is not relevant, but so far as the latest, present case is concerned, the judgement of the court in relation to entry 86 of the Union List is there, but no court has given anything about the scope and ambit of entry 49 of the State List. The State Government is the concerned party there. Let us find out what exactly is meant by entry 49. So far as the entry in the Union List is concerned, it is very clear, and there is nothing for the Central Government to agitate upon. It looks as though the Centre has taken up championing the cause of the States in this matter. But my point is, I am prepared to agree that some State Governments may pass a law—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If we now open the question of interpretation of the Constitution which was referred to here, then, I cannot debar the other Members also from opening the issue. As I have said, so far as clause 24 is concerned, whether the interpretation is correct or not, once the opinion has been expressed in this House, we should no longer deal with that opinion here, at the present stage. Not that that opinion is final. The Supreme Court is the final authority. But let us confine ourselves to the clause at issue. Many other Members also want to open that issue, but I am not permitting them. Mr. Narayana Rao should now come to the substance of the clause itself.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, before you occupied the Chair, we were discussing the Bill clause by clause. Are we now having a general debate on the Bill again?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. We were only debating whether the penalty is justified or not. That was argued. Now, we are discussing clause 24 as such. No case law need be referred to now, Mr. Rao. The substance of the clause may now be dealt with. You can mention the other things outside.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Yes, Sir. We will fight it out later on. I do not bother

about it here. That can be done outside. But then, what did we do last time about gold control? Our mouths were kept shut here. What happened? The decision of the Supreme Court has come in now. But let me not refer to it here. Outside, I can do so. On the ground of avoiding administrative inconvenience, the hazards which the population is going to be put through cannot be ignored.

But now, coming to the clause in question, the assesses all over India, to a very large extent, are illiterates, and you are now bringing them into a very sophisticated machinery of the tax structure. Hitherto, the villager or the agriculturist used to have the land receipts. Now many people do not take care to keep even the land receipts, nor do they ask them from the authorities. Now, you are bringing them into the bigger machinery. Who are the people that are brought in here, and we are not sure of the machinery yet; it is not specified yet. It is not possible for the Central Government to operate this without the cooperation of the States. You have to bring in the village *Karnam*, the Revenue Officer, the *tehsildar*, etc. Neither the farmer nor the Government will be benefited by this. You would be just adding one more avenue for corruption. Before plunging into this, one must have the foresight to consider the ramifications. This is a matter over which many people are deeply concerned. I hope and trust we can succeed in persuading the Finance Minister to withdraw this.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, keeping in view the entire pattern of division of taxes between the Centre and States, I feel the Union Government, as the big brother or stronger partner, should have left this taxing power to the States. Entry 46 of the State list relates to taxes on agricultural income. Entry 48 covers "Estate duty in respect of agricultural land." Entry 47 deals with Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land." The taxation on agricultural income and agricultural wealth was intended by the Constitution-makers to be left to the States. Therefore, keeping in view the entire pattern and the intention of the Constitution-makers, this should have been left to the States.

Secondly, agriculture has not yet reached

the stage where we can be complacent that we have gone out of the woods and food production will be sustained whatever taxes we may impose on agriculture. The taxes on fertiliser and agricultural wealth tax would have an adverse effect on agricultural production. The Indian monsoon is so fickle that we have to provide against contingencies. I should have thought that the Finance Minister would give encouragement to agriculture instead of taxing it.

Penalties should be proportionate to the extent of the offence. You can punish tax-evaders as hard you like, but for delay in filing returns due to certain reasons or for some mistake in filing returns, the penalty should not amount to confiscation. We are in a democracy. Penalty should be reasonable and bear some relation to the offence.

श्री सु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक वैल्यू टैक्स एग्रीकल्चर पर होने का सवाल है या फर्टीलाइजर्स टैक्स हो, समर्थन तो करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि डिस्मिपलिन में है, मगर दिलो दिमाग कबूल करने को तैयार नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ पर 90 फीसदी के ऊपर लोग काश्तकारी के पेशे में लगे रहते हैं। मैं खुद भी काश्तकार हूँ मगर वैसे नहीं जिसकी मेरे साथी श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने मिसाल दी है। उन जैसा काश्तकार मैं नहीं हूँ जो कि एयर कन्डीशन के कमरों में रहते हैं। मैं तो गांव में रहता हूँ और जब यह चर्चा हुई कि यह टैक्स लग रहा है तो मैंने गांव के लोगों को कहते सुना कि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 20 सालों में जो एक साल पहले हमें कुछ रोटी चैन से खाने को मिली थी वह इस सरकार को देखना बर्दाश्त नहीं हो सका। एक साल पहले तो गल्ले के भाव महंगे बेइन्ताह थे पर इस वक्त तो काश्तकारों को कुछ रियायत देनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि गल्ले के भाव सस्ते हो गये हैं और काश्तकारों की हालत गिरती जा रही है और काश्तकारों की जरूरयात की सारी चीजें इन्ताह महंगी हैं और महंगी

[श्री म०अ० खां]

होती जा रही हैं। उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान कतई नहीं गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा बताया गया मैं उस बात से तो सहमत हूँ कि वैल्यू टैक्स उन लोगों पर लगाया जाए जो किसान एयर-कंडीशंड कमरों में रहते हैं, जैसा अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा। मगर अन्देश यह है कि जो एक लाख 5 हजार की लिमिट लगाई गई है, आज यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हममें करप्शन आ गया है। कोई भी महकमा हो, कोई भी विभाग हो, उसमें इम्प्लाइड करप्शन है। आज उन्हीं लोगों में से टैक्स असैस करने के लिए जायेंगे। जहाँ पर जिसकी 80 हजार की प्रापर्टी होती है अगर उसने पैसा न दिया तो एक लाख 5 हजार हो जाएगी और जिसकी एक लाख की होती है उसकी तो हो ही जाएगी। इसमें शक नहीं है कि इससे करप्शन बढ़ेगा। अगर 2 लाख की भी किसी की आमदनी है और वह अगर पैसा दे देगा तो उसकी 80 हजार की हो जाएगी। अगर मैंने पैसा नहीं दिया तो मेरी 1 लाख पाँच हजार की हो जाएगी। मेरी दरखास्त यह है—मुझे क्षमा करें इस बात के लिए कि डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर मानने के आदी तो हैं नहीं, मगर मैं यह दरखास्त जरूर करूँगा काश्तकारों के नुमा-इन्दे की हैसियत से, कि यह सीलिंग 1 लाख 5 हजार की लगाने के बजाय प्रापर्टी की लिमिट कायम कर दी जाए। मिसाल के तौर पर 25 एकड़ जमीन एक घर और दो दुकानें रखने वाले पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा तो मैं समझूँगा कि यह सरकार ईमानदारी से यह चाहती है कि गरीब किसान पर टैक्स न लगे और बड़े आदमी पर लगे। अगर यह नहीं होता, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं समझूँगा कि करप्शन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है।

• उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक फटिलाइजर्स पर टैक्स लगाने का सवाल है, यह कहा गया कि किसानों पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा उस बलाज के मुताबिक जो इस बिल में है। रोज हम वादा

करते हैं कि सैल्फसफिशियंट गल्ले में होंगे, फिर आप टैक्स फटिलाइजर्स पर लगाते हैं। परन्तु बड़ी पूंजी के लिए लिमिट कायम नहीं करते। फटिलाइजर्स जो भी खर्च करेगा, उस पर टैक्स लगेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दरखास्त करूँगा डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि जरा सोचें और ऐसी कोई लिमिट कायम करें कि किसी भी तरीके से गरीब किसान पर, 25 एकड़ से कम के किसान पर यह टैक्स न लगाना पड़े।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to be very brief but I would like to have the attention of the Finance Minister because he seems to be very impatient when hon. Members are advancing their arguments. I think probably he has already made up his mind and therefore he does not like to hear any more arguments for or against the clause. I would like to appeal to him to keep an open mind and try to take into account the feelings expressed by various sections of the House. I have got very revealing figures here collected from *Yojana* dated 19th March, 1969. There a tabulation has been given showing how much money has been spent or advanced to rural sector as against various other sectors. The actual production value in regard to commerce is Rs. 1800 crores for which loans available from various sources is Rs. 446 crores. With regard to industries the actual production value is Rs. 2800 crores and loans available from various sources is Rs. 753 crores. In the agricultural sector the actual production value is Rs. 6800 crores and as against that the loan made available from various sources is only Rs. 380 crores. This is the money that has been sunk into the rural sector for which Government is making a tall claim as if they have done wonderful things for the agricultural sector and it is time that they should be taxed. This is very unfair.

Sir, I do not want to repeat the arguments that have been advanced here, but one thing I am not very clear in my mind and I would request the Finance Minister to give a convincing reply. The return that will accrue out of this levy is of the order of Rs. 5. crores.

That is a very meagre amount and even that Rs. 5 crores he is going to give back to the States. Now my argument is this. If the Government are not very keen to have this amount and if they are not going to utilize this Rs. 5 crores for meeting the expenses of the Central Government, then what is the difficulty for the Centre agreeing to this suggestion that if at all the States feel very keen to go ahead with this levy, let them do so after considering the situation prevailing in the various States. Why should the Centre take upon itself the responsibility of collecting this tax when it is entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Governments ?

Though I agree with the theory that Shri S.M. Banerjee has expounded, I was not at all able to agree with his arguments or the factual position which he has described. I belong to a rural area where we do not have even a *pucca* road. Even today I have to walk half a mile from the road to reach my village because I live in an interior area. When I look around in that area I do not find even a single house which has got air-conditioning facilities. In fact, there are people in that area who do not know about electricity. There are many people who have not even seen a motion picture. That is the standard of living of the people in the rural sector. So, if at all the State Governments genuinely feel that there is some money to be tapped from the rural sector and if there are people in the rural areas who come in the bracket of more than Rs. 3½ lakhs, I think it would be better to leave it to the States.

Secondly, we have been hearing so much about the opinion of the Attorney-General and so many hon. Members from the side of the Congress and opposition are arguing for and against it. But one thing is very clear. Suspicion and doubt are still lingering in the minds of even eminent lawyers both inside and outside the House whether the Centre has the power and competence to tax the rural sector. At the same time, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will concede the position that if it is entirely left to the States, so far as the constitutionality of the taxation proposal is concerned, there will be absolutely no doubt whatsoever. When the Central Government are also very clear in

their mind that the income accruing from this tax will go entirely to the States, what is the difficulty in leaving the matter in the hands of the State Governments and not taking upon themselves the responsibility of levying this tax?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके जरिये आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से चार बातें कहना चाहूंगा। एक यह कि टैक्सों को चाहे जितना बढ़ लाया मैं तारीफ करूंगा, लेकिन उन्हें पता यह तो होना चाहिए कि किसानों की वृत्त और शहर की वृत्त भिन्न है। किसान के पास सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन हो, अगर वारिश नहीं हुई तो उसमें कोई फसल नहीं होगी।

दूसरे, मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि बहुत सी जमीनें हैं जो सरकार के डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने और दूसरे इंदारों ने अपने कब्जे में कर रखी हैं और उनको एक पैसा बीघा के हिसाब से टैक्स देते हैं। मैं बनर्जी साहब को बताना चाहता हूं, मैं गुडगांव से आता हूं जहां वह कहते हैं कि एयर कंडीशन है, कि वहां गरीबों की हजार हजार एकड़ जमीन तो सरकार के कब्जे में है, डिफेंस के कब्जे में है या डेवलपमेंट के कब्जे में है इंडस्ट्री के नाम पर और दूसरे नामों पर। अब उनकी जमीन तो सरकार के पास है, सरकार के कब्जे में है तो वह कहां से टैक्स देंगे, इतना मैं मोरारजी भाई की खिदमत में अर्ज करता हूँ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सचाई नहीं है कि करीबन 12 साल से किसान पिसता चला आया है। अब अगर थोड़ा सोड अच्छा मिलने लगा और गंदम, मेज, मूंग-फली, ग्राउंडनट कुछ पैदा होने लगा है मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन वह किसान जैसा मैंने कहा वह था जो जो 1947 तक गांधी मार्का कांग्रेसी था। आज कोई 57 मार्का, कोई 58 मार्का, कोई 62, 64 और 69 मार्का कांग्रेसी यहां राज कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस के नाम पर वह किसान जिन्होंने यहां पर

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें ली हैं उन पर वैल्यू टैक्स लगायें तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता है कि उन्होंने अपने आप को बचाने के लिए ये बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनाये हैं। मगर इस सरकार ने जो गरीब थे, जो भाग गये थे, चले गये थे, जिनकी जमीनें इक्क्यू प्रापर्टी कहलाती थीं उसको साढ़े चार सौ रुपये में अपने नैपोटिज्म और फेवरेटिज्म में आकर उनको दे दी, किस नाम पर कि वह बाग लगाना चाहते हैं।

उनके बाग हैं। बड़े-बड़े मिनिस्ट्रो के बाग हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई इसको जानते हैं। काश श्री मोरारजी देसाई टोडरमल होते, मोरारजी देसाई न होते। शहर वालों की आमदनी तो होती ही है और वह आती ही रहेगी मकान चढ़े या न चढ़े। लेकिन किसानों की यह हालत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह हालत है उस वक्त यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई किसानों के साथ वही सलूक करेंगे जो बाकी अमीर आदमियों के साथ करेंगे? मुझे डर है कि इसमें देश की सेवा नहीं होगी।

अब किसानों की पैदावार जो हुई है वह इसलिये कि भगवान् ने वक्त पर वारिश की है। अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह और बाकी कांफ्रस के नेता खफा हो जायेंगे। आखिर उन लोगों ने करोड़ों रुपयों का जो कर्ज हम पर चढ़ाया उसका कोई फल तो निकलना ही चाहिये या, कहीं तो ट्यूबवैल लगने ही थे, इरिगेशन होना ही था, लेकिन वह बहुत कम है। इसलिये मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि टेक्निकल ग्राउंड पर नहीं बल्कि प्रैक्टिकल ग्राउंड पर, और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह प्रैक्टिकल है, वैल्यू टैक्स लगाते वक्त सरकार इस बात का ख्याल रखे कि आइन्दा उनकी फसल अच्छी होगी या नहीं, वह दे भी सकेंगे या नहीं। दस बरस से चन्द गाँव है, जिनका नाम मैं ले सकता हूँ श्री मोरारजी देसाई के सामने। सोहना से नूह तक, जहाँ कभी

फलड्स से फसल बरबाद हो जायेगी और कभी वारिश न होने से फसल बरबाद हो जायेगी, लेकिन वैल्यू टैक्स उन पर लगा रहेगा। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया, लेकिन तब भी मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस टैक्स के लगाने से पहले सरकार तबज्जह दे कि आया वह देश की खिदमत कर रही है या देश के खिलाफ काम कर रही है।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार :- डीप्टी सप्लीक साहब, मैं आप के ذरिये
 از میں غایتی شہر صاحب سے چار باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک یہ کہ
 ٹیکسوں کو چاہے قتنا وہ لگائیں میں تعریف کروں گا۔ لیکن انہیں پر
 یہ توجہ دینا چاہئے کہ کس کو دیتے اور شہر کی دیتے۔ الگ ہے۔ کسان کے پاس
 سیکڑوں ایکڑ زمین ہو اگر بارش نہیں ہوتی تو اس میں کوئی فصل نہیں بڑی
 دوسرے میں فصل لگانا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت سی زمینیں ہیں جو
 کے ڈیفنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ اور دوسرے اداروں نے اپنے قبضہ میں لے لی
 ہیں اور ان کو ایک پیسہ بیگ کے حساب سے ٹیکس دیتے ہیں۔ میں بڑی
 صاحب کو تانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں گوڈ گاؤں سے آتا ہوں جہاں وہ کہتے
 ہیں کہ ایر کنڈیشن ہے۔ کرواں غریبوں کی ہزار ہزار ایکڑ زمین سرکار
 کے قبضہ میں ہے۔ ڈیفنس کے قبضہ میں ہے یا ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے، ماٹھ شری کے
 نام پر یا دوسرے ناموں پر۔ اب انکی زمین تو سرکار کے پاس ہے
 تو وہ کہاں سے ٹیکس دیں گے۔ اتنا میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں عرض کرنا
 ہوں]

تیسری بات بس یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ سچائی نہیں ہے کہ
 تقریباً بارہ سال سے کسان پشلا چلا آیا ہے۔ اب اگر تھوڑا سا سیدھا
 ملے لگاتے۔ اور گندم، مین، مونگ جلی گراؤنٹ کچھ پیدا ہونے لگا ہے
 میں مانتا ہوں۔ لیکن وہ کسان جیہ کہ میں نے کہا وہ تھا جو ۱۹۴۸ء تک
 گاٹھ میں مارکے کا ٹکڑی تھا۔ آج کوئی ۵۰ مارکے، کوئی ۵۸ مارکے، کوئی
 ۶۲-۶۴ اور ۶۹ مارکے کا ٹکڑی ہیں یہاں راج کر رہے ہیں۔ کانگریس کے
 نام پر وہ کسان جنہوں نے یہاں پر بڑی زمین لی ہیں۔ ان پر دیتے
 ٹیکس لگائے۔ میری کچھ میں آسکتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے اپنے آپ کو بھانے
 کے لئے چسے بڑے فارم بنائے ہیں۔ گراس سرکار نے جو غیب تھے۔ جو
 جاگے گئے تھے۔ چسے گئے تھے۔ جکی زمینیں اب کوئی پر اپنی کھلتی ہیں۔
 اس کو سارا چار سو روپے میں اپنے نیو ٹرم اور نیو ٹرم میں آکر ان کو
 دے دی، کس نام پر کہ وہ باغ لگانا چاہتے ہیں۔

ان کے باغ ہیں۔ بڑے بڑے مشروں کے باغ، شری درجی
 ڈیسائی اس کو جانتے ہیں کاش شری درجی ڈیسائی ڈیڑھ پونے پونے میرا جی

ڈیسائی نہ چھوڑتے۔ شہر والوں کی آمدنی تو ہوتی ہی ہے اور وہ آتی ہی رہے گی مکان پر چڑھ یا نہ چڑھے۔ لیکن کسانوں کی یہ حالت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب یہ حالت ہے اس وقت یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کیا تخری وارجی ڈیسائی کسانوں کے ساتھ وہی سکوک کر بیگے جوائی امیر آدمیوں کے ساتھ کر بیگے۔ مجھے ڈر ہے کہ اس میں دشمن کی سیوا نہیں ہوگی۔

اب کسانوں کی پیداوار جو ہوتی ہے وہ اس لئے کہ جھگوان نے وقت پر بارش کی ہے۔ ابھی ڈاکٹر رام سبک سنگھ اور باقی کانگریس کے سینا

خفا ہو جائیں گے۔ آٹھ ان لوگوں نے کروڑوں روپے کا جو عرض چہر چڑھایا ہے اس کا کوئی چلن تو دکھایا جا چاہئے تھا کہیں تو خوب دین لگے ہی تھے۔ اگر گینچ چوٹا تھا لیکن وہ بہت کم ہے اس لئے میں ان سے کہوں گا کہ ٹینیسی گراؤنڈ پر نہیں بلکہ پریکٹیکل گراؤنڈ پر۔ اور میں تجویز ہوں کہ وہ پریکٹیکل ہیں۔ ویٹھ ٹیکس لگاتے وقت سرکار اس بات کا خیال رکھے کہ آئندہ ان کی فصل اچھی ہوگی یا نہیں۔ وہ دے بھی سکیں گے یا نہیں۔ بس برس سے چند گاؤں ہیں جن کا میں نام نہیں لے سکتا جوں تخری وارجی ڈیسائی کے سامنے۔ سوچنا ہے نوہ تک جہاں کبھی فلڈ سے فصل برباد ہو جائے؟

اور کبھی بارش نہ ہونے سے فصل برباد ہو جائیگی۔ لیکن ویٹھ ٹیکس ان پر لگا ہے کہ میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ ان پر انکم ٹیکس نہیں لگایا گیا۔ لیکن تب بھی میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ٹیکس کے لگانے سے پہلے سرکار کو جو دے کہ آیا وہ دشمن کی خدمت کر رہی ہے یا دلیوں کے خلاف کام کر رہی ہے

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given reasonable opportunity to almost all Members. We have already spent 50 minutes on this clause. Try to be brief. Shri Srinibas Misra.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : हम लोगों के अमेंडमेंट हैं। हम संशोधन पर बोलना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must realise one thing. This is a controversial clause and I have given, more or less, full opportunity of debate on it. But there must be some limit. If we spend more time now, at the end I will have to apply guillotine. I would appeal to Members to be very brief.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : एक आदमी इधर का बोले और एक आदमी उधर का बोले, इस तरह से होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have just now come to the House. The hon. Member was not in his seat. So many Members from this side have spoken. Please resume your seat.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : बैठे बैठे हीरान हो गए सब दो मिनट के लिए हम बाहर गए और आप इस तरह से कहते हैं।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment is to the effect that the whole clause be deleted. In view of the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister that persons having wealth upto Rs. 1,50,000 will be excluded, my contention to omit this clause has almost vanished. But the question to be seen is whether the limit of Rs. 1,50,000 will really affect the lower-class agriculturists who have got 2 acres or 3 acres or 4 acres...

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Yes, sometimes it will affect them. When the value of one decimal is at 100 agriculturists having 15 acres of land, and even less, will be affected because agricultural produce is also to be taken into consideration. They will be taxed. If it is Rs. 200, then it will be 7½ acres which will be liable to tax. If it is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, then 2 acres will be liable to tax. This has got to be given some consideration by the hon. Minister.

It is the policy of my party that persons having or owning, as Mr. Banerjee also just now said, large acreage should be taxed. But people who have got 5 acres or 6 acres or so, depending on rains only and no irrigation facilities, should not be taxed. There should be some consideration for them. I request the hon. Minister to give consideration to that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I urge upon the House to consider this Clause quite dispassionately because we are under the impression that, irrespective of the size of the land holding all the farmers are going to be taxed. That is the impression that the majority of the members carry. The

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

hon. Finance Minister has explained that wealth tax will be collected only from such lands the value of which is Rs. 1,50,000.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Rs. 2,50,000. One lakh which is already the limit plus Rs. 1,50,000. (*Interruptions*) May I say that nobody whose valuation is less than Rs. 2,50,000—minus any urban residential house that he may claim—will be involved in this.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That explanation is more than enough. I wanted to make one suggestion, which the hon. Minister for Finance may be kind enough to consider. The whole trouble is regarding the valuation of the land. Which is the machinery which can go and decide the value of the land? There is an apprehension in the minds of some hon. members that unless there is a machinery for deciding the value of the land, for the valuation of the land, the rigours of law will not be reduced. I, therefore, suggest that there ought to be a machinery and the structure of the machinery be incorporated in the Act itself so that the rigours of the valuation of the land will be reduced to that extent.

The second point which I wanted to suggest was this. The apprehension that may be there in the minds must be removed. Our country is the land of villages, a land of farmers. What is the structure, the agricultural structure, of those who are having land?

How much of land 85 per cent of farmers hold? Very small portion. They are excluded. (*Interruption*) The landless are excluded. The agricultural labourers are excluded. The majority of the small farmers are excluded. Why then should it get on our nerves to support a measure of this type? When the hon. Minister has gone out of his way and explained this matter, I think, that apprehension should be removed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: It was his duty to explain. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Misunderstanding still persists.

Regarding penalty, I think, the penalty is excessive. It militates against the principles of legislation. I am talking of the penalty clause. It militates against the principles of legislation and it also militates against the principles of jurisprudence because as soon as there is an evasion of the tax the evader has been taxed to such an extent that the net value of the net assets have been taken into consideration. Therefore, the penalty is too excessive. It therefore militates against the principles of legislation and also against the principles of jurisprudence.

With these words — I do not know how many members have supported—I do support this Clause.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आप यह चाहते हैं कि मैं अपने संशोधनों पर बोलूँ या जो वैल्यू टैक्स एग्रिकल्चर के क्षेत्र में लगाया जा रहा है उस पर बोलूँ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now this is debate on the clause itself and the penalty also. Because you have an amendment, I am giving you a couple of minutes. Otherwise I was going to put it to vote.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : एग्रिकल्चरल वैल्यू टैक्स बड़ा विवादास्पद बन गया है। इसी कारण से एटर्नी जनरल को यहाँ आना पड़ा और अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखने पड़े। लेकिन उनकी बात से सफाई नहीं हुई। मैंने सवाल किया था कि दफ्तरी साहब से वह सहमत हैं तो क्या दफ्तरी साहब का यह विचार नहीं था कि 86 नम्बर की जो एण्ट्री है उसमें सरकार को पहले संशोधन करना चाहिए और तब एग्रिकल्चरल वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में कदम उठाने चाहियें?

जहाँ तक एग्रिकल्चरल वैल्यू टैक्स का सम्बन्ध है हम लोगों का विश्वास है कि समाज

में जहाँ कहीं एक्ज्युमुलेटिड वैल्य है उसका समाज के हित में उपयोग होना चाहिये। हमारे देश में गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा है। लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। बंदुमत जनता का ऐसा है जो तीन आने रोज कमाता है और उसी में गुजारा करता है। जो धन कुछ लोगों के पास जमा हो गया है उसको समाज के हित में एप्रोप्रियेट किया जाना चाहिये फिर चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में हो या एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में हो। ऐसा करना समाज का फर्ज है। समाज के हित के लिए उसका सहयोग होना चाहिये।

आजादी के बाद कृषि का जो कुछ भी विकास हुआ है उसमें पूँजीवाद बढ़ा है। रूरल एलाइट जिस को कहते हैं वे पैदा हो गए हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में उनको कुलाक्स कह सकते हैं। वे पैदा हो गए हैं। कुछ लोगों के पास धन जमा हो गया है कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्यों न उसको भी इकट्ठा किया जाए और उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाए। हमारा यह विश्वास है कि चाहे इण्डस्ट्री का क्षेत्र हो या कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, वैल्य टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी आप देखें कि सेंटर और स्टेट के जो रिलेशन हैं वे खराब हो रहे हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर फिर से विचार करे। एक दो साल के बाद इसको आप लायें। लेकिन ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इसको पास कराने जा रहे हैं। वैल्य टैक्स का जो विधेयक जिस रूप में हमारे सामने है उसमें आप कुछ छूटें दे रहे हैं। उन छूटों के बारे में मेरे दो संशोधन हैं, 173 और 174। आप एनिमल्ज में गाय, भैंस, बकरी, घोड़े आदि को छोड़ रहे हैं एसेट्स में से। उसी तरह से आप गार्डज को छोड़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप इन जानवरों को छोड़ें वहाँ एलीफेंट्स को न छोड़ें। ये पैरासिटिक सिम्बल हैं। वैल्य टैक्स में जिन एसेट्स की गिनती हो उनमें मेरा यह निश्चित विश्वास है कि हाथी की भी गिनती होनी चाहिये। इसी वास्ते मैंने कहा है कि प्रोवाइडिड दे आर नाट एलीफेंट्स।

तीसरा मेरा संशोधन पैनलटी को लेकर है, सजा देने की बात को लेकर है। आप ने यहाँ वन हाफ इसको रखा है। जो टैक्स नहीं देते हैं, जो डिफाल्ट कर जाते हैं, उनको सजा होनी चाहिये और सख्त सजा होनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि वन हाफ न रख कर पांच परसेंट रखा जाए।

मोटे तौर पर मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जहाँ दौलत हो वहाँ सरकार टैक्स लगाये। लेकिन इस वक्त जो फिजा है उसको देखते हुए इसको अगर पोस्टपोन रखा जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चरल वैल्य टैक्स लगाते समय एसेट्स की जब गिनती हो तो उसमें एलीफेंट्स की भी गिनती होनी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ सजा जो वन हाफ रखी गई है वह पांच परसेंट आप कर दें।

श्री स. भो. बनर्जी : लेकिन जिन के नाम के आगे हाथी आता है, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये।

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I want to record my protest against this practice of allowing unlimited time to those persons who have not tabled any amendments. According to me those persons who have tabled amendments, should be allowed to speak first. Then if you have time you could have shown latitude to others.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given full opportunity to all those who have moved amendments. This is a controversial clause. They may have got to say something.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : You should not curtail our time. I have got a number of amendments, from No. 203 to 218. I oppose this clause lock stock and barrel. About the legality of the imposition of wealth tax on agriculture I am not going to say anything. The Government has been advised by the Attorney General

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

and they will be proceeding with it, I know. But, Sir, personally speaking, I am not convinced by what the learned Attorney General had stated on this issue. I agree with my hon'ble friend Shri S. M. Banerjee that this is the domain of the State Government. In fact the income-tax on agricultural income is being levied by so many State Governments and as I have submitted already on an earlier occasion income-tax and wealth-tax are allied enactments and the authority which has the power to impose income-tax on agricultural income, can also impose wealth tax on the agricultural assets.

Therefore, those Governments which have power to levy income-tax can as well levy wealth-tax on agricultural assets. That is the general corollary. By usurping the powers of the States the Government will now be only creating troubles, for themselves and would be further creating strained relations between the Centre and the States. But that is not my business. That is for the Government to see. Sir, I am not against the imposition of tax on agricultural income. In fact, there are Agricultural Income-tax Acts in so many States imposing tax on agricultural income. And, I am not against it as I do not understand why there should be any distinction between a man earning taxable income from agriculture and that from business or profession. But I feel that the imposition of wealth-tax on agricultural income should be left in the hands of the States.

In my amendment I have simply picked out certain words and have asked you to leave out those few lines. If they are taken out the clause will be as innocent as the whole House would like to have it.

Now as to the penalty clause. By the proposed changes the penalty sought to be imposed is being related to the net wealth instead of the tax thereon. The absurdity of this provision can be just imagined. For a little negligence or inadvertence, if a man forgets to file his return for 5 years 4 months, he will be penalised to the extent of confiscation of the whole of his property. Sir, you know that there are two prices for every thing

in every market; one is the sellers' price; the other is the buyers' price. Take an example. I have got a house or a plot of land and its value is Rs. 95,000 according to me or in any event is below Rs. 1 lakh. Now, Sir, if I am in dire need of money I will accept 95,000 but if I am not and if the seller is anxious to buy it he may offer Rs. 1,05,000 or more even. Any wealth-tax officer may go by the price which the over-anxious seller might have offered and wealth-tax officer may take its value at Rs. 1,05,000 and may issue a notice to the assessee after 5 years and 4 months to file a return. Now, what will be the result? This man honestly believes that his property was worth Rs. 95,000 only. And the WTO also honestly believe that the property could have been sold at that time at Rs. 1,05,000. Both of them are honest in their conviction and there is an honest difference of opinion between them. However, what will be the result of this honest difference of opinion? The assessee who is asked to file his return after 5 years and 4 months shall have to pay a penalty of 32% for the first year's return in respect of delay for 64 months; a penalty of 26% for the second year for a delay of 52 months; a penalty of 20% for the third year for a delay of 40 months, and a penalty of 14% for delay of 28 months, and so on till in the end it comes to 100%. Now, Sir, see the absurdity of this provision, I will give another example which will show how absurd this proposition is.

Suppose an assessee whose net wealth is Rs. 99,990 for the assessment year 1964-65 does not file a return of net wealth in time. The WTO completes his assessment ex-parte and computes the net wealth at Rs. 1,00,200. The wealth tax on Rs. 200 will be Re. 1 only. The maximum penalty under the existing provisions can be 50 paise or Re. 1 only. But under the proposed amendment the maximum penalty would be Rs. 1,00,200 i.e., 1,00,20,000% more than the former penalty. Now Sir, imagine for yourself how for this new provision is in keeping with the offence committed by the assessee if any.

For this simple default ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.....(Interruptions).

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

My only submission is that so far as imposition of penalty is concerned, the penalty should be related to the amount of tax and not to the wealth itself. Otherwise, it will create opportunities for corruption. There is already corruption galore in our country. If the officer values the property at 5,000 or 10,000 more he may demand anything upto 10,000, 20,000 or 50,000 for not doing so., i. e., for a small mercy which is not very difficult to show. Therefore, in order to check corruption also, about which the Deputy Prime Minister is very anxious, we should not at least create further opportunities for corruption like this by such absurd legislation.

SHRI NAMBIAR rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Your amendment is there. But you were not in your seat.

With the permission of the House, if you are not pressing for one amendment, I will put all amendments together. Before that, I will call the Minister.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This clause is objected to on two grounds. One is the wealth tax on agricultural land and the second is about penalties

श्री देवराव पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एमेंडमेंट है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस क्लॉज पर बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jadhav, will you resume your seat ? (*Interruptions.*) Shri Nambiar wrote to me. But he was not in his seat, though he has moved his amendment. There should be some time limit. Everybody wants to speak. For that there was a general debate.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आप ने आपोजीशन के कई सदस्यों को चांस दिया है। मैं भी इस क्लॉज पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी तो एमेंडमेंट है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : One hour and 20 minutes were spent on this. The time is already over. The two objections are about wealth tax and about the penalty for evasion. I do not go into the legal arguments because on account of the wishes of the House, the Attorney General was invited here and he gave his opinion. I would not say at any time that the opinion of the Government is final in the matter. Of course, it is for the Supreme Court to decide if it goes there. On that score, I have no doubt in my mind. Honourable friends said that in the Gold Control Order or Act something has been declared *ultra vires*. But that does not change the scheme of the Act. I have gone through it. If some rules are necessary, we will certainly make them. But the scheme has not been changed by the judgment, as far as I can see. It is not as if the Government is trying to take a final decision in the matter. Government would not like to do it. If the Attorney General had any doubt in the matter, I would have dropped it. I have always followed the principle that if the Attorney General says 'no', I do not go with the legislation because then I must rely on him and I should not rely on my own opinion.

My honourable friend has said that I should keep an open mind. Do the Hon. Members keep an open mind? (*Interruptions.*) I see they have no open mind. They go on saying the same arguments throughout. They are not prepared to hear me... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Minister never replies to the point.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They want me to have an open mind. This cannot be left to the State legislature because the State legislature has no authority. Even in regard to estate duty which is in the State List, they have asked the Government of India to have the legislation. It is a Government of India Act and not the State Act. That is what they do not remember; they forget it very conveniently. This is also a matter

[Shri Morarji Desai]

where the State has no authority. The authority is only with the Centre and, therefore, the Centre levies it. I have said that so far as the tax on agricultural land is concerned, it will go to the States. That is what I have said, though it is not necessary for me to say so; but I should certainly augment the income of the States if I can do so legitimately. Therefore, I do not want to go into the legal part of it. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani said that the agriculturists' conditions had not improved...

SHRI M. R. MASANI : They have improved.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : ...or they have improved very little. Does he realise that the value of agricultural land has gone up more than ten times or even fifteen times? Land which was valued at Rs. 100 has gone up to Rs. 1000, and land which was valued at Rs. 1000 has gone up to Rs. 15,000.....

SHRI R. K. AMIN : That is because of inflation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : One hon. friend said that crores of the people would be affected. Will crores of agriculturists have land valued at Rs. 250,000? I would be very happy if that is so, because then the country is very rich and there is no question of being worried about it at all.

After all, how many people are there who have land worth Rs. 250,000? Only they will be affected who have that much value of land and nobody else.

Of course, the question of valuation is a tricky business. I do not want, therefore, to take to any hasty decision in this matter. I would see that there is no harassment of any agriculturist I want to assure them that there is no harassment. Therefore, there are two or three or four or even more ways whereby I can safeguard it. Therefore I have taken a year for this matter so that it does not come into operation immediately and it comes into operation later on. One can rely on the data supplied by the States so

that the Income-tax Officers do not have to go there; they would go there; I would like to see that. I would also like to consider another remedy where one can accept whatever valuation those people put in their returns, and if we find it is less, I can buy over the land and put it to auction. This is what I can do. That will avoid all other difficulties for me. This is what I am considering even for other wealth-tax matters so that there is not much difficulty in the matter. There was some legal difficulty. I am battling with it for the last two years. I do not want to take a risk. But if I can do that, then that will solve all questions of harassment. So, this is what is being done.

There was also the question of urban properties. Government are very seriously considering what is to be done about urban property and what ceiling can be put and what can be done in that regard. This is being very earnestly considered, and we are going in to this question. So, it is not as if we do not want to consider this or we do not want to tax people who can paytax. So, all this is being done. Wealth cannot be different for one property and another. Wealth is wealth. What I have, therefore, done is that where as the other people, the urban people have an exemption of Rs. 100,000 plus a residential house up to Rs. 1 lakh; if he has more, there is no exemption, but up to Rs. 1 lakh he will have exemption—for the agriculturist I have said that he will have exemption up to Rs. 250,000, that is, Rs. 150,000 more; Obviously an agriculturist will not have a house worth more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 therefore, he will not have that kind of property; that is, he will not have that value of property, that is: he will not have Rs. 220,000 value of property which will be liable to tax if he has a house worth Rs. 30,000.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What about the method of valuation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am trying to do it in such a manner that there is no harassment. I do not mind if I get less income, but I do not want to have any harassment. That is what I am trying to do.

Any suggestions that hon. Members have to give in this matter will be most welcome. As I have said, we are also examining and very seriously going into the whole question of how urban property can have a ceiling or how it can be taxed more. As it is, from 1965-66 onwards, there is an extra wealth tax on urban properties; they have to pay that in addition to the other wealth tax. Perhaps, hon. Members do not seem to know or realise this or perhaps they have not understood it.

But that has been done for the last three or four years.

16 hrs.

As regards penalty, why is evasion made? To save money. That is always so. There is no other reason for evasion. All these arguments are more political than economic. I want to make it economically impossible for these people to evade. If a person evades a tax of Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 and if he knows that if he does so, he will have to pay a penalty of Rs. 50,000, he will think ten times before he evades Rs. 500 tax. He will even pay Rs. 700 as tax, but he will not evade Rs. 500 tax. (*Interruption*). You may call it an experiment. I want to have a deterrent in this matter.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What about genuine cases of difficulty?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have already provided for marginal cases of difficulty. My amendment No. 302 is there, where the initial exemption will be deducted from the assessed wealth so that he will pay penalty only on the marginal thing and not on the whole thing.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: New assessments?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even there this will be available. Therefore, there is no question of that. The marginal things

are provided for. Therefore, it is not as monstrous as my hon. friends think. But even if I have to be monstrous to put down evasion, I am prepared to be so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the government amendments to vote. They are amendment Nos. 299, 300, 301 and 302.

The question is :

Page 12,—

after line 25, insert—

(i) after clause (iv), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970, namely:—

“(iva) agricultural land belonging to the assessee subject to maximum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees in value:

Provided that where the assessee owns any house or part of a house situate in a place with a population exceeding ten thousand and to which the provisions of clause (iv) apply and the value of such house or part of a house together with the value of the agricultural land exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, then the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be one hundred and fifty thousand rupees as reduced by so much of the value of such house or part of house as is not to be included in the net wealth of the assessee under clause (iv);” (299)

Page 12, line 26

for “(i)” substitute—

“(ii)” (300)

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Page 12, line 30,—

for “(ii)” substitute—

“(iii)” (301)

Page 13,—

for lines 3 to 12, substitute—

“(i) in the cases referred to in clause (a), in addition to the amount of wealth-tax if any, payable by him, a sum, for every month during which the default continued, equal to one—half per cent, of—

(A) the net wealth assessed under section 16 as reduced by the amount of net wealth on which, in accordance with the rates of wealth-tax specified in Paragraph A of Part I of the Schedule or Part II of the Schedule, the wealth-tax chargeable is nil, or

(B) the net wealth assessed under section 17, where assessment has been made under that section, as reduced by—

(1) the net wealth, if any, assessed, previously under section 16 or section 17, or

(2) the amount of net wealth on which in accordance with the rates of wealth-tax specified in Paragraph A of Part I of the Schedule or Part II of the Schedule, the wealth-tax chargeable is nil,

Whichever is greater,

but not exceeding, in the aggregate, an amount equal to the net wealth assessed

under section 16, or as the case may be, the wealth assessed under section 17, as reduced in either case in the manner aforesaid;”. (302)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the rest of the amendments which are in order together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, 17, 70, 72 to 75, 132, 133, 142, 145, 173 to 176 and 206 to 218 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको बोलना है इस पर ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage, I am not going to permit any discussion.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: Point of order. आप जो कुछ करना हो करें, हम बैठेंगे नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the process of voting, how can I permit it ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह अन्याय नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं पहले से खड़ा होता रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 16.]

AYES

[16.08 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna
 Kumar
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dassappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.

Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Metha, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Pamar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chaudhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.

NOES

Ahmed, Shri J.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.

Dhandapani, Shri
 Dipa, Shri A.
 *Ghandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gowd, Shri Gandilingana
 Halder, Shri K.
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar

Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Kandappan, Shri S.
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghachandra, Shri M.

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'

Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam Shri J.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.

Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is Ayes : 132; Noes : 48.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(Amendment of Act 7 of 1964)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause 25. I think we can confine our discussions to the controversial clauses. Otherwise, it will take more time. Is Mr. Kothari moving his amendment? The amendments moved by Shri Abdul Gani Dar and Shri K. L. Gupta are out of order.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move : **

Page 13,—

for clause 25, substitute—

25. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, in the Third Schedule.—

(i) for the words and figures in the first para "25 per cent." substitute '1 per cent.'

(ii) the proviso shall be omitted. (18)

I have moved an amendment so that the proviso in the Third Schedule may be omitted. The Surtax on company profits incorporates the principle of progression in company taxes. When we were passing through inflation, there might have been some justification. But when we are emerging out of the recession, it is necessary that our scarce means and resources should be utilised effi-

ciently. In view of this, there is no justification whatsoever for surtax which is progressive and penalises efficiency. Mr. Bhoothalingam in his report also suggested that the surtax on company profits should be withdrawn. Mr. Bhoothalingam is a financial expert of the Finance Ministry; he may not be there now. His suggestion should be followed and the surtax on company profits should be withdrawn because the tax rates are going higher and higher and they are adversely affecting production, savings and investment.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I should likely, briefly, to oppose this clause. The reason for this clause is that while it lays down a ceiling of seventy per cent on the aggregate taxation on a company, the current rates do not go anywhere near 70. Why have a ceiling? This is strange argument to say that because the current rates do not go across the ceiling, the ceiling should be abolished. Ceilings are meant to be permanent, to guard against subsequent raising of taxation. There is no guarantee that if this clause is passed, next year this Finance Minister or some other Finance Minister will not come and tell us to raise corporate taxation on companies beyond 70 per cent. Seventy per cent is a high enough ceiling which was introduced by this very Government. The fact that it is not violated is not an argument against its remaining in the law. Therefore, I oppose this clause. It seeks to remove the ceiling and opens the door to mischief in the future.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is necessary, at the present economic conditions,

* The following Members also recorded their notes :—

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

AYES :—Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Randhir Singh.

NOES : Sarvashri Kiruttinan, S. D. Somasundaram and N. K. Somani.

for me to keep this tax, and I cannot give it up. Therefore, I cannot accept the amendment.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Is it necessary to violate the ceiling ? In your statement, the reason given is that you do not want to touch the ceiling.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I want it to remain as it is.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : You want to abuse this next year though, not this year.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I move :*

Page 15,—

omit lines 18 to 20. (19)

Page 15,—

omit lines 24 to 34. (20)

Page 15,—

omit lines 38 to 40. (21)

Page 16,—

omit lines 7 to 12. (22)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I move :*

Page 17,—

after line 13, insert—

"Provided that all cotton fabrics valued upto Rs. three per square metre shall be excluded from the *ad valorem* duty" (303)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I move :*

Page 20,—

omit lines 42 and 43. (23)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I move :*

Page 21,—

omit lines 6 to 12. (24)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I move :*

Page 15, lines 28 and 29,—

for "INCLUDING" substitute "EXCLUDING" (220)

Page 15, line 30,—

after "STARCH" insert—

"BUT INCLUDING". (221)

Page 16,—

omit lines 7 to 12. (222)

Page 17,—

for lines 15 to 36, substitute—

"The basis of duty to be changed suitably from per square metre to *ad valorem*" (223)

Page 21, line 16,—

for "Eleven per cent." substitute—

"Five per cent." (225)

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanare) : I move :*

Pages 16 and 17,—

for lines 43 and 44 and lines 1 to 36, respectively, substitute—

" I. All varieties of cotton 10 per cent. fabrics whose tariff *ad valorem* values are rupee one and below per square metre.

IA. All varieties of cotton fabrics 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

whose tariff values are over rupee one but below rupees two per square metre.

IB. All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values are over rupees two but below rupees four per square metre. 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

IC All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values are above rupees four per square metre. 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. (267)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I move*

Page 16,—

omit lines 18 to 22. (271)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, the amendments that I have moved pertain to processed foods, petroleum and fertilisers. My colleague Mr. Patodia will deal with the excise duty on processed foods. I would like to take just two minutes to oppose the levy of additional taxation on petroleum and lubricating oils and on fertilisers.

As I mentioned in my budget speech a month ago., petroleum and motor spirit have been taxed mercilessly over the last 10 to 15 years. Every year, in spite of the unconscionable burden a little more burden is put on road transport. Road transport has been held back by the Railway monopoly of Government at great cost to the economy of this country. We are aware of the injustice done to the small road transport operator whose life and business are made impossible and the only way the truck owner can carry on his business is either to overload his truck and have an accident or to bribe the police. Therefore the additional duty on petroleum products, particularly motor-spirit, is entirely unconscionable and I would like to oppose it.

So far as the fertilisers are concerned, I do not wish to repeat the arguments that have

been advanced not only by us here but by many members of the ruling party both in their own party forum and on the floor of the House. Today, the Indian peasants who use fertiliser pay a price which is 50 per cent or more higher than the world price. Fertiliser is one of the capital inputs about which we talk so much but very little is made available to the peasants. The price that the peasant pays is 50 per cent more than his fellow-peasants have to pay in the rest of the world. Therefore, there is no room for adding to his burden. Fertiliser is something that should be made cheaply available to every farmer because it is through it that the so called green revolution about which we talk so much but do nothing to help is being made. Therefore, I wish these two duties to be dropped.

If the hon. Finance Minister will not listen to us, we shall oppose them. We shall divide the House of this also because we feel that so far as fertilisers are concerned, the overwhelming majority of the Members of this House do object to this excise duty being levied, and if the hon. Members on the other side care to assert themselves, we shall give them an opportunity to show what their real sentiments are.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : With regard to processed food, a new duty has been imposed on it this time 10 per cent *advalorem* which will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 1½ crores to the Central Government. While imposing this duty I feel that the condition in which the industry of preserved food is working have been completely ignored or bypassed. This industry is still in a state of infancy. They are working against every possible odd. They are already burdened by high costs due to the high cost of imported machinery as well as the high cost production like the incidence of sales tax, high electricity charges, municipal taxes and on the top of these all recently, the new imposition on free sugar which has increased the price by as much as Rs. 40 per quintal has been a hard blow to this industry. Many of the industries have already started closing down or they are converting to other jobs. Out of a total of 900 licences already granted, more than 90 per cent are units

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

working in one small room. It is like a cottage industry which needs to be protected and encouraged. The imposition put by the Finance Minister will be a very hard blow which will throw the industry out of gear and create unemployment. I hope he will look in to it again and withdraw this imposition.

A word about my amendment No 303 regarding cotton textiles. There are about 26 varieties on which previously specific rates of duty were applicable and they have now been converted to *ad valorem* basis by this conversion, in respect of many items, duties have gone up by as much as 300 per cent. We are not so much bothered about that. What we are bothered about is that many of these varieties are such that they are used by poor people, they are used for industrial material and are export oriented. In respect of these items, it is very unfair to permit the cost to rise by a fresh imposition in this manner. My amendment says that this increase should not be applicable to any cloth valued up to Rs. 3 per square metre.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: My amendments are Nos. 21, 22, 25 and 26. Since amendments Nos. 21 and 22 have already been moved, I move the other two.

I beg to move :*

Page 21, omit lines 22 to 34. (25)

Page 21, omit lines 35 to 46. (26)

We on this side of the House, are deeply concerned about the direct and indirect taxes levied on the middle-classes. Because of the conversion from specific to *ad valorem* basis in respect of duty on sugar, the price of sugar in the free market has considerably gone up. Practically every body has to purchase sugar from the free market because the rationed quantity is not sufficient and many of the villages have not been reached by the rationing system. This increase in sugar price would adversely affect their standard of living.

I would now refer to the increase in excise duty on petrol, cigarettes, electric appliances, soap and caustic soda. All these

commodities, enter into the standard of living of the masses. Inflation has already had an impact on their standards of living and these levies would further squeeze the family budgets. Year after year, the direct and indirect taxes on the middle classes are being increased. In 1960-61, indirect taxes amounted to Rs. 901 crores. In 1967-68 they were increased to Rs. 2558 crores. Most of the excise duties add to cost push inflation and impinge upon the standard" of living of the masses.

I would not repeat what has been said about fertilisers. If there is free voting, I believe many members on the Treasury Benches would vote with us.

Regarding export duties, the Finance Minister has been good enough to give some relief in respect of jute and tea. But may I submit, the time has come to take a bold decision. It is no use giving small reliefs in duty after imposing it at a high level. Pakistan, our chief competitor in jute, has been giving bonus vouchers and gaining ground at our expense. Therefore, the export duties on jute and tea should be abolished.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I will take only the important ones dealing with sugar, petroleum and fertilisers. The assumption that the *ad valorem* duty on free market sugar is meant to mop up the extra profits being earned by sugar mills I am afraid, is misplaced. Those who are benefited by the controlled price of sugar live in large cities and towns. The bulk of our people get sugar from the free market at prices which are already high. They will now have to pay more because of the duty that is being levied now. By no stretch of imagination can we say that sugar is a luxury item and should be taxed so severely by the Finance Minister. The rise in the excise duty will be passed on to the consumer. As soon as the duty was announced I understand the price of sugar in many places rose by as much as Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per quintal in the free market.

Regarding motor fuel Shri Masani has already dealt with the point. The seven paise increase in duty on petrol may appear

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

to be small in itself but experience has shown that any rise in the cost of fuel increases transport charges and the price of virtually every type of commodity availing road transport shows an increase in cost.

Coming to fertilisers, this has already been dealt with by hon. Members on both sides of the House. Even the Chief Ministers of Assam and Uttar Pradesh have expressed their doubts about the wisdom of levying such a tax. When we talk of green revolution we should give all encouragement to the peasants to use fertilisers. India is one country where the use of fertilisers is at the lowest in comparison to world figures. In India it is only 8 kg. fertiliser per hectare of arable land as against 26 in USSR, 71 in USA, 1.10 in UAR and 354 in Japan. Because the use of fertiliser here is much lower we should give all encouragement to the peasants to use more and more fertilisers. There is an argument that if there is prosperity in agriculture, we should mop it up. We should not do it just by levying tax on fertilisers. If there is prosperity in rural sector it will be reflected in other sources. If the rural population is prosperous they will buy more clothing, they will use more transport, they will buy more of other consumer things and their Surplus will be mopped up by indirect taxes. We need not put a tax on fertiliser for that purpose. If you tax fertiliser it means a tax on food production itself. By increasing the tax on fertiliser you are increasing the cost of food articles. In the budget of an Indian family 60 per cent accounts for food and if the cost of food goes up the prices of other commodities will go up and it will have an inflationary tendency. The other day I quoted some figures from an article written by Shri M. S. Randhawa, Vice Chancellor of Punjab University and another professor. The Finance Minister contested those figures, but I am still waiting for correct figures to be given by him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 16, omit lines 9 to 12. (281)

Page 16, lines 28,—

omit "dhoties, sarees, chadders, bed-sheets, bed-spreads." (283)

Page 17,—

omit lines 23 to 26. (284)

Page 17,—

omit lines 27 to 30. (285)

Page 17,—

omit lines 31 to 34. (286)

Page 22.

omit lines 1 to 12. (290)

My amendment No. 281 seeks to delete lines 9 to 12. These lines read like this :

"Fertilisers, all sorts but excluding natural animal or vegetable fertilisers when not chemically treated."

You know, Sir, there is scarcity of green manure in our country. That is one of the reasons why we wanted to make the peasants fertiliser conscious. When first fertiliser was introduced it was supplied to the peasants. I know in Uttar Pradesh because of lack of fodder they could not use it properly.

Now that they have become fertiliser conscious and started using it, though not in large quantities, an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent has been imposed. I am sure it will be a disincentive to the peasants and it will be wrong to do so. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will kindly bear me out when I say that a majority of Members of this House, whether in this side or that side, are totally opposed to this levy. I hope he will withdraw it.

Then I come to my amendment No. 282, which seeks to omit lines 18 to 22. We do not want any additional excise duty on soap used by the poor people. So, we oppose it.

Then I would like to say on behalf of my group that any further taxation or excise duty on petrol we will have to oppose because it will increase the fare for the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

conveyances of the poor. Forget, for the time being, taxis and private cars; what about the fares for buses? It will certainly hit the poor people and so we will oppose it.

Then I come to the excise duty on medium and coarse cloth which will affect our export market. Already there is severe competition from China in the South East Asian market and we are not able to export medium and coarse cloth to those countries. Because China is able to sell her textiles cheaper, we are not able to compete. This additional duty will make the position still worse. At the same time, the price for internal consumption will also go up. So, it should be withdrawn.

Coming to sugar, there is an open market and a controlled market. The difference in price between the two is very much. After the imposition of this additional excise duty, the open market price has gone up still higher. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider once again objectively whether the prices should not be made to come down, if necessary, by withdrawing the additional imposts. I totally oppose all these taxes.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: I move*:

Page 16,—

(i) line 15,—

for "Six and a half per cent. *ad valorem substitute*,

"Four and a half per cent. *ad valorem*"

(ii) line 16,—

for "Nine and a half per cent *ad valorem*" *substitute* —

"Five and a half per cent *ad valorem*" (295)

Page 16, lines 20 to 22,—

for "Six and a half per cent. *ad valorem substitute* — "Three and a half per cent. *ad valorem*" (296)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I move* :

Page 17,—

after line 13, insert—

"Provided that on all 'grey' qualities which are not subjected to any further processing a rebate of 30 per cent, on the excise duty shall be granted :

Provided further that the excise duty shall be progressively levied as below :—

- (1) for prices between
Rs. 2.51 to Rs. 3.50... 10 per cent.
- (2) for prices between
Rs. 3.51 to Rs. 4.50... 12½ per cent.
- (3) for prices at Rs. 4.51
and above ... 15 per cent."

(304)

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलाज 30 में मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं—177, 178 और 179। जहाँ तक मेरे संशोधन नं० 177 का सम्बन्ध है, कलाज 30 के सब कलाज (2) में चाकलेट पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने की बात है जिसमें कहा गया है :

seeks to levy excise duty on chocolates in bulk manufactured with the aid of power—

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको डिलीट कर दिया जाये। मैं मानता हूँ कि चाकलेट साधारण लोगों के बच्चे नहीं खाते, कुछ ऊपर वालों के बच्चे ही खाते हैं लेकिन बच्चे सब बराबर होते हैं। चाकलेट पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने से उनके साथ निर्दयता करना होगा। इसके अलावा इसको न लगाने से आपका कोई खास नुकसान या घाटा भी नहीं होने जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी को न बढ़ावें। इन पंक्तियों को हटा दिया जाये, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

178 संशोधन के द्वारा फटिलाइजर के संबंध में जो—

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा.]

14HH Fertilisers, all sorts, but excluding natural animal or vegetable fertilisers when not chemically treated—

उसको मैं डिलीट कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो अच्छे और कुशल खेतिहर हैं वह फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करते हैं और देहातों में कैंटेलिस्ट्स की एग्रीकल्चर भी शुरूआत हो गई है लेकिन इस वक्त जो मौजूदा परिस्थिति है, जो लोग फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं उससे खेती की उपज बढ़ती है और मोटे तौर पर समाज को उससे फायदा हो रहा है। इसलिए जल्दबाजी में उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाकर उनकी रफ्तार को रोकना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि 14 एचएच को डिलीट कर दिया जाये यानी फर्टिलाइजर पर जो टैक्स लगा रहे हैं उसको न लगाया जाये।

जहाँ तक संशोधन 180 का सम्बन्ध है, 30ए में पावर ड्रिवेन पम्पस पर से चूँकि आपने ड्यूटी हटा ली है इसलिए मैं इस संशोधन को विद्वड़ा कर लेता हूँ। आपने इसको कर ही दिया है।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Regarding amendment 260, I will only add a little to what has already been said. This is with respect to "Prepared or Preserved foods put in unit containers add ordinarily intended for sale". Perhaps, the hono; Finance Minister has not considered the effect of such a tax. According to him, there is evasion of tax and there is always a tendency in human beings to evade tax. What will happen if these foodstuffs are not really sold or put for sale in containers. That will only lead to unhygienic sale of articles and the weight will increase by mixture of dust and dead flies. Instead of encouraging hygienic packing, the hon. Finance Minister wants to tax it by 10 per cent *ad valorem* so that those persons who want really to evade tax will sell these articles in the open instead of putting them into containers. I request him to consider the effect of this and my proposal to delete it.

The next one is regarding fertiliser.

Much has been said about it. While supporting what has been said already, I want to add only this. What is really being taxed? The laconic item is: "Fertilisers, all sorts, but excluding natural animal....." All animals are natural. What is meant thereby I do not know. Whether there is a comma I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Natural is for fertiliser, not for animal.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I do not know. It says, "but excluding natural animal or vegetable fertilisers when not chemically treated."

There are certain fertilisers which are chemically treated. Perhaps, the hon. Finance Minister must have know and consulted the Food Ministry also about it that some sort of chemical is added in the components. If some chemical is added, it is chemically treated. Does he mean thereby to tax components also? What is the meaning of all this tall talk of green revolution when, by used of fertiliser, production is increasing and there is a buoyancy — you say there is a buoyancy, whatever it means — to your economy? Your carrier services are getting some profits; you are getting sales-tax in all other fields; you are getting some income out of it. You want to kill and eat the hen that lays golden egg.

Allow agriculture to develop as an industry. Allow it to grow to such a height, to such a profitable extent that you could tax it. Even from the beginning, you want to tax fertiliser when people are only learning the use of fertiliser. What is being done? 10 per cent *ad valorem* tax is being levied. The impact of this should have been considered. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider some ways and means so that the impact of this tax does not fall heavily to the detriment of agriculture.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Sir I welcome the relief announced by the hon. Finance Minister ...

MR. SPEAKER: What about your amendment?

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: I am coming to that. I also welcome the relief given to textile industry by reducing the *ad valorem* duty up to Rs. 2.50 p. per s.q. metre. It is useful to a great extent.

In the Budget, the relief given to textile industry on certain qualities was for Rs. 9.50 crores and, on certain qualities, the excise duty was increased, yielding Rs. 15.30 crores. Out of this, Rs. 1.90 crores relief has been given to the industry, including power-loom yarn and hank.

This is the first year when Government is going to introduce the excise duty on an *ad valorem* basis. Up-till now the duty was on specific basis. To begin with, 19 qualities have been introduced on the *ad valorem* basis. I think, next year and in the years to come, more and more qualities will be included in this *ad valorem* system. As a matter of policy, I have no objection to converting this specific duty into an *ad valorem* one, but we should see that it does proper justice to all the qualities. After considering all the things, I think that it requires some reconsideration because this rate will be the basis, the guideline, for future years. Therefore, it requires reconsideration so that no quality or no manufacturer is unduly burdened with a heavy tax. With this idea I have moved this amendment. I want to say one thing. On the *ad valorem* basis, there is no difference. For example, on the medium quality, here the excise duty starts with grey cloth; on grey quality it is 8.7 paise, but on bleached or *dyled*, the duty is 13.7 paise; then the same quality, if it is mercerized, the duty is 23.7 paise and if it is sanforized, it is 38.7 paise, i.e., more than four times the duty on grey quality, whereas on the *ad valorem* basis, the duty is up to 7.5 per cent; whether it is grey or dyed or bleached or mercerized or sanforized it is the same. So, the advantage to the grey quality disappears.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude. This is not a general discussion. This is clause by clause consideration.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: This is a technical subject.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not very technical after all.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Whatever we know we must explain.

We have to help the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: My suggestion is that in the rate of *ad valorem*, a 30 per cent rebate should be given on the grey quality. And I can say that if the grey quality is processed, at that stage, the duty of 30 per cent or whatever they like can be put so that there will be no loss of revenue. This will do justice to the mills which are producing grey quality.

Can I go on to the second amendment?

MR. SPEAKER: From my record I find that there is only one amendment in your name. What is the number of that amendment?

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: The number is 304.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the only amendment.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: There are two clauses in that. I will take only two minutes.

The excise duty upto the quality of Rs. 2.50 is 7.5 per cent and then it jumps to 15 per cent. Suppose there is an increase of 5 paise in the quality, it will attract an excise duty of 19 paise. So, the mills will have to produce either the quality of Rs. 4 and above or the quality of Rs. 2.50. In between there is no quality. The effect of the excise duty is so heavy that it demands reconsideration. I have suggested a telescopic rate of excise duty so that the effect of excise duty is equal on all the qualities.

One thing more and I will conclude. If the cloth between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 4.00 used by middle class people is taxed, that will discourage many mills that are pro-

[Shri S.R. Damani]

ducing it. It will have a long-term effect. My only submission is that Government should take into account all these difficulties and accept my suggestion.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

In moving my amendments 219 to 225, I am not going to repeat the arguments just advanced by my hon friends. I will confine myself only to two issues, namely the position of excise duty on cotton fabrics and electric bulbs. Two methods have been evolved so far as the the imposition of excise duty on cotton fabrics is concerned. One is *ad valorem* and another is on the basis of some paise per metre. A distinction has been made in cotton fabrics as fine, superfine, Medium A, Medium B, coarse, etc. It is well-known that sometimes the coarse cloth costs more and it is being patronised by Well-to-do people only. Sometimes the cotton fabrics which are called fine are purchased by poorer sections of the people. My suggestion is that instead of linking this excise duty with per metre, these should be *ad valorem* duty on all types of fabrics according to its value.

Another point I want to make is about the position of excise duty on vacuum and gas-filled bulbs. It has been suggested to impose an excise duty of 11% on such bulbs. With the speedy electrification of rural areas, these electric bulbs are being consumed more in the rural areas than the towns where we have got gas-filled tubes and other things. Therefore, I suggest that the excise duty on bulbs which henceforth will be mostly used by the people in rural areas with the speedy electrification of these areas, should be reduced to 5%.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक पर संशोधन नं० 270, 271, 273, 278 और 294, 295 और 296 पेश करता हूँ और साथ ही 272 और 297 जो विद्युत चालित पम्पों पर टैक्स लगाने की बात से सम्बन्धित है और जिसे इन्होंने वापस ले ली है, इसी लिए उन दो संशोधनों को वापस लेता हूँ।

इन संशोधनों को पेश करते हुए मैं एक दो बातें आपकी मार्फत वित्त मंत्री जी की सेवा में

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह ठीक ही कहा कि आज जब हम चाहते हैं कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हो ताकि हमारे देश को अमरीका या दूसरे देशों से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े तो इसलिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हो, हम किसानों को सहूलियतें देना चाहते हैं, पानी की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, खाद और बीज देना चाहते हैं लेकिन दुख की बात है कि खाद पर उत्पादन शुल्क के नाम पर शुल्क बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आज छोटे-छोटे किसानों में जो यह भावना जगी है कि वे ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा करने के लिए खाद खरीदें और अपने खेत में डालें जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो तो उनके सामने कठिनाई होगी। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि बड़े बड़े धनी किसान ही केवल खाद अपने खेतों में डालते हैं। हमारे सूबे में, बिहार में, एक बीघा, दो या तीन बीघा वाले किसान भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद खरीद कर अपने खेतों में डालना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे देखते हैं कि उससे ज्यादा फायदा होता है, देश का फायदा होता है और उनका भी फायदा होता है। इसलिए इन बातों को देखने पर मुझे अचरज होता है कि सरकार ने इन तमाम लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने का निश्चय क्यों किया। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे विल्कुल हटा दिया जाए।

उसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा एक संशोधन पेज नं० 16, लाइन 15 पर है जिसमें साढ़े छः परसेन्ट एड वलोरम की बात कही गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे कम करके साढ़े चार परसेन्ट एड वलोरम कर दिया जाए। उसी तरीके से एक जगह पर उसी के बाद कहा गया है साढ़े नौ परसेन्ट उसको हम चाहते हैं कि कम करके साढ़े पांच परसेन्ट कर दिया जाए। फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां साबुन का जिक्र है, उसमें हम चाहते हैं कि साढ़े छः परसेन्ट को कम करके साढ़े तीन परसेन्ट कर दिया जाए। उसके बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, 21 पृष्ठ में बिजली के पंखों पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है।

कई माननीय सदस्य : वह तो वापस ले लिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वापस ले लिया है तो ठीक है। जो डोमेस्टिक इलेक्ट्रिकल एपलायन्सेज पर टैक्स लगाने की बात है तो उसमें मेरा कहना यह है कि टैक्स अगर आप बड़े बड़े होटलों और रेस्टोरेन्ट पर लगाते तो मैं बात समझ सकता था और मैं उसका समर्थन करता कि बड़े बड़े होटल जो हमारे लक्षपति चलाते हैं उन पर टैक्स लगना चाहिए। लेकिन शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। उसी तरह से अस्पतालों में जहां गरीब रोगी अपनी चिकित्सा कराते हैं, वहां उसका असर पड़ जाता है। उसी तरीके से ट्रेन के अन्दर जो किचिन होती हैं, भोजनालय होते हैं, उन पर भी बढ़ा रहे हैं तो तमाम लोग जो यात्रा करते हैं यानी यंत्रियों के खाने पर दाम बढ़ जाएगा। उसी तरीके से सेलून की दूकानों पर, उसी तरीके से लान्डरी में जहां कि बिजली का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इन तमाम पर लगाना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है बल्कि बड़े लोगों पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए और छोटों को छोड़ देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन तमाम संशोधनों को पुनः आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे फर्टीलाइजर्स यानि खाद पर टैक्स तो बिल्कुल ही समाप्त कर दें।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : मेरा संशोधन नं० 175 खाद पर टैक्स न लगने के बारे में है और खास कर जो किसान छोटे किसान हैं और भूमिहीन किसान हैं और जो किसान ड्राईफार्मिंग करते हैं, वे किसान जो खाद देते हैं, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मेरा संशोधन है और मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में वे बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

अब मैं कुछ प्रिंसिपल की बात कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हमारे जो अर्थ मंत्री जी हैं

उनको अगर प्रिंसिपल के बारे में, तथ्य के बारे में कोई सही बात कहे तो उसको वे मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में विचार करने की सख्त जरूरत है कि वे कंपेंसिटी टू पे का प्रिंसिपल टैक्स के बारे में लागू हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो किसान हैं जिनके पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन है और जिनकी खेती नैसर्गिक पानी पर निर्भर रहती है जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं और जो खाद को यूज करते हैं, उस पर टैक्स देने की क्या उनकी कंपेंसिटी है? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मन्त्री महोदय का सिर्फ यही प्रोपोजल है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त टैक्स लगाने का प्रोपोजल प्लानिंग कमिशन का था और उन्होंने जो प्रोपोजल रखा था उसमें दो कारण दिए थे। एक कारण तो यह था कि यह जो तीन चार सालों में किसानों को पिछले वर्षों में काफी कीमत मिली है, एक कारण उन्होंने यह दिया है और दूसरा कारण उन्होंने यह दिया है कि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। ये जो टैक्सेशन के प्रोपोजल्स हैं उनमें यही दो बुनियादी बातें दी हैं। इनमें से दोनों बातों में, जिन लोगों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, वे लोग नहीं आते हैं। जिन किसानों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उनका ज्यादा कृषि उत्पादन नहीं है और न ही उनको कृषि से कोई फायदा ही मिला है। आपकी रिपोर्ट है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक वर्गको फायदा मिला है जिनके पास सिंचाई के साधन हैं लेकिन ड्राई फार्मिंग वाले और छोटे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि कम से कम इतना तो करना चाहिए।

मैं आखीर में, माननीय मन्त्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि पहले जब उन्होंने यहां पर स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस समय हाउस से प्रामिस किया था कि कैबिनेट इस पर पूरा विचार करेगी। इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा। आज किसान हमारी मार्फत आपकी राय की अपेक्षा करते हैं। मैं हाउस की तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि इस पर फिर से विचार

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

करें और अगर आप 50 करोड़ आमदनी चाहते हैं तो हम दूसरी आमदनी देने को तैयार हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप 50 करोड़ रुपया जमा करने वाले हैं और स्टेट्स को देने वाले हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि वह पैसा किसके लिए खर्च करने वाले हैं? किसानों के लिए खर्च करने वाले हैं या कृषि के डेवलपमेंट के लिए खर्च करने वाले हैं, इसके बारे में भी कुछ प्रामिस देने वाले हैं क्या आप?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : One minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down? I am on my legs. Am I to throw this open for general discussion? What is the desire of the Congress members? If that is the desire, I am prepared to do it. Normally, amendments are moved and whoever moves amendments is allowed to speak. But if a general discussion begins now, what will happen? He will speak for one minute, another friend will get up and speak for one minute. The moment I begin allowing members who have not moved amendments to speak, then it becomes a general discussion. I have no objection. But then please do not blame me. The moment I call one friend, I must call another friend also. I cannot say that he is in the panel of Chairman and therefore let him speak, but not Shri Jadhav. No please; it is not proper. If I do it, do not blame me. I will sit down. But it is not proper because it will take two hours for each clause.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADAV : I will request for two minutes.....

MR SPEAKER : Why you alone?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADAV : On a point of order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How can there be point of order now?

MR SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADAV : Under 351. Rule 351 says. A member desiring to make

any observations on any matter before the House.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is a Rule. What is the point of order? I cannot allow so many people. If I allow you, I must allow others. Why you alone? What is the speciality with you? There is no point of order. I have called the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADAV : I want your ruling. मुझे आपसे रूलिंग चाहिए। पहले भी डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब थे. (व्यवधान) मेरी रिक्वैस्ट तो सुन लीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have heard carefully not only now, but even before the objections raised against the taxation on fertilizers and some other matters.....

AN HON. MEMBER : And petroleum.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, petroleum, particularly. My Hon. friend always says about it. The Finance Minister and the Government have a difficult task to perform. Everybody wants development and the tempo of development should go higher and higher. If that does not happen, there will be demoralisation even more. It is, therefore that one has got to mobilise resources. When it is said that tax on fertilizers will inhibit further improvement in agriculture, I am afraid that is not a correct inference because I have been seeing for the last three or four years that when prices rose fertilizers were used more and more. When subsidy was withdrawn, 37 per cent more fertilizers were used next year.

And this will not, therefore, inhibit, because the profits from the use of fertilisers are large enough. I find that there are people who take from the blackmarket fertilisers at twice the value and yet they do it. Why? They do it because it profits them to do it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The supply is too small. (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Hon. Members may make protestations. But this is the experience which I have which perhaps they do not have.

This is used mostly in irrigated areas, and in irrigated areas, if an acre of land produces a crop which gives a profit ranging from Rs. 1000 up to Rs. 10,000.....

श्री देवराव पाटिल : जिसकी घाटे की खेती है वह क्या करेगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : घाटे की खेती कोई है ही नहीं ।

I have this on the testimony of some Members of the two Houses, who have themselves told me what profit they get. I am not going to name them because then my hon. friends may go after them. They have told me what their profits were from certain crops. Therefore, all this information is with me. I have consulted even some agriculturists with whom I have nothing to do. But they have also told me that this does not take away more than Rs. 4 out of Rs. 134 extra profit that will be obtained by the use of fertilisers. This is the calculation that I have got from agriculturists. It is not, therefore, my calculation but that of agriculturists who do consider that it is necessary to advance this more and spend more money. If I have spent more money, if I do not get it from those who profit by it, from whom else can one get it ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनको होता होगा, अद्यक्ष महोदय ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I refuse to believe this. This is a thing which cannot happen because then the man will become bankrupt. How can he remain in a losing economy? Yes, when there is famine and there is scarcity, these people do have losses. I do say that. But then Government spends money at that time and helps them. All this money spent on irrigation and fertilisers and everything else benefits certain class of agriculturists from whom only this will come. Therefore, it was thought fit to levy this. I had said that the Cabinet would decide it. The Cabinet has decided it; so, it is not I myself who have decided it. Therefore, I cannot withdraw this excise duty.

In regard to sugar it was said that the duty had increased the price of sugar. Before

the budget, the price of sugar in the free market was Rs. 3.55, and on 30th April it was Rs. 3. 10. And yet my hon. friend begins to tell me that the prices have increased. I have therefore, taken this excise from the profits of the people who sell it in the open market. So, the charge that is made that the price has increased is not true.

17 hrs.

I have already declared certain concessions for powerlooms and for the other cloth; up to Rs. 2.50 for ordinary cloth, I have reduced it to half and so also to Rs. 4 for some other cloth. Beyond that, it is not possible for me to go. Of course, if the time comes and it is necessary, then I have always considered it from time to time as the economy demands and as the production demands. That is also being done; as we do in the matter of jute or other things, in the matter of textiles also, one can do it. Therefore, I am giving effect to these concessions by notifications and not by amendment of these provisions. Therefore, these amendments are not necessary.

I have also said that on power-driven pumps the duty has been given up. All this will be given effect to by notification, and therefore, I cannot accept any of these amendments.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What about compost ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Compost does not attract this at all.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : When chemical is added ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Only on that chemical it will be put and on nothing else.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : When it is chemically treated ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is all wrong. I know how compost is made.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What about the container ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Nothing is to be added. I have also excluded it up to

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Rs. 50,000 production. Therefore, all those other people also will be exempted; even the larger sector will get that much exemption.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) :
On a point of clarification.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Amendment
No. 22 may be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall first put amendment No. 22 to clause 30 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 16, omit lines 7 to 12". (22)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No, 17]

Ahmed, Shri J.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Deveekan, Shri
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gowd, Shri Gandilingana
Gowda, Sri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Sh t Shiva Chandra

AYES

Kandappan, Shri S.
Kiruttinan, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patodia, Shri D. N.

[17.06 hrs.

Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
* Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Negeshwar

Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Govind Das, Dr.
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishan Singh H. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata. Shrimati Agam
Dass Guru
Mirza, Shri Barkar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti. Shri M. S.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel Shri, Manibhai J.
Patil, Shri A. V.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh,
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P.-G.

Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The Result* of the division is :

Ayes : 41; *Noes* : 129.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, 21, 23 to 26, 220 to 223, 225, 267, 271, 281, 283 to 286, 290, 295, 296, 303 and 304 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 and 32 were added to the Bill

Clause 33—(Amendment of Act 58 of 1957)

MR. SPEAKER: We take up Clause 33. Before we discuss it, I want to make a statement. There is a meeting at 6.30 P. M. It is a memorial meeting and I think we should enable the Members of Parliament to attend that meeting. Therefore, we should finish the third reading also. We can do that if

hon. Members cooperate. There will be no difficulty because only the First Schedule and a few other clauses are there. If the hon. Members do not insist on their right, the third reading stage also be over, so that we can go. But if they want to speak, I shall sit and they shall sit but there will be no use like that because the others will go.

Now, there are amendments to clause 33.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I move:†

Page 24,—

omit lines 24 and 25 (27)

I do not want to speak on this amendment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:†

Pages 24 and 25,—

for lines 29 to 43 and 1 to 13

respectively, substitute—

"I. All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values ear 10 per cent. rupee one and below per *ad valorem.* square metre.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for *Noes* : Sarvshri Shashi Bhushan and K. Suryanarayana.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

IA. All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values are over rupee one but below rupees two per square metre.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
IB. All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values are over rupees two but below rupees four per square metre.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
IC. All varieties of cotton fabrics whose tariff values are above rupees four per square metre.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>

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SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move: *

Page 25,—

omit lines 6 to 13 (291)

MR. SPEAKER: I put all amendments to clause 33 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 27, 268 and 291 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

The first Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the First Schedule now. There are a number of amendments.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I want to move all the amendments in my name except 31, 35 and 42.

I beg to move: *

Page 26, line 39,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (28)

Page 26, line 41,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (29)

Page 26, line 42,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (30)

Page 29, line 24,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500." (32)

Page 29, line 26,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500." (33)

Page 29, line 27,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (34)

Page 31,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (37)

Page 34, line 41,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (39)

Page 34, line 43,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (40)

Page 34, line 44,—

for "Rs. 5,000" *substitute* "Rs. 7,500" (41)

Page 37,—

omit lines 44 to 47. (44)

Page 38,—

omit lines 41 to 44. (47)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 35,—

for lines 1 to 27, substitute—

“(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000.	Rs. 750 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.	Rs. 1,500 plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000.	Rs. 2,500 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000.	Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.	Rs. 6,000 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000.	Rs. 16,000 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 28,000 plus 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;” (160)

Page 35, line 42,—

for “Rs. 4,000” substitute— “7,500” (161)

Page 36, line 48,—

for “Rs. 4,000” substitute— “7,500” (162)

The First Schedule is on direct taxes. We go back again from excise duty to the income-tax provisions and the amendments I have moved seek three objectives.

The first is to raise the exemption limit from the present figure of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,500. This was recommended by Mr. Bhoothalingam in his report last year which we had hoped would be given effect to by this Government. At present money values Rs. 4,000 is a fraction of what it was some

years ago. Quite rightly Mr. Bhoothalingam points out that collecting money from those very small people does not give much money but adds a great deal to the income-tax administrative expenditure and creates great hardship for people who do not earn even Rs. 7,500 a year. The first amendment that I have moved is to raise the floor from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,500.

The second amendment is to defeat the attempt to raise the rate of income-tax on small people with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 per year. I have already argued this when the Budget was under discussion; and I pointed out how this class, the lower middle class people with fixed incomes, whose cost of living goes up but whose incomes have remained more or less stagnant, enjoy incomes even lower than

[Shri M. R. Masani]

the income of the industrial workers. This class, which is the back-bone of society, is being ground down between inflation and excessive taxation, and yet this is the class which the Finance Minister has selected to burden still further. We oppose additional taxation on those with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000.

The third item is the lowering of the floor of direct taxes on firms. Firms are already being taxed first as a firm and then as partners. That is a measure of double taxation which was already an injustice. Now the Finance Minister seeks to bring in smaller firms who do not make a profit of even Rs. 25,000 a year; he wants to lower

the limit from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000. A firm that makes a profit of Rs. 800 a month will have to pay double taxation, first as a firm and then as partners.

Taken together, my amendments deal with these three aspects which we want to correct.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I move:*

Page 26,—

for lines 38 and 39, *substitute*—

“(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 7,000 Nil;” (151)

Page 26,—

for lines 40 to 42, *substitute*—

“(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Rs. 250 plus 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 (152)

Page 27, line 29,—

for “Rs. 7000” *substitute* “Rs. 9000 (153)

Page 27, line 38,—

for “Rs. 4000” *substitute* “Rs. 7000 (154)

Page 35, line 1,—

for “17 per cent.” *substitute* “15 per cent.” (155)

Page 35, line 4,—

for “23 per cent.” *substitute* “20 per cent.” (156)

Page 35, line 42,—

for “Rs. 4,000” *substitute* “Rs. 7,000” (157)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I move:*

Page 29,—

omit lines 15 to 19 (31)

Page 30,—

omit lines 19 to 37 (36)

Pages 34 and 35,—

for lines 40 to 44 and 1 to 27 respectively, *substitute*—

“The rates of income-tax shall be the same as in Part I of this Schedule” (38)

Page 37,—

omit lines 28 to 32 (43)

Page 38,—

for lines 4 to 17, *substitute*—

“The rates of income-tax shall be the same as in Part I of this Schedule” (45)

Page 38,—

omit lines 18 to 36 (46)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 35,—

for lines 1 to 27,—*substitute*—

“(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000.	Rs 750 plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.	Rs. 1,500 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000.	Rs. 2,500 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000.	Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.	Rs. 6,000 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000.	Rs. 16,000 plus 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 28,000 plus 65 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000.	Rs. 47,500 plus 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000.	Rs. 1,52,500 plus 75 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000;

(82)

Page 38,—

for lines 4 to 17, *substitute*—

“(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000.	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.	6 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 1,500 plus 8 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 5,500 plus 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(85)

Page 39 and 40,—

for lines 18 to 36 and 1 to 10, respectively, *substitute*—

“1. In the case of a domestic company.	45 per cent of the total income.”	(86)
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[Shri S. S. Kothari]

Page 40,—

for lines 13 to 23, substitute—

“royalties or fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made with the Indian concern where such agreement has been approved by the Central Government. (88)

Page 27, line 38,—
for “4,000” substitute “8,000” (275)

Page 28, line 40,—
for “4,000” substitute “8,000” (276)

Page 35, line 42,—
for “4,000” substitute “8,000” (277)

Page 36, line 48,—
for “4,000” substitute “8,000” (278)

I submit that the unkindest cut in the Budget is the increase in the tax on the middle class. I refer to persons with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 and also firms, which belong to the middle class people, whose incomes range between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000. I am really surprised that the Finance Minister should have selected this particular group, for additional taxation, because there is no justification for it. Inflation has already eaten into the real value of money and increased taxation is a very unkind cut indeed. Even at this late stage, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider it.

Secondly, may I submit that in the last year's budget, the tax on unearned income had been reduced. To reduce tax on that and to increase tax on earned income, particularly of the middle-classes is, in my opinion, a highly retrograde step. There is no justification whatsoever for this. So, with all the emphasis at my command, I oppose this measure.

I would submit that with regard to earned income, there should be a straight

50 per cent

deduction of eight per cent out of the earned income, because the people who work, save and invest should not be treated on a par with those who obtain income from house and other properties. Therefore, I strongly plead for it.

May I point out that direct tax constitutes what I would call surgery without anaesthesia. The direct taxes not only hurt the people but also adversely affect the capacity of the people to work, to save and to invest. It is hardly a coincidence that India, which is the highest taxed country in the world, also has the lowest growth rate. Countries like West Germany and Japan have advanced considerably because their taxation levels are reasonable. If there is a high level of evasion in this country, that also is directly connected with the high level of taxation. I would like to emphasise that.

Finally, may I point out that the tax on registered firms has also been going up considerably? In Bombay and Calcutta, wherever I have been, I have been approached by professional people like solicitors and accountants and others saying that the surcharge on professional income should be reduced. I would submit to the Finance Minister that he should consider this proposal favourably this year or next year. The professional people are a class of intellectuals and they should be given fair treatment. They pay their taxes properly, and they assist the Finance Minister by bringing assesseees to the right path. If they do not do their job properly, you may penalise them. I submit that they should be given better treatment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I move :

Page 29,—

for lines 23 to 39, substitute—

(1) where the total income does not Nil
exceed Rs. 25,000.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000. | 5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25, 000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000. | Rs. 1,250 <i>plus</i> 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50, 000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. | Rs. 6,250 <i>plus</i> 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(263) |

Page 37,—

for lines 36 to 47, substitute—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000. | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000. | 5 per cent. of the amount by which the total exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. | Rs. 5000 <i>plus</i> 10 per cent of the amount by which the total exceeds Rs. 20,000.”
(265) |

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, all my amendments deal with, and seek to raise the exemption limit for individual direct taxation to Rs. 7,500. Here, I would invite the kind attention of the Finance Minister to the categorical recommendation made by the Boothalingam Report, wherein it is stated :

“For both economy and on practical administrative grounds, I would, therefore, strongly recommend a substantial raising of the exemption limit and would suggest that the limit be fixed at Rs. 7,500 for individuals and.....”

“This would be justifiable merely on the increase in prices ignoring all other considerations. By doing so, the number of tax-payers in the register will be reduced by about 1.7 million (on the assumption that to the 700,000 in this class in 1963-64 would have been added one million out of the increase of 1.2 million since then.)”

He says that the “loss of revenue” will be only of the order of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. He says that the efficiency of tax collection would increase, because,

“Some Revenue officials have estimated that if work on petty assessments is cut out, the improvement in the quality and speed with which the remaining work can be done, e.g., by expeditious disposal of appeals, better investigation, e’c., will lead to increase of tax collections by Rs. 100 crores for some years besides an immediate increase of about Rs. 200 crores merely by finalisation of pending assessments.”

So, the Boothalingam Report has given a categorical recommendation to the above effect in this regard.

There is one argument that everybody should contribute to the national development by paying taxes. Direct tax is not the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

only source of income because even if a man just earns Rs. 100 a month, he has to pay indirect taxes on many articles and that goes for development. So, there is no basis for saying that only by direct taxation, the people could pay for the development of the nation, and contribute to the welfare of the country. When there is an abnormal increase in the prices, and there is an inflationary tendency, when the rupee value has fallen so much, there is all the more reason why an increase in the exemption limit to Rs. 7,500 as recommended by Mr. Bhoothalingam should not be given effect.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I move* :

Page 26, omit lines 40 to 42. (292)

Page 26, line 43,

for "15 per cent." substitute "5 per cent." (293)

In my amendment No. 292, I want to omit lines 40 to 42, and in my amendment No. 293, I want to change 15 per cent to five per cent.

In supporting these amendments, I would only like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that after all the prices of commodities have increased so much today that the middle-classes suffer the most, and this income-range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 absolutely belongs to the middle-class cadre.

Either the exemption limit should be raised or the rate of tax should be reduced to 5 per cent. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will consider this.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move* :

Page 26, lines 40 to 42,—

for "Rs. 250 plus 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;"

substitute "Rs. 250;" (180)

Page 26, lines 43 to 45,—

for "Rs. 750 plus 15 per cent. of the

amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;"

substitute "Rs. 750;" (181)

Page 27, line 19,—

for "70 per cent."

substitute—

"98 per cent." (182)

Page 27, line 22,—

for "75 per cent." substitute "99 per cent." (183)

इस शैड्यूल में आप पांच हजार से ज्यादा और दस हजार से कम जिनकी आमदनी है उन-पर इनकम टैक्स दस परसेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं और दस हजार से ज्यादा और पंद्रह हजार से कम जिनकी है उन पर पंद्रह परसेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं।

हम सब जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आम जनता की आमदनी कम है। कुछ लोग हैं जिन की आमदनी ज्यादा है। दस हजार सालाना जिनकी आमदनी है उनकी महावारी आमदनी सात-आठ सौ पड़ती है। सेतिहर मजदूर जो हैं वह तीन आने रोज पर गुजर बसर करता है। इसको देखा जाए तो सात-आठ सौ रुपये तनखाह काफी है। दस हजार से ज्यादा और पंद्रह हजार तक जिनकी सालाना आमदनी है उनकी माहवार आमदनी एक हजार से ऊपर होगी। यह कोई मामूली आमदनी नहीं है। उनको टैक्स देना चाहिये। लेकिन एक सवाल पैदा होता है। ये लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको आप एंटरप्राइजिंग लोगों की संज्ञा दे सकते हैं। बिद्या के क्षेत्र में और उद्योग धंधों के क्षेत्र में इन्होंने साबित कर दिया है कि ये एंटरप्राइजिंग लोग हैं। उन पर ऐसा बोझ नहीं लादा जाना चाहिए जिससे उनका जो उत्साह है वह मंद हो जाए, एंटरप्राइजिंग स्प्रिट जो है, उसको घक्का पड़ुचे। इन पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता हूं। लेकिन

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

मैं चाहूंगा कि अभी जितना इनकम टैक्स वे दे रहे हैं, वही इनकम टैक्स उनसे वसूल किया जाना चाहिए। दस और पंद्रह परसेंट जो आप बढ़ा रहे हैं वह नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए।

हां, जिनकी आमदनी एक लाख है लेकिन ढाई लाख से कम है उन पर आप सत्तर परसेंट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जिनकी ढाई लाख से अधिक है उन पर 75 परसेंट आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिनकी आमदनी एक लाख से अधिक और ढाई लाख से कम है उन पर 98 परसेंट लगना चाहिये न कि 70 परसेंट और जिनकी ढाई लाख से अधिक है, उन पर 99 परसेंट आप लगायें। ये लोग ज्यादा बोझा बरदास्त करने की स्थिति में हैं। इसलिए उनसे अधिक वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। एंटरप्राइजिंग जिनको मैं कहता हूं उस तबके से भी ये लोग नहीं आते हैं। वे पैरासिटिक लोगों में आ जाते हैं और क्लिपिंग कूपन में आ जाते हैं। इनसे सख्ती से टैक्स वसूल होना चाहिए और इन पर 98 और 99 परसेंट टैक्स लगना चाहिये।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : By this Finance Bill, two of the very serious assurances given by the Food Minister to this House have become casualties. Just now we have seen the fate of levy on fertilisers.

Regarding the taxation on cooperative societies, a look at the calculation will show that for an income of Rs. 50,000, a cooperative society will pay Rs. 13,750 whereas a registered firm will pay only Rs. 1500 as tax on an income of Rs. 50,000. I know the answer will be that cooperative societies are getting so many remissions and advantages in other directions. May be true, but that does not mean that whichever cooperative societies come within your taxable powers, they should be taxed at these higher rates.

Then, it is said, "Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000—5 per cent". If you want to say chargeable income, say chargeable income. Why say total income and mislead like this? Even after giving

exemptions, in consonance with their principles and the encomiums showered by them on the cooperative movement, they should say that co-operative societies should be treated on a par with private registered firms even in addition to advantages given elsewhere. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this and bring the level of taxation on co-operative societies down.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, I move my amendments to the First Schedule. I beg to move* :

Page 26, line 38,—

for "5 per cent", substitute—

"2 per cent". (229)

Page 26, line 40,—

for "Rs. 250 plus 10 per cent." substitute—

"Rs. 100 plus 5 per cent." (230)

Page 26, line 43,—

for "Rs. 750 plus 15 per cent." substitute—

"Rs. 350 plus 10 per cent." (231)

Page 27, line 38,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—

"Rs. 5,000." (232)

Page 29,—

omit lines 16 to 19. (233)

Page 30,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (234)

Page 31, line 35,—

for "55 per cent." substitute—

"50 per cent." (235)

Page 31, line 37,—

for "Rs. 10,00,000" substitute—

"Rs. 5,00,000". (236)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 31,—

for line 40 substitute—

“(ii) in any other case—

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000 | 50 per cent. |
| (b) on the balance of the total income. | 60 per cent
(237) |

Page 38,—

for lines 4 to 17, substitute—

- | | |
|---|--|
| “(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000. | 5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000. | Rs. 1,250 plus 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. | Rs. 6,250 plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. (238) |

My amendments fall into three categories. The first category relates to the rates of tax between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 15,000. I know the hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister and his pack of advisers are very allergic to the reduction of slabs of tenable income. Therefore I have suggested another method. I have suggested that where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5000 instead of 5 per cent this tax should be 2 per cent and when the income exceeds Rs. 5000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000 the tax should be Rs. 100 plus 5 per cent and so on. The group earning between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 15,000 mostly represent middle class and salaried persons. Sir, they are the most hard-hit persons in this taxation scheme. If you analyse the number of assessee falling in this group you will find that the majority of them are salaried persons and with their fixed incomes it is very difficult for them in these days of rising prices to maintain their soul and body

together. Therefore, this is an amendment which deserves a little sympathy at the hands of our Finance Minister and I hope he would be good enough to give at least to this class some concession.

The second category of amendments relates to the rates for companies. I have suggested some rates for those companies which have got smaller incomes as against those which have bigger incomes. In India we have still to learn to carry on our business through corporate bodies like companies and it is still in a nebulous stage. I would therefore suggest that in order to give a boost to company formation some leniency should be shown to those companies which have got lower incomes.

As regards the much raised question of registered firms many hon. friends have pointed out that Shri Bhoothalingam and

other experts have suggested that this is a double tax on income. If four persons having an income of Rs. 2500 each join together they will be assessed for Rs. 10,000 and taxed whereas they would not be assessable if they got that much income individually. This is a great hardship and I submit that the *status quo* so far as registered firms are concerned should be maintained.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, as can be appreciated, there is bound to be opposition to all increases in taxation. The taxation on Rs. 10,000 and above has been objected to. The increase in taxation is not very much. On an income of Rs. 12,000 you will pay only Rs. 44 more per year. Therefore, it is not such an increase as my hon. friends have tried to point out. The increase is on the higher incomes. After Rs. 20,000 it will be Rs. 275. The full effect of it will be on the higher incomes and not on small incomes.

In the matter of cooperatives it is very fallacious to argue that cooperative societies pay more. Cooperative societies will not pay more up to Rs. 30,000 according to the present proposal. They are going to pay less up to Rs. 24,000, from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 30,000 they will pay the same and from Rs. 31,000 they go on paying somewhat more—from Rs. 55 to Rs. 275 more. What is happening in the slab above Rs. 20,000, the same thing happens in the case of co-operative societies. As I said, to compare the co-operative societies with registered firms is fallacious. In registered firms the partners pay their taxes whereas in co-operative societies nobody pay anything afterwards. Therefore, what is the use of saying that co-operative societies are paying more? Then, these are only business co-operative societies and so they are taxed; other co-operative societies are not taxed. If work is going to be done through co-operative societies, does it mean that we should take no taxes from them? Then how is the government going to be run? Therefore, when they do business, they are charged at a particular rate. That is all what is done. I repeat it is fallacious to compare them with registered firms, because the registered firms pay in addition to what their partners pay. If they are individuals, they

would have paid less. But if they want to join together, they have to pay somewhat more. That is what I am taking from them. In fact, the argument of some hon. Members is the other way round, that they should not be taxed more when they join together. I do not say that both balance each other but this will always happen.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will you please look at line 23 on page 29 where you say "where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000". Why do you not say "total chargeable income"?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to make any change now.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the amendments to the vote together.

Amendments Nos. 28 to 34, 36 to 41, 43 to 47, 82, 85, 86, 88, 151 to 157, 160 to 162, 180 to 183, 229 to 238, 263, 265, 275 to 278, 292 and 293 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं आपसे यह क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी क्लब पर वोटिंग करने से पहले हर एक मेम्बर को उस पर बोलने का अधिकार नहीं होता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to make it clear once and for all that every hon. Member has the right to speak. All the 523 hon. Members have equal rights to speak. But the Speaker has also the duty to control them; otherwise, there is no need for the Speaker. Therefore, while he has the right to speak the Speaker has also the right to prevent him from speaking.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : लैंड पर जो वेलथ टैक्स लगाया गया है, उसके बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एटार्नी जेनेरल ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि मैं तो लेटर देखूंगा, स्पिरिट नहीं देखूंगा। गवर्नमेंट से मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई भी काम करने से पहले उसे दोनों बातें देखनी चाहिए, लेटर देखना चाहिए और उसकी स्पिरिट भी देखनी चाहिए। अगर स्पिरिट देखी जाय संविधान की तो 86, 87 और 89 इन तीनों आर्टिकल्स के अन्दर लैंड के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं बिठाना है, ऐसा क्लीयरली उस के अन्दर लिखा है। इतना ही नहीं जो स्टेट की सेकेंड लिस्ट है उसके अन्दर लैंड के ऊपर टैक्स है। ऐसा उसमें है। तो इसके माने हैं कि लैंड की जो वेलथ है उसके ऊपर टैक्स बिठाना यह कानून से और 248 (2) में में जो अस्तित्व है, उसमें भी कांस्टीट्यूशन मेकर का इन्टेंशन जो है वह यह इन्टेंशन है कि काश्तकारों की जायदाद के ऊपर टैक्स न हो। तो वह स्पिरिट गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं रखी

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : After having voted for taxation, now he makes a speech like this. What is this ? He should have voted against it.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : वोट किया हो तो उसके बाद भी सरकार री-कंसिडर कर सकती है। उसको अस्तित्व है। वह कर सकती है। हाउस के सामने वह आ जायगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अब कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इस बाबत में सरकार ने यह खलती की है। यह मेरा कहना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि काश्तकारों पर फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में भी जो टैक्स बिठाया वह भी ठीक नहीं था। जो आग्यूमेंट फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने दिए उसके बारे में यह कहना है कि कहीं अपवादात्मक, एक्सेप्शन में कोई किसी ने एक एकड़ में ग्रेप्स पैदा किए और उसको हजार दो हजार रुपया फायदा हो गया। तो उसके माने यह नहीं है कि देश के सब काश्तकार ऐसे हो गये। यह आग्यूमेंट देना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है और मेरा यह कहना है कि इन दो बातों के लिये सारे हाउस का विरोध होते हुए भी यह चीज करना देश के लिये और काश्तकारों के लिए ठीक नहीं है। ... (ध्यवधान) ... देखिये, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोला नहीं, इसलिये मुझे अपनी बात रखने दीजिए।

तीसरी बात यह कि वेलथ टैक्स के बारे में कम्पनी हो तो उसका वेलथ टैक्स माफ है। कोई मां बाप औरत सब मिला कर एक कम्पनी बना दे तो उसके ऊपर टैक्स नहीं है ..

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कम्पनी 65 परसेंट टैक्स देती है, क्या बोल रहे हैं आप ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : दूसरी बात यह है कि इस खेती के ऊपर हर प्रान्त में सीलिंग है। तो सीलिंग होते हुए और 85 परसेंट काश्तकारों के गरीब होते हुए भी खेती के ऊपर और इसके ऊपर टैक्स बिठाना यह मेरी दृष्टि से तो उचित नहीं है। इतना ही मेरा कहना है।

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this late hour, I would like to bring out two important points on the Budget which have not been brought out so far in so far as two readings of the Finance Bill are concerned.

Firstly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that this Budget is more inflationary than what he supposes it to be or even others suppose it to be. He has already provided for Rs. 250 crores of deficit financing which itself is an increase in the quantity of money and,

therefore, inflationary. When a revival of industry is taking place, as he himself claims that the revival of industry has already taken place, if he injects this amount of money into the economy, it is bound to be doubly inflationary. Moreover, you have also increased taxation worth more than Rs. 100 crores and even the State Governments have taken away more than Rs. 50 crores from that people. This amount of about Rs. 150 crores would have been anti-inflationary had it been a case that it was withdrawn from the circulation and not spent. But it has been used by the Government in the wasteful way or in a more unproductive way. That is why it is likely to increase the cost in the economy. So, the deficit financing will lead to the demand full inflation and the workful expenditure of Rs. 150 crores from additional taxes will lead to the cost-push inflation. On these two accounts, it is likely to be more inflationary than most of us believe it to be.

17.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, what I would like to bring to your notice is that this Budget is not sufficiently growth-oriented.

Take the agricultural impost especially the wealth tax and the tax on fertilisers. In regard to the agricultural wealth tax, the important thing, apart from the legal aspect whether you are entitled to put the tax or not, is: do you encourage the savings to be invested in the agricultural field or not? By your wealth tax, all the savings of the people will go either in ornaments or in gold but they will not go to agriculture. By taxing it, you are preventing the formation of wealth in the agricultural field. I would like to bring to your notice that the capital in the agricultural field has already been depleted and therefore more and more capital needs to be injected into the agricultural field. It is exactly at this time that you are imposing the tax on agricultural wealth and it is not at all justified.

About fertiliser, the Finance Minister is pointing out one or two fields in which there are good deal of profits. I can always point

out in any field or in any industry one entrepreneur making more profits, but there will be a number of persons who will be making losses. In agriculture also you have this sort of difficulty that every year you cannot make profits. You have to take the average of three or four years. One year may be good and one year may be bad. If you take into account the average of three or four years, probably you will not be able to stand by your words. There is still time and I request you on the floor of this House to withdraw the agricultural impost, the fertiliser tax and the wealth tax.

I would also request you to withdraw the taxes on registered firms because there is a gross injustice done in the form of double taxation which the middle class people in the mercantile community and traders cannot bear; otherwise, you will be killing the formation of partnership in the economy which is required most in order to encourage traders and the mercantile community to start small scale industries.

At this last hour, if my request has any meaning, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the agricultural imposts and also withdraw the taxes on registered firms.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I am sorry, the hon. Finance Minister seems to be very adamant on the levy that he has put on fertilisers. Even after hearing him, I am not at all convinced. Though I would very much like to get convinced by him, I am unable to get myself convinced by the arguments that he has advanced. I would like to have at least the satisfaction that the Finance Minister is listening to me, if he is not going to do anything by way of concession.

His argument was that, in spite of the increased levy, there was increased use of fertilisers. I am not able to appreciate this kind of argument. It is true that there is increased use of fertilisers. In fact, the assessment is that, by 1970-71, we would be short of 13 lakh tonnes of fertilisers. I do not know how we are going to make up this. Still, the Finance Minister knows very well that the cost of fertilisers in this country is very much higher compared to what it is even in undeveloped countries like ours in Asia

[Shri S. Kandappan]

and the other parts of the world. The use of fertiliser per acre is also very minimum. There is every necessity that the use of fertiliser per acre should be increased, because, we all know that the per acre yield in this country—take any commodity, foodgrains or cash crops—is one of the lowest. When there is every need for using more fertilisers in the land, it is not proper for the Government to increase the levy on fertilisers. What I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister is that the levy on fertilisers should be totally removed. The accrued income due to the use of fertilisers is, I should say, a fallacy. The yield per acre may be increased slightly due to the use of fertilisers to some extent. But the sub-standard life that they are leading in the rural sector is well known. All that increase is going only for meeting the bare necessities of life. They are not indulging in any luxury. Even after this increased yield, we find that in many places they are not able to get any sort of luxury or a standard of living on par with that in the urban sector.

There is not much to boast of. The rural sector is placed in such a pitiable position and I think there is every case for the Finance Minister to consider that the fertiliser tax should be removed or at least reduced, if not removed.

I would like to pose this question to the hon. Finance Minister. Even for a moderate income or for a rich farmer, if there is a natural calamity, is there any manager of a Bank in this country to whom he can turn for loans in any part of the country? If I am affected by flood or by drought or by pest, is there any credit bank or commercial bank on whom I can depend for some kind of assistance or loan? That being the position, the Government should see before they try to tap the agricultural income, to create the necessary infrastructure and the facilities to the farmers so that at least he can lead a decent life. On that count also I would plead with the Minister that this is not the opportune moment.

With regard to the wealth tax, Mr. Masani suggested while speaking on the general budget that if the income-tax laws are suitably amended, this would cover agri-

cultural wealth also. I would like to suggest that if the land ceiling Act is effectively implemented and if the Government would try to see that the absentee landlordism is totally abolished, there would not be any need for this kind of measure to tap this wealth that is supposed to be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Member must conclude. I will have to finish it within 10 minutes.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I am concluding. The entire mood of the country is very well summarised in a small poem which I just recant for the benefit of the Finance Minister. It is a very fine Tamil poem. I am just going to give that in English translation. It is an old Tamil poem by Auvaiyar from Kurunthokai—No. 28:

"Shall I charge a like bull against this sleepy town,

Or try beating it with stick, or cry wolf

till it is filled with cries of Ah's and Oh's.

It knows nothing, and sleeps through all my agony, my sleeplessness, and the swirls of this swaying south wind O! what shall I do to this dump of a town!"

This is the agonising feeling the poor farmers get when they see the rigid attitude of the Finance Minister. We have got this Finance Minister who is not at all showing any sympathy or mercy towards the poor farmers in the country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): It was too much to expect from the hon. Finance Minister to accept any Opposition's amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this late hour.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Of course, we are thankful to him for the small mercies he has shown in the matter of removal of excise duty on pumps. I would only make two points.

We have always been clamouring about improvement in agriculture and we are still importing food worth hundreds of crores of rupees from outside. Just when the cultivator or Kisan has begun to have some income, a charge on fertiliser has come. Even if I accept the arguments that Morarji Bhai has given so eloquently, I ask him: you are giving incentives to exports, you are spending so much money on food imports; if you had imposed excise duty on fertiliser after the country had become self-sufficient in food, I would not have opposed it. You yourself said by 1970-71 we will become self-sufficient in food. Can't you wait for two years? After that if you had imposed it, we would have accepted it. But by doing this now it seems that you do not want the country to become self-sufficient in food. In fact you have developed vested interests in PL 480 airports which give you some money.

Secondly, you have increased the income-tax on the slab Rs. 10,000—20,000 and also increased excise duty on soap and such other things which are mainly used by the middle class. The middle class is the back bone of democracy. It is the middle class which reflects public opinion and runs the democracy. Wherever there is a communist regime, their attempt is to destroy the middle class. But the policies we are pursuing, are aimed at destroying the middle class. I think you are destroying the democratic forces and you are following policies which are contrary to the basic principles for which the country stands.

Finally hon Minister says 'What can I do? I have no money'. You can find money. As Mr Nijlingappa said the other day, why have you been wasting funds on public sector if the public sector cannot give you any return? You can scrap it. If you run the public sector profitably, you can have enough money.

You could then save small people from these hardships. But, you are not prepared to do that. You are dogmatic. You are more concerned with ideologies and you don't care for the poor people's interests. That is why the country is going to dogs. I appeal to to you: You are the Finance Minister. If you cannot change this Bill you may re-think about the economic

policies of the country so that the malaise in which this country is engulfed will be removed. Unfortunately I have to oppose this Finance Bill.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Our Finance Minister is well-known for his rigidity and the adamant attitude that he takes always in this House. Mr. Madhok has referred to this fact. Here, as usual, as in the past years, his budget is mainly a budget attacking the middle class people and the poor classes, the common man. The net result of this budget would be an all-round increase in prices of agricultural goods and of other goods, because, there will be, a sort of, a vicious circle. We find that the taxation increase in one article starts a vicious circle and it affects the all-round commodity prices. This will only come to the benefit of the merchants and the big businessmen and it will affect the middle-classes.

Therefore, I want to say this: He always says that the taxes for increasing the wealth of the country and in order to harnessing the wealth of the country, in order to develop the country. But what he has actually done is, he has adopted these means, to tax the poor man, and the common man. He has no desire to lay his hands on the black-marketeers; he has no desire to unearth the black money. He is not desirous of checking the smuggling and other things. He is only doing this in a way which will affect the commonman every year. The common man and the middle class people are affected year by year. History will decide in future as to what steps he is taking, for the development of the country, or for the destruction of the country.

श्री शिवचन्द भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसा विषयक लाते हैं जो विवादग्रस्त रहता है। थोड़ी देर के लिये मान भी लें कि इनकी नीयत अच्छी है, इनका एंड अच्छा है, लेकिन इनके मीन्स हमेशा खराब होते हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि एंड हाई होना चाहिये। तो मीन्स भी हाई होना चाहिए लेकिन यह ठीक हमेशा उल्टा करते हैं हर साल। गरीब पर, साधारण

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा.]

लोगों पर बोझ नहीं देना चाहिये लेकिन यह हमेशा ऐसे ही लोगों पर बोझ लाद देते हैं और जिन पर बोझ लादना चाहिये, अर्थात् दौलत वालों पर बोझ लादना चाहिये, उनको यह छूट देते हैं। तो इनके मोन्स खराब होते हैं भले ही एंड मान लें अच्छा हो।

सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार को पैसा चाहिये। देश में पैसे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इन्कम पर सीलिंग लगा देते हैं एक और दस की, तो आपको कितना पैसा मिलेगा क्या इसका कमी आपने हिसाब लगाया? डा० लोहिया का हिसाब था एक हजार करोड़ रु० प्रति साल आपको मिलेगा। टैक्स इवेजन को सस्ति से रोकेंगे नहीं, प्रिवी पसंज बेकार के दे रहे हैं, उन को बन्द नहीं करेंगे, होर्डेड वैल्यू जो 10,000 करोड़ के करीब है उसको मोबिलाइज नहीं करेंगे और गरीब जनता को परेशान करेंगे जिसकी राहत मिलनी चाहिये उसको राहत देंगे नहीं और जिस पर कर लगने चाहिये उनको आप छूट देंगे। तो कितना ही इनका एंड अच्छा हो लेकिन इनके मीन्स बिल्कुल गलत होते हैं। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का पुर जोर विरोध करता हूँ और चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर पुनः विचार करें ताकि कुछ अच्छाई हो।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to submit a few suggestions for the consideration of the Hon. Finance Minister. First of all, I would like to say that the burden of indirect taxes shall not be more than the actual tax imposed by the Government. In practical experience, I have been seeing that invariably the tax imposed is less than the actual price increase in the market. This is one suggestion which the Hon. Finance Minister might consider.

Secondly, in the case of indirect taxes like excise duty actually at the time of imposition of the duty the commodities will be at different stages of merchandies with the result the retailer and whole-saler take advantage of the tax imposition at the cost of consumer. I trust that the Hon. Finance Minister will look into the matter.

Thirdly and lastly, each year We have been seeing that articles are picked up for enhanced duty. I wish to suggest that in to avoid lopsided strain on certain commodities in different periods; in the years to come he should broadbase the increase at smaller rates.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): It appears that in this Bill many things that could have been done have not been done. My first objection has been that the income tax lower limit of exemption has been kept constant although the value of the rupee has gone down considerably. By this, two mischiefs have been done. One is that the income-tax organisation, the Income-tax Department itself, is being confused. More and more people with 4,000 income come under assessment. Their number increases and very little tax is realised. The Hon. Finance Minister said that they will pay only Rs. 41/-.

SHRI MORAJI DESAI: I said Rs. 44/- of additional tax on income of Rs. 12000.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Thank you. For this Rs. 44/- the Income-tax officers have to work. This is one side. The other is that the agricultural sector and rural sector should not have been assessed. The Hon. Finance Minister says that he has no other place to lay his hand and therefore he has to lay his hand on the rural sector.

Here, we have so much talked about leakage of budget. The Hon. Finance Minister has very carefully given notice to the big business as to what he is going to do in 1970-71. I raised this point, but in the Speaker's wisdom it was rejected. But this is a salient feature as far as discussion is concerned. If you want to do something for the next Finance Bill, it must be for 1969-70, but if you are giving notice of 1970-71, then you are giving notice to the business community as to how they should manage their accounts. All these things could have been avoided, but they have not been avoided.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am left with very little time if the whole thing is to be finished before 6 o'clock. At any rate, I can exercise some restraint which my colleagues cannot.

I have been called adamant and rigid. Why? Because, they say that I am not amenable to their arguments. But have they been amenable to my arguments? Are they not adamant and rigid? What is the use of such arguments? When arguments fail, they always make this argument. "You are obstinate, you are adamant, you are rigid". Do they think that I will be carried away by such things? How will the Government function in that case? It is good that I am not affected by these epithets hurled at me. They have no effect on me. At any rate, I should thank God for that.

I am very happy that I have not sat at the feet of these Professors of Economics. Otherwise, I think all my budget would have gone away and what would have happened to the economic policy?

After all, we have to work in this country and to raise the living standards. We are living in a poor country. The country is poor. It has to raise itself. It has to raise, therefore, taxation from the poor.

From where else will it raise resources? My hon. friend opposite was saying that I was not raising taxation on the rich. I may tell him that it is only in this country that I have raised the company or corporation tax to 65 per cent; I am responsible for it;

nobody else is responsible for it; in no other country is it more than 50 per cent; it is less than 50 per cent in other countries. It is here only that I have raised it, and I have got to do it because if I do not take from them, I have no justification to take it from the other people who are poor or in the middle class. The middle class also has got to pay. If it is the back-bone, it must remain the backbone in giving resources also. Otherwise, how are we going to get resources? We cannot get into our heaven unless we work with our own hands and feet. This is what I request my hon. friends to do. If they not hear me in anything else, let them at any rate hear me at least in this matter.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Such measures do not increase even his popularity.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not bother about my popularity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 7, 1969/Vaisakha 17, 1891 (Saka)