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Monday, February 19, 1968
Magha 30, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 19, 1968/Magha 30,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. Kailas Nath Katju who passed away at Allahabad on the 17th February, 1968 at the age of 81.

Dr. Katju was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and First Lok Sabha during the years 1946-47 and 1952-1957. He was a great patriot and an eminent lawyer. He served the country in various capacities. He was Union Minister holding the portfolios of Home Affairs and States, Law and Defence during the years 1951 to 1957. Earlier he had served as Governor of Orissa and West Bengal. He was later the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, we associate with you in the grief expressed at the death of an eminent person, who was an eminent lawyer, a patriot, a freedom fighter and also a prominent worker in the post-independence era for the reconstruction of this country. We were all associated with him too very closely in many fields of work. Even before freedom he was associated with Government in Uttar Pradesh. After that he was associated as the

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head of a State, as Governor, then as a Minister and the last post that he occupied was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

He was a person who was respected and liked by most people, even by those who disagreed with him, because he had a very pleasant temperament, a temperament which tried to find out solutions and hot tempers were cooled by his handling of those matters on many occasions.

He passed away at the ripe old age of 81 and passed away after living a full life not only in the ordinary sense of worldly success but in the sense of service to the country which was eminent in almost all the fields in which he worked. We associate, Sir, with you in the grief expressed by you and request you to convey our condolences to the family of the deceased.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir, I am grateful that this opportunity has come to me to associate myself with this motion of condolence. It is on a personal note. I welcome this opportunity because I knew the late Dr. Katju as a lawyer who appeared before me and as a Minister of Co-operation under whom I served. I can only say that he was a rare personality who was always willing to meet anyone at any level. He was a rare personality who was willing to give his best to the country. He was a rare personality because he used his gifts for the country. In these circumstances I would like to recall a single line from the great poet Donn "Death be not proud" because he who is dead is greater than death, he lives for ever.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय जो भाव मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं अपने आपको उनमें शामिल

करता हूँ। डा० काटजू के निधन से देश में जो स्थान खाली हुआ है, उस का पूरा किया जाना मुश्किल है। उन्होंने देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये लड़ाई लड़ी और उस के बाद देश के बनाने में भी बहुत बड़ा काम किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके लिये सबसे बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि यही होगी कि जिस स्वतन्त्रता के लिये उन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी और जिसके बनाने में उन्होंने काफी काम किया हम लोग भी उन के कदमों पर चलें और इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी ओर अपने दल की श्रद्धांजलि उनके प्रति व्यक्त करता हूँ और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन की आत्मा को शान्ति दे और उन के परिवार को भी शान्ति दे।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: On behalf of my group I wish to express our deep sense of sorrow at the demise of one of our great leaders, Dr. Katju. He has been one of the senior members of the Congress and also a great statesman. He belongs to the leaders of the last generation who stood for the integrity of the country as well as the unity recognised not only in their own state but the country as a whole. As such, in his passing away from us we have lost one of our great leaders who would have been more useful to us at the present juncture. On behalf of the DMK I once again second the motion brought by you, Sir, as well as the leader of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, I rise to associate my party and myself with the feeling of sorrow and condolence that has already been expressed at the passing away of Dr. Katju. Dr. Katju as a Finance Minister of a State had a full life and he has died full of years of honour. Even so, his death creates a void in the public life of our country. He had versatile ability and even as a lawyer he was drawn towards the country's services and at one time he did appear in the courts as defence counsel to help the cause of the pri-

soners in the Meerut Conspiracy case. In independent India he was the Governor of West Bengal, holding an office which has many complexities. But I do not know if any other person has been as popular in that State as Governor as Dr. Katju has been. I had the advantage of coming to know him fairly well when he was a member of this House, and while as Minister he had many critics he had never an enemy. There was something of the old world about him—his courtesy, his dignity, his wide humanity and his flair for friendship. He has passed away and there is a void in the public life of our country which will not be easily filled. I wish you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से, जो शोक प्रस्ताव इस समय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस में अपने आपको शामिल करता हूँ। डा० काटजू जिस समय बंगाल के गवर्नर थे, उस समय बंगाल में बहुत पॉपुलर थे। आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहाँ सरस्वती पूजा होती है, एक दिन में सौ सौ और दो-दो सौ जगह पर होती है, वे इस बात का प्रयत्न करते थे कि उनमें से अधिक से अधिक वे शामिल हो सकें। कभी कभी हम लोगों से बात करने के लिये, मलाह लेने के लिये बुला भेजते — ट्रेडयूनियन्ज के दारे में कभी किसी प्रकार की कोई फौर्मलिटी वह नहीं रखते थे। मैं अपनी ओर से तथा अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Sir, on behalf of my party, I associate with you in the deep sense of sorrow expressed by you on the passing away of Dr. Katju.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On behalf of my party, I associate myself wholeheartedly with the message of condolence that you have expressed and other speakers before me have expressed. It is sad to know that one by one our great leaders of the freedom era are leaving us and Dr. Katju

has joined that grand line of men. As has been stated, he has been an eminent lawyer and eminent statesman, but what impressed me most about him was his humanity and his sense of fair play. He was gentle in demeanour and he was an almost outstanding personality whose image of integrated India we lack today and we very much like to imbibe. I, on behalf of my Party, associate myself with the message of condolences.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may now stand in silence for a short while.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशों से ऋण

+

*121. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जो भारत को इस शर्त पर ऋण देते हैं कि भारत उस ऋण में उनके देश से माल खरीदे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये वस्तुएं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से ड्योडे से लेकर दुगुने मूल्यों पर खरीदी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्थिति के कारण, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में पूंजी विनियोजन तथा संचालन लागत अधिक है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें हानि होती है ;
श्री

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली हानि को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) हालाँकि सामान्य रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि सशर्त (टाइड) ऋणों की रकमों से की गयी खरीद से, बिना शर्त ऋणों की रकमों से की गयी खरीद के मुकाबले अधिक लागत आती है लेकिन इससे यह निष्कर्ष निकालना सम्भव नहीं है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में होने वाली हानि, सशर्त ऋणों से की गयी खरीद के कारण होती है।

(घ) सरकार को, सशर्त ऋणों की रकमों से की जाने वाली खरीद से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लागत आने की जानकारी है, इसलिए वह हर सम्भव अवसर पर ऋणों के उपयोग पर से पाबन्दियाँ हटाये जाने के लिए जोर देती रहती है।

विवरण

उन देशों के नाम जो भारत को इस शर्त के साथ ऋण देते हैं कि इन ऋणों का इस्तेमाल ऋण देने वाले देशों से वस्तुएं आदि खरीदने के लिये ही किया जाये

1. आस्ट्रिया
2. बेलजियम
3. कनाडा*
4. फ्रांस
5. पश्चिमी जर्मनी**

*कुछ विशेष मामलों में कनाडा से भिन्न देशों से मंगाये जाने वाले मशीनों के हिस्से की, जिनका उपयोग कनाडा से मंगाये गये उपकरणों में किया जाता है, बिल व्यवस्था की अनुमति देता है :

**1967-68 में पश्चिम जर्मनी से ही खरीद की पाबन्दी के बिना 75 लाख डालर की रकम दी।

6. इटली
7. जापान
8. नीदरलैण्ड
9. ब्रिटेन
10. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका†
11. डेनमार्क
12. स्वीडन††
13. स्विटजरलैण्ड
14. चेकोस्लोवाकिया
15. पोलैण्ड
16. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र मंड
17. यूगोस्लाविया
18. हंगरी
19. वल्गारिया

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने, फर्माया है कि यही एक कारण ज्यादा लागत आने का नहीं है, और भी कारण होंगे लेकिन जैसा कि उन्होंने खुद तस्लीम किया है कि जो लोग हमको ऋण देते हैं उन्हीं के यहाँ से जब हमको माल खरीदना पड़ता है तो वह सामान्यतः ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदना पड़ता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि क्या कभी सरकार ने ऐसा प्रयत्न किया है कि जिसके प्लान्ट को वह खरीदना चाहती है, पहले दुनिया के अलग अलग मुल्कों से उसके भाव का पता लगा ले और उसके बाद जिनका सबसे कम पैसे में प्लान्ट मिलने वाला हो, उनसे कहे कि आप हमको कर्जा दीजिए, हम आपका प्लान्ट ले लेंगे? कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न सरकार ने किया?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा प्रयत्न करने से सफलता मिलती नहीं है। क्योंकि हर

मुल्क ऋण पर देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। यह भी सही नहीं है कि हर बार खरीद से ज्यादा ही पैसा देना पड़ता है। कुछ देशों से ऐसा भी होता है, जहाँ कीमत कम है, वहाँ ऐसी खरीद से भी ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देना पड़ता है। कुछ जगह 10-20 फीसदी ज्यादा लागत होती है। मगर हम कोटेशन सब देशों से मंगवायें और फिर कहें कि जिसकी कीमत कम है, उस के पास से लें, तो फिर कोई भी हमारे साथ ऐसा एग्जिमेंट करने के लिये राजी नहीं होगा। यह नहीं ममझना चाहिये कि हमारा कोई हक है किसी से लेने का। वह देते हैं तो दोनों देशों के परस्पर संबंधों से देते हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह बात सही है कि माँगने वाले अपनी शर्तों पर किसी से माँग नहीं सकता, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दोनों तरह के देश हैं एक वे हैं जहाँ उन का ऋण लेकर भी उन का मामान मुनासिब कीमत पर मिल सकता है और दूसरे वे देश हैं, जहाँ 10-15 फीसदी ज्यादा कीमत पर मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से देश हैं जहाँ ज्यादा कीमत पर मिलता है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है किसी भी देश में हर चीज मंहगी हो सकती है। इस लिये ऐसे नामों को देना मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं है?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: So far as the purchase of goods is concerned, it is the rule that global tenders should be called. May I know whether in such cases of loans, this process is, usually, dispensed with and, arising out of this, may I

† 1961-62 से पहले, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जो ऋण देता था, उनसे अमेरिका से भिन्न देशों से माल खरीदने की अनुमति थी।

†† 1966-67 में, स्वीडन से ही खरीद करने की पाबन्दी के बिना 66.4 लाख डालर का ऋण दिया।

know, when incurring such loans for the purchase of goods, the Government takes the precaution that the price thereof is comparatively not very high as compared with the price of goods obtaining in other countries from where the loans may not be available?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In all cases where the aid is tied, it is not possible to have global tenders because it is meaningless, and we cannot buy from other places even if we call for global tenders. Therefore, it will not be honest to ask for global tenders where we have to buy from a particular country on account of tied aid, but we do ascertain. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And pay three times the value by over-invoicing etc. That is gone by the private sector and also the public sector.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is an uninformed criticism. I can only say that this comes out of not having full information about the whole matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have much more information.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As regards the question of comparing with prices elsewhere, we are careful to get the prices from all places and we try to see that we get at those prices even from tied countries, but it is not always possible to have comparable prices for all things because some items of production are peculiar to some countries. Therefore, that has also a limited scope.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While it is true that we are in this unfortunate position that beggars cannot be choosers, is it not a fact that many of these countries which are listed in the statement have from time to time also agreed to give us untied loans, but at the same time is it not a fact that we have earned a bad name by virtue of the fact that we have not utilised even those untied loans fully and they are lying unutilised or under-utilised with the result that these

donor countries are becoming more and more insistent that only tied loans can be given to us?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I refute the statement of the hon. Member that we are beggars. There is no question of being beggars in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a loan.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When ever we go to bankers or persons who loan to us, it is a question of mutual consideration. Therefore, there is no question of beggars not being choosers. That has no meaning. But if the hon. Member considers he is a beggar, I have no quarrel with it. But I refuse to be in that condition. I have never gone on asking for these things in that manner.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have said that we are in the position of beggars being choosers. I did not say that he was a beggar.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are not in that position. Ultimately if the country is a beggar then I am a beggar. What else does it mean? Therefore, it is no use saying that kind of thing. The untied loans are only from the World Bank and some from the USA in the past, otherwise, they are all tied except perhaps in the case of small amounts from one or two other countries. Therefore, there is no scope. In the case of East European countries where we have mutual trade and we buy their goods, there is no question of getting from anywhere else and things have to be obtained only from there and at the prices which are suggested by them though we try to negotiate in the same way as in the case of other countries where there are tied loans; so, there also we have to do the same thing. But this is a matter of our own choice. If we do not want to do it we need not do it and we will not do it. But you may say that circumstances are such that we have got to make some decisions and in this case we make some decisions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The last part of my question has not been answered. I had asked about the non-utilisation of untied aid.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of non-utilisation. There is a misunderstanding about this non-utilisation also. There are aids given for projects and these are used only as the projects go on getting constructed, and, therefore, if they are for four or five years they are used over four or five years. That does not mean that it can be said that it is not utilised every year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Government have admitted it themselves in their own report.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What has been admitted has been explained like this. But if the hon. Member wants to read it otherwise he is free to do so.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What are the main items which are purchased under such loans? What steps are being taken to see that the items which are produced in the country are not included among such items?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All the items which we purchase from within are not included in the list of items purchased from outside. Where is the question of listing such items? The hon. Member is a businessman and he ought to know this. If there are items which are produced here we do get them from here and we do not get them from outside.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: Is the hon. Minister aware that sometimes because of this foreign money purchases are made against the Indian industries? That is to say, if a thing is available in India from Indian industries, still we purchase the thing from outside because loan money is available and foreign exchange is available. This is being done in a very serious manner.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sometimes it has happened because of some circumstances, or sometimes

when a turn-key project is made, that also happens. But now we are trying to reduce that completely and see that it does not happen.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: That is not so.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Loan-taking is not begging from any point of view. But when loans are tied to this kind of goods being sold, may I ask the Finance Minister to give a categorical answer to two questions? First, have all the avenues been explored with such countries advancing loans to us that they can sell to us at international prices for these commodities? Secondly, have we also explored the possibility of coming to an agreement on a mutual basis with them that when we sell them our goods we also charge them prices on the same basis, that is, we also charge them high prices as they charge us high prices?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even if we charge high prices, we cannot say that we are charging high prices. Nobody would say that at any time. But there is no question of our charging high prices in this matter because they buy in the open market. Here it is not a question of government selling to them. In some countries, Government sell them; in some countries, when aid is tied, then we have to buy from them only. Since we do not give aid to such countries, there is no question, therefore, of selling in that manner. If aid is given, it is also for the advantage of selling to us goods. That is why aid is given.

Therefore, I was refuting the statement made by the hon. Member about our being beggars. It is all wrong. They want to profit. Therefore they also give us aid. That is how it is done.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the speech made by Mr. Woods at the UNCTAD II in which there is a veiled criticism of funds being misused in countries that have received

funds from the World Bank and from other sources? If so, was India in his mind when this criticism was levelled? Secondly, Mr. Dulles used to say that in giving loans to India, America has imposed not only strings but also ropes. They are ropes, not strings—this is what he has said. How far are there ropes in the money that we get from abroad, particularly from America?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are neither ropes nor strings nor threads. There is no such thing tied to these things.

AN HON. MEMBER. Threats are there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore, it is wrong to make any such inference from this that Mr. Woods had India in his mind.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: How does he know his mind?

SHRI HEM BARUA: He says that India was not in his mind when he said this. How does he know Wood's mind?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He told me. Therefore, I know his mind. The hon. Member does not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He is a close of friend of yours. We know.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He is a friend of mine.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Now he should try to be my friend. May I know what is the per capita incidence of loan in this country and in other developing countries? Is it not a fact that the incidence of loan in this country is higher than in any other developing country? If so, what are the Government doing to reduce this incidence of per capita loan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: A separate question may be tabled.

Smuggling of Fake U.S. Dollars

- *123. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Patriot" of the 13th January, 1968 that an employee of a bank in India was connected with the smuggling of fake U.S. dollar notes in India;

(b) if so, whether the name of the employee and the bank involved has been identified; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Neither the bank nor the employee has been identified in the press Report. The Government have no further information.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: May I know whether the Government have made any effort to find out the U.S. businessmen who were using the bank employees to smuggle the fake notes; if so, what action is being taken?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government has made no enquiries, because on the face of it there is no credibility in the report because Rs. 75 crores were said to be involved, and the enquiries that have been made so

far do not suggest this can be very credible.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Either the enquiry has been made or it has not been made.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Once he says it has been made, then he says no.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I have to call the other Members. Mrs. Gopalan may herself ask that question. If no one else asks, then you may ask.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: May I know whether Government is aware that U.S. banks operating in India are also indulging in this racket resulting in foreign exchange difficulty, if so, will the Government investigate into the matter and take drastic steps to prevent it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is not correct. May I explain? We make informal enquiries within our department, we do not make formal enquiries.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: May I know whether it is a fact that blackmarketing in these Dollars is taking place in India on a large scale, and whether Government is taking any action so as to prevent such blackmarketing?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no large-scale smuggling. The amounts of foreign exchange that have been seized in the year 1967 are \$2,104 and £3,180.

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM: The fake notes must have been manufactured either in India or America. Has the Government made any attempt to find out where they have been manufactured, and to what extent have these fake notes been recovered in this country?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In 1967 the Delhi Police recovered in Delhi a block used for forging U.S. Dollars. That is the information.

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM: Where were they manufactured?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I know, I would tell him.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि भारत में डालर्स चोरी से बिकते हैं? इस के अलावा बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, बहुत सी ऐसी एजेंसियाँ हैं, जैसे कि एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसियाँ, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, अन्सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं, जिन के अकाउंट्स अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में हैं, जो कि इस तरह की गड़बड़ियाँ यहाँ करते हैं और डालर का जितना मार्केट रेट है उस से ज्यादा पर उस को बेचते हैं, तथा जो लोग यहाँ से जाते हैं उन्हें देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई करती है।

श्री सुख चन्द्र पन्त : यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और इस पर विचार किया ही जाता है।

श्री राम गोपाल झालवाले : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डालर का तस्क़र व्यापार करने वालों के सम्बन्ध में इस समय तक एन्व्वायरी क्यों नहीं की गई और सरकार को इस की जानकारी क्यों नहीं है?

SHRI K. C. PANT. Again, a general question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The importance of this question is not that of dollars being in this country; it is quite all right. It looks like an unspecified American loan. The importance of this question is this. Had the Government traced how these dollars are being used for smuggling? These dollars have not come just for being kept in a bank. These are used for smuggling. I should like to know whether this point has occurred to the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT: These are general questions which are asked about these dollars. As I said there would seem to be no substance in this particular report. Even if one were to go by the report, this particular

racket had been smashed according to that report itself. Where is the question of dollars coming to the country?

Smuggling by Diplomatic Missions Through Mail

*124. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 7th January, 1968 that the Customs Authorities at Safdarjang Sorting Office, New Delhi detected a registered envelop bearing seal of a foreign mission containing large amount of foreign currency;

(b) if so, the name of the foreign mission whose seal is on the envelope and the total amount involved therein;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the foreign Mission concerned; and

(d) the steps taken to check smuggling by the foreign missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 29-11-1967 the Officers of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate intercepted at the Safdarjang Air Sorting Office, New Delhi a registered envelope containing two bank drafts for the total amount of £4,715-4sh.—10d. It did not bear the seal of any Embassy but bore in print the insignia of the Royal Afghan Embassy.

(c) The matter has not been taken up with the foreign Mission as investigations so far have not revealed that the Mission was connected with it.

(d) No specific measures as such have been devised to check smuggling, if any, by the foreign missions. The general preventive measures in force are considered adequate to deal with all kinds of smuggling.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Is the Government aware of the fact that many foreign embassies are involved in bringing smuggled goods to the country and passing them on by using the CD cars and if so what precautions are being taken by the Government to check them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are not aware of the fact that the Embassies are officially smuggling anything... (Interruptions.)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Do the Government know that many CD cars are being used to sell-smuggled goods by the foreign embassies?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Wherever any particular thing comes to our notice, we investigate them; but there is no general complaint of this nature.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Are the Government aware that there is a shop in the American Embassy where it sells duty free goods to the Embassy staff and through the Embassy officials these things are sold outside at higher prices? Do Government consider it smuggling and if so what action is taken against them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know this practice of giving duty free goods to its own staff is a practice that is prevalent in other parts of the world and it is there in all the Embassies. So far as any specific case is concerned, if it is brought to our notice, we shall enquire into it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI. This point merits more serious consideration from the Minister. I hope he is aware of the general motion that in India anybody dressed up in the garb of a western diplomat or a white-looking diplomat with a CD

car can get away with anything. This is the general impression in the city of Delhi. More specifically, I should like to know from the Minister whether any watch is kept on the remittances received by diplomatic officials from their home countries? In case there is a sudden drop in these remittances the obvious inference is that the fellow has been making money locally and so he has stopped remittances from his home country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I shall require notice for that.

Grants to Bharat Sewak Samaj

*125. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Bharat Sewak Samaj since its inception; and

(b) the value of Government land and property given to the Samaj in Delhi and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है इस को बचाने के लिए कुछ किया जाय।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : यह भारत सेवक समाज के नाम पर बहुत बड़ा गोलमाल हो रहा है।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : 21 दिन पहले यह मन्त्राल दिया गया था फिर इतना न पूरा हो पाने का क्या कारण है ? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए। भारत सेवक समाज की रक्षा क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, on a point of order. The question has been admitted and put on the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you, but there is no point of order.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I request all of you to sit down now? This question has been engaging the attention of Parliament not only during this session but during the previous session also. Yet, it is said that the information is being collected. I do not know what I can do. I will pass on to one next question. (Interruption) They say that information is being collected. We will have to think of it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all kindly sit down now? Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu is the questioner. I myself have said that the answer ought to have been collected by now. Mr. Jyotirmoy may put this supplementary question now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why don't you ask the Minister? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I myself have said that. What is the use of pursuing the matter? I myself said that it ought to have been ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You please explain to me what useful purpose my notice for this question has served. Will you please explain it to me?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may collect the answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY Basu: We cannot allow the Minister to get away like this. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: First, let the Minister tell us about it.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Part (b) of the question says:

"the value of Government land and property given to the Samaj in Delhi and other places"

It may be quite easy to get information relating to Delhi, but about other places, we have to collect the information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then tell us about Delhi at least.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: We have asked for the information about value of Government land and property in other places. We have not get the information yet.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the answer to part (a) of the question?

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: For that also, we do not have the full information.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Why did they not collect the information up till now? We seek your protection, Sir.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Sir, this is not an ordinary matter for the House to pass over. We, as Members of this House, ought to be very vigilant over the expenditure of Government. I request you to give them here and now some time within which they must produce the answer, or, the House should censure the concerned Minister for not giving the information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will postpone the question now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You may please specify some time-limit for the Minister to supply the answer. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any more interruptions. I will fix up some time. I will postpone the question. The question is not completely answered. For the same question, I will give some other time and I request the Minister also. I will fix up time.

श्री हुसैन खान कल्लवाय : मंत्री जी के पास दिल्ली के बारे में जानकारी है तो

दिल्ली के बारे में ही बतलायें।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to leave it to me. It is not a question of any one party alone. The Congress party is also unhappy about it. Therefore, leave it to me.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। जब प्रश्न ऐडमिट हो गया है तो मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से क्यों देरी कर रहे हैं और जवाब को टाल रहे हैं? यह भारत सेवक समाज के मामले में बहुत बड़ा गोलमाल किया गया है। आप मंत्री द्वारा इस प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब देने के लिए निश्चित समय निर्धारित कर दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please sit down. I am passing on to the next question.

Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*128. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurances given in Parliament in August, 1967 regarding the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee has been fulfilled; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

SHRI SIDDAYYA: The hon. Minister gave a categorical assurance to this House and the other House that a parliamentary committee would be constituted in consultation with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. May I know whether he has so far consulted the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha with regard to the setting up of this committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): The hon. member knows that my colleagues and I are discussing this matter with him and other members of this House and the other House. He was present at the meeting only the other day and a number of members suggested that we should have further discussion. We are having another meeting. He knows that.

SHRI SIDDAYYA: In order to get the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes implemented, is there any proposal to invest the Commissioner with more powers or is there a proposal to appoint a high-powered committee, so that that committee can get the recommendations implemented?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The hon. member knows that many of his colleagues from this House pointed out that this is a matter which bristles with difficulties and has to be handled very carefully. I do not think I can enlighten him any more than the enlightenment that we got at the meeting last Friday.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सुरक्षा और प्रगति के लिए जो कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की गई है क्या यह सच है कि उनके पास इतना स्टाफ नहीं है कि वे उनके पास आई हुई शिकायतों की जांच कर सकें ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि वह केवल एक डोंग मात्र बना कर रह गया है ? यदि सरकार इस बात को अनुभव करती है तो क्या वह उनके लिए पूरे साधन मुहैया करेगी जिससे वह सक्रिय हो सकें और हितकारी मित्र हो सकें ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : कमिश्नर के पास जरूरी स्टाफ है। उसके अलावा डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ वेलफेयर और बैंकवर्ड क्लामिस का जो स्टाफ है वह भी उन के काम में पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जात है।

Payment for Food Imports from U.S.A.

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*129. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have decided to recover the part of the price of food to be exported to India in dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional burden on the balance of payments position specially during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Under the PL 480 Agreements signed since June 1967 India pays for about 80 per cent of the food imports in rupees and receives the remaining 20 per cent against a long-term credit repayable in convertible currency. This Credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning ten years after the imports are made.

(c) There will not be any additional burden on the balance of payments position during the current financial year as neither interest payments nor principal repayments are due in the current year.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: So, it appears that there is no new change in what has been going on up till now. He says that 80 per cent is payable in rupees and 20 per cent in convertible currency. I want to know what is the total amount expected to be imported during the current year and what would be the amount of current year's imports to be paid in dollars?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What will be imported in current year will have to be paid next year and not this year.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: What would be the value of it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The value of imports authorised on 20-2-67 as

amended on 24-6-67 will be 24.2 million dollars, for convertible local currency credit. The value of imports authorised against payment by India in rupees would be 87.8 million dollars. The total would be 112 million. Under the PL 480 agreement dated 20-2-67, the value is 135 million dollars. As amended on 12-9-67, the total value is 86.5 million dollars worth, 19 million dollars for convertible local currency credit and 67.5 million in rupees. As amended on 30-12-67 the total value is 250 million dollars worth, 46.9 million dollars worth for convertible local currency credit and 168.6 million in rupees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, it appears from the statement of the hon. Minister that we have practically mortgaged our country to the United States of America for imported wheat. I would like to know, since according to the Food Minister and also according to the statistics available in our country we have a nice crop this year, whether we are going to reduce the imports and, if so, to what extent?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of mortgaging this country at all. I do not know how it has entered the imagination of the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I said 'mortgaged', not 'sold'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is neither mortgaged nor sold.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Thank you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We are more sensitive than he is perhaps.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am certainly more sensitive than the hon. Member is and

SHRI RANGA: The hon. Minister may come to the point now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is very essential because all these abuses are hurled at the country, not at me; it degrades the country and not me. The hon. Member does not bother about that but we have to bother. In this House I cannot allow these re-

marks to pass unnoticed because they are against the dignity of the country. That is why I have to maintain it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, his anger shows that there is no dignity left because a dignified man is never angry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have absolutely no anger against hon. Members. Why should I have any anger in this?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's question was by how much the import this year will be less.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It has been stated last year that it will be less than the last year, much less. It is not yet decided. We do not know how much we will get. I do not think it will exceed seven million tonnes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether in the agreement signed with USA for imports under PL 480 cotton is also included? If it is included, may I know whether Government will consider the question of stopping the import of cotton for the time being because of fall in the price of cotton in the local market?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These include all the agricultural commodities which we import under those agreements. Whether cotton is actually imported or not depends upon our requirements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: May I know if the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will enlighten the House stating the exact amount that remains in this country in rupees belonging to the USA aid? Secondly, if they want us to pay that on demand, may I know whether we shall be able to pay that amount outright? I gather the Finance Minister once confessed to a person that we cannot pay if they demanded the money at once.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of paying at once. As I said, it has to be paid over 40 years

and more and they are in annual instalments.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BASU: Could he tell us what is the total amount?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If all those details are wanted I shall certainly give him but not today.

श्री जिव चन्द्र झा : पी० एल० 480 की जो पैमेंट्स होती हैं उसका क्या एक पोर्शन अमरीकन एम्बेसी दिल्ली में इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है और यदि करती है तो क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि इसका सबबानिव एक्टिविटीज के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है? क्या इस पैसे की वजह से डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होता है या नहीं होता है?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There was a seminar held here in which many people came to the conclusion that it does not mean deficit financing. But there will always be some people who will hold a contrary view. I have no quarrel with them, but it is not certainly any deficit financing. A part of it, under the agreement, the payment made in rupees, goes to the American Embassy for its expenditure here. This is what we have agreed to. They spend it for their bona fide purposes. I have absolutely no reason to believe that any of it is spent in any wrong manner.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, on a point of order. On several previous occasions it has been stated in this House....

MR. SPEAKER: He can ask that question later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, it is a point of order. How can he make a statement like this? An inquiry is being held. Before the results of the inquiry are available, how does he make that statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give him an opportunity later.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Is it a fact that we are importing tobacco under PL 480?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not that I know of.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister's colleagues, the Home Minister and others, have repeatedly assured us in this House that an inquiry is being held into this question of whether these funds which are at the disposal of the US Embassy are at all being used for political purposes, like elections and so on. We are still awaiting the results of that inquiry. Before that, how does the hon. Deputy Prime Minister make this categorical statement that he has no ground to think that they are being used for any such purposes?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Because I had replied to a question about this very matter as a result of that inquiry some time ago, and there I have said that this particular inquiry has been made that PL 480 funds have not been used at all for any other purpose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are we not entitled to know the results of that inquiry? Where is that inquiry report?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: May I know how the price of imported wheat under PL 480 compare with the other international prices like that of Australia and other countries? Secondly, for whatever we import under PL 480 freight charges are being paid in dollars which, we understand, are more compared to the freight charges of ships chartered by other shipping lines. What is the percentage of freight charges that we incur on the total cost of imports and whether these freight charges are more compared to that of other shipping lines in the world.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If a separate question is asked, I will supply full information.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: It is reported that there is a bumper crop here this year of 95 million tons. If

so, may I know why our Deputy Prime Minister, during his visit to the United States, has come to an agreement with the Johnson Government for the import of 6 million tons of foodgrains? Though our Food Minister has stated that we expect to import 7 million tons of foodgrains this year, there is a report in the press that due to the Vietnam war and other reasons, America is not in a position to export 7 million tons of wheat to India this year. If we have a bumper crop of 95 million tons, what is the necessity for importing wheat under PL 480? Could we not stop it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Since we have to build a buffer stock we have to import some food this year.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sometime back Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, who was the Finance Minister, made a statement in this House that the information about the disbursement of the rupee currency held by the American Embassy on account of PL 480 funds could not be known to the Government of India, even though the Finance Minister tried his best to get the information. If that is so, how does the statement made by the present Finance Minister reconcile with the statement made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the old Finance Minister?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When that statement is not before me, how am I going to speak about it?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : श्री माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि पी एल-480 का रुपया ठीक तरह से खर्च होता है और उन को इस बारे में पूरा विश्वास है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई एन्वयरी कराई है कि यू० एस० ए० की एम्बेसी का स्टाफ पी एल-480 का रुपया ठीक तरह से खर्च करता है; यदि हाँ, तो वह एन्वयरी किस से कराई है और उस का क्या नतीजा है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : एन्वयरी किम से और कहाँ कराई है, यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या एन्वयरी कराई है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जरूर कराई है।

Rehabilitation of Koyna Earthquake Victims

†

- *131. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL:**
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help rendered by the Central Government towards the permanent rehabilitation of the victims of Koyna earthquake; and

(b) the details of the demand made by the Maharashtra Government and the amount given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The rehabilitation of people affected by natural calamities is primarily the responsibility of the State Government themselves. The Government of India are assisting the Government of Maharashtra towards permanent rehabilitation of the people affected by the Koyna earthquake by way of supply and allocation of certain building materials and financial assistance.

(b) The State Government have estimated the likely expenditure on permanent rehabilitation measures at about Rs. 20 crores against which they have asked for a loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Centre. The expenditure likely to be incurred during the current financial year is about Rs. 3 crores. A loan of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned and further assistance will be considered taking into account the progress of actual expenditure.

and the financial position of the State Government.

श्री देव राव पाटिल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस भूकम्प को एक राष्ट्रीय संकट मानती है और उस ने भूकम्प पीड़ितों के स्थायी पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान का प्रतिशत क्या तय किया है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाटिल : हम ने इसे एक राष्ट्रीय संकट माना है और इसी लिए यहाँ से कुछ अधिकारी महाराष्ट्र भेजे गए। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से बातचीत की। इस वक्त जो कुछ सहायता दी जा रही है, वह उस विचार-विनिमय के आधार पर है।

श्री देगराव पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने यह पूछा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने अनुदान का प्रतिशत क्या तय किया है पर-सेंटेज आफ दि सेंट्रल ग्रान्ट क्या है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, राज्य सरकार ने लोन की शकल में दस करोड़ रुपया मांगा है। इस साल 3 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है। एक करोड़ रुपये का लोन दे दिया गया है। लेकिन हम स्थिति को देख रहे हैं और बातचीत चल रही है। अगर जरूरत होगी तो हम और सहायता देने पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जब तक उन लोगों का परमानेंट रीहैबिलिटेशन नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक उन को फैमिली-वाइज क्या बनिफिट्स दिये गये हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : टैम्पोरेरी रिलीफ और इम्पीरिडिण्ट एसिस्टेंस के तौर पर सेंटर ने दो हजार टन फूडग्रेन्ज वहाँ पर मुक्त वांटने के लिये दिये और ढाई हजार टन दिये। हम ने 54 हजार किलोग्राम दूध का पात्रर भी दिया। उस के अलावा तीन हजार टन कार्गोटाइड गल्वानाइज्ड

आयरन शीट्स दिये ताकि मकान बनाए जा सकें। बाद में पांच हजार टन फूडग्रेन्ज और दिये गये हैं।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं ने यह पूछा है कि वहाँ पर पर-फैमिली के हिसाब से क्या बंटवारा हुआ है, ताकि हम अदजा लगा सकें कि कितना काम हो रहा है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: About per family, I do not know.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE. May I know from the hon. Minister during what period this amount of Rs. 10 crores which is required by the Maharashtra State as loan is going to be given? If it is going to be given at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per year, does it mean that the Central Government is going to take 10 years to rehabilitate the distressed people there? If the loan is not given in time, it will not be of any use to the people whose homes have been destroyed and who have been completely finished because of the earthquake. It is no use having a prolonged and protracted loan scheme.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I hope the hon. Member knows that there is only a month and a half left this year, and more than that cannot be utilised. It will be more, when it is utilised, and it will be given in time, not spread over ten years.

SHRI HEM BARUA: From the reply of the hon. Minister it is evident that the Central Government are offering financial assistance to the State Government for rehabilitation, which is a very welcome thing. May I know why it is that the hon. Finance Minister has said 'No' to the State Government of Assam who wanted some financial assistance from the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the victims of the Republic Day disturbances at Gauhati?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is quite a different question altogether. It has no relation to floods. These

things happened because of what the Assam Government did not do, and it is they who have got to pay for it.

RE. UNSTARRED QUESTION

SHRI RAM CHARAN: On a point of order. मैं ने अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नं० 931 पूछा था जिस में कि सूचना गलत दी जा रही है...

MR. SPEAKER: How can I answer now whether the hon. Member's unstarred question has been answered or not? यह मुझ को पूछने से क्या फायदा है? मुझ को तो मालूम नहीं है क्या अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन था क्या नहीं?

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा सुन लीजिए, यह जवाहर ज्योति के बारे में था जो बुझ चुकी है...

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he wants to say he may say. But I do not know which question has been asked and which has not been answered. How can I remember all the thousands of questions which come?

श्री राम चरण : इन में एक अधिकारी के बारे में शिकायत की गई थी लेकिन सरकार ने उस के ऊपर कुछ नहीं किया। 12 किनो तेल जलाया जाना चाहिए उस में तीन किनो जलाया जाता है.....

MR. SPEAKER: May I request him to sit down now? Nobody will be able to answer it now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Undertakings

*122. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector undertakings have not earned profits commensurate with the investments made in them;

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(b) if so, whether Government are considering any scheme of deterrents for performance below a specific level in public undertakings; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to improve the working of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). It is not possible to generalise on this question; the performance of some undertakings has been satisfactory while that of others has not been so.

The performance of the management of each enterprise is constantly under review by Government, and a number of measures have been taken for providing suitable management personnel; for better preparation of project reports and their scrutiny, and for periodical reviews of the performance of public sector undertakings. The Administrative Reforms Commission has also made a number of suggestions in this regard which are now under consideration by Government.

कानून द्वारा गर्भपात को बंध बनाना

*127. **डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार संसद के चालू सत्र में कानून द्वारा गर्भपात को बंध बनाने के लिये एक विधेयक पेश करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महिलाओं के विभिन्न सम्मेलनों ने इसके विरुद्ध संकल्प पारित किये हैं क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य तथा नैतिकता पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशखर) : (क) संसद के चालू या अगामी सत्र में गर्भपात के वर्तमान कानून को उदार बनाने के लिए एक विधेयक पेश करने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न महिला संघटनों से इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर उचित रूप से विचार किया गया है।

Displaced Families from New Delhi Railway Station Yard

*130. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of families were shifted from New Delhi Railway Station yard to Nangloi in the month of January, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that homeless persons were not provided there with any tents and medical facilities;

(c) if so, the number of persons who died at Nangloi as a result of cold and rains during shifting; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (d). About 4,000 unauthorised jhuggis, occupied by about 18,000 persons in the Kela Godown area near the New Delhi Railway Station were demolished on the 26th and 27th November 1967, under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme. Eligible squatter families comprising of about 1500 persons i.e., those who had squatted on Government and public land prior to July 1960, were provided alternative accommodation in a regular Jhuggis and Jhopris colony at Najaf-

garh Road. The remaining ineligible families who were not entitled to any facility under the Scheme, were shifted to two sites at Nangloi and Hast-sal. Adequate civic amenities like water, community block latrines etc. were provided at these sites. An ambulance van was detailed for providing medical relief. At Nangloi there is also a regular dispensary. Adequate number of shamianas and tents were also put up at the two sites to provide shelter against rain and cold. No person is reported to have died at Nangloi as a result of cold and rains during shifting.

विनिर्णय वर्ष में परिवर्तन

*132. श्री दसवन्त :

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री दीबीकन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1 अप्रैल को बजाये 1 नवम्बर में शुरू होना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पत) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मिफारिश पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में फैसला करने में कुछ समय लग सकता है।

Petro-Chemical Complexes

*133. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme for the establishment of a petro-chemical.

complex each at Haldia, Barauni, Gauhati, Baroda and Cochin;

(b) if so, the type of industries proposed to be established at these places; and

(c) the type of industries already established at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) Yes Sir; except at Gauhati and Cochin.

(b) At Baroda a naphtha cracker and an aromatics project consisting of extraction of xylenes and manufacture of DMT will be set up in the public sector. There will be downstream units based on the naphtha cracker for the production of PVC, PVA, Acrylonitrile, Synthetic Rubber, Polyethylene etc. These will be in the private sector. There will also be a caprolactam unit in the private sector.

At Barauni an aromatics project consisting of extraction of Benzene, Toluene and Xylenes will be set up. The plan recommended by the Working Group on Petrochemicals for the Haldia Complex consists of a naphtha cracker and downstream units more or less on the same lines as at Baroda.

(c) None of the above industries have yet been established.

Charter of Demands of Willingdon Hospitals Workers' Union

- *134. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Charter of Demands from the Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union in connection with the demands of the workers of the Willingdon Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-115/68].

W.H.O. Report on Menace of Water Pollution

- *135. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to W. H. O. report on the menace of water pollution;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information regarding any W.H.O. report on the menace of water pollution. However, a publication entitled "Water Pollution Control", which is the report of a W. H. O. Expert Committee, was published in 1966 as No. 318 of the Technical Report Series of the W. H. O. This report deals with the effect of water pollution, the methods of treating polluting liquids

before discharge into rivers, assessment of quality of rivers and effluents and laws relating to pollution control.

(c) The Government of India have already under consideration a proposal to enact a Central Legislation for preventing 'Water Pollution'.

Family Planning Campaign through the Railways

*136. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had requested the Railways to display the red triangle for birth control at Railway Stations and in Railway bogies to popularise the family planning campaign;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railways have refused to comply with this request; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. To begin with, the Ministry of Railways have agreed to cooperate in the display of the Family Planning message on the tenders of steam locomotives, in the third class compartments, on Railway Stations and on the walls of G. M. T.'s at the railway crossings.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Treatment of the Late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

*137. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
DWIVEDY:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report

in the *Times of India* of the 24th January, 1968, that one of the findings of the team of experts that inquired into the conditions of Central Government hospitals is that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's operation was unusually done and the instruments were not duly sterilized; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI STAYA NARAWAN SINHA): (a) and (b). The terms of reference of the Committee did not include an enquiry about the medical treatment given to the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Besides the Committee has not yet finalised its report.

Increase in Rates of Daily Allowance of Central Government Employees

*138. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI GANESH GOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 831 on the 21st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Committee of the National Council of the Joint Consultation Machinery has since submitted its report on the question of increasing rates of daily allowance of the Central Government employees drawing salary upto Rs. 400/- per month of about 25 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reason for the delay and when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Some discussions have taken place in the Committee but final conclusions have not yet been reached. There is no target date for the submission of the report.

Debt Relief

- *139. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI:
 SHRI R. BARUA:
 SHRI M. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 382 on the 30th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the Aid India Consortium have further considered the question of giving debt relief to India; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The question is expected to be further considered in the next few months.

(b) Does not arise.

Revolving Tower and Restaurant on Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

- *140. SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
 DHURY:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revolving tower and the Restaurant in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi have been completed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and how much amount has been spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The Tower is still under construction and will consist of 15 floors starting from the basement level. The first two floors (basement and ground) will be used for storage; the next ten floors will have ten special residential suites for guests; the thirteenth floor will house the kitchen and pantry, the fourteenth floor will be used as a lounge, while on the fifteenth floor will be the restaurant. The restaurant will be 80 feet in diameter and only its outer periphery 12 feet wide having seating capacity for about 250 persons will be revolving. In the stationery portion, there will be a service cum—cashier counter, telephone booths and other service facilities. Above the stationery portion of the restaurant will be a Machine Room for the lifts and around that a promenade from which also the clients will be able to view the city all round.

About Rs. 6 lakhs have been spent on the construction so far. The cost on account of the revolving mechanism is of the order of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Study Team Report Re. Organizational changes in Fertilizer Units in Public Sector

- *141. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
 SHRI K. RAMANI:
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether the Study Team appointed to examine the possibility of organisational changes in the public sector fertilizer units has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The summary of conclusions and recommendations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. They are under the consideration of the Government.

Summary

1. There should be a single Public Sector Fertilizer Corporation.

2. The Corporation should be directed by a Board of six or seven Members, made up of full-time functional Directors and two Government representatives.

3. The Corporation Head Quarters should be made up of the heads of functioning divisions who service and control unit and Regional activities under a policy of wide decentralization.

4. Complete administrative separation should be maintained between research, design and engineering groups on the one hand and production units on the other.

5. P. & D. and FEDO should be continued as entities under a technical Director, who will be responsible for research, design and engineering functions.

6. Separate engineering of sub-plants at some projects by P. & D. and FEDO is feasible.

7. A post of Director of new projects should be established to be responsible for construction of all new projects and major expansions.

8. Indigenous design, engineering, and construction should be further developed by engaging Indian Organisations outside the Corporation to design and build structures and works not directly involved in chemical processes.

9. Separate groups should be established in the technical divisions to inspect and expedite the manufac-

ture, fabrication, and transport of equipment made in India or abroad.

10. A single marketing division should be established to market the products of all the manufacturing units of the Corporation and such fertilizers as may be produced by Plants in other public sector corporations as incidental to their major functions.

11. The marketing divisions should be organised by regions and areas to cover the country and these should function under the direction of the Central Headquarters.

Foreign Debt

*142. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign debt India owes to the different countries as on the 31st December, 1967 and how much of it is repayable in Indian rupee;

(b) the interest accruing every year on the amount repayable in rupee and the steps taken to ensure the utilisation of this money by the countries concerned in accordance with the rules and regulations of the country;

(c) whether Government have looked into the allegations of use of this money by the countries concerned for political purposes in India; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring in measures to make it obligatory on the part of those countries to invest the surplus money in such public agencies as the Unit Trust of India.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-116[68].

अमरीका द्वारा भारतीय मुद्रा का उपयोग

*143 श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की सरकार ने भारतीय मुद्रा के अधिक से अधिक उपयोग के बारे में आदेश जारी किये हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अमरीकी दूतावास ने भारत में हाल में कुछ खरीदारी की है और उसने भारतीय मुद्रा का उपयोग किम तरीके से किया है ; और

(ग) इसका भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर गया है कि अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के विदेशी सहायता प्रशासक को आदेश दिया है कि विभिन्न देशों में अमरीकी स्वामित्व की स्थानीय मुद्रा का अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल किया जाय ।

(ख) और (ग) . अमरीकी दूतावास भारतीय रुपयों की अपनी रकम को भारत में स्थानीय खर्च के लिए पहले से ही इस्तेमाल कर रहा है; मुद्रा को नये ढंग से इस्तेमाल करने के संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया ।

Fluctuation in Prices of Commodities

*144. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of commodities which enter into the composition of wholesale

price index have come down in the last three months;

(b) if so, what are the principal commodities, what is the weightage in the index and what are the present prices thereof and the corresponding prices three months ago;

(c) whether Government keep a watch on such prices; and

(d) what is the expected trend of such prices in the coming months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall in prices has been spread over a wide range of commodities, and was particularly marked in the case of cereals, gram and other pulses, groundnut oil, gur and industrial raw materials. The combined weight of all such commodities as have recorded a decline in the wholesale price index works out to 57.13 per cent. A statement is being laid on the Table of the House which gives the weights of all such commodities in the whole-sale price index and also shows their price levels as on 27th January, 1968—the latest week for which price data are available—as compared to those prevailing three month earlier. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-117/68].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government expects some further softening of prices in the coming months.

Tax on Agricultural income

*155. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of tax on agricultural in-

come continues to be very insignificant in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have suggested to the States the levy of an Agricultural Income-tax and its merger with the General Income-tax and;

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal reasons for the low yield from agricultural income tax are inadequate geographical coverage, high exemption limits and the low incidence of rates in most of the States in which this tax operates.

(c) and (d) The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the National Development Council held on 1-2 December, 1967 and the merger of agricultural income-tax with the general income-tax was also considered among the various suggestions for raising resources from the rural sector. There was however, not much support from the State Governments.

अस्पृश्यता

*146. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय समाज में जात पान और अस्पृश्यता के बारे में वंशानुगत धारणाएँ समाज कल्याण के कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्विति के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ी बाधाएँ बन कर खड़ी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिये नये विधे से कुछ कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 को लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4343 के भाग (क) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) . इन समस्याओं का परीक्षण करने, किए गए उपायों का मूल्यांकन करने तथा कार्रवाई के नए मार्गों का सुझाव देने के लिए दो वर्ष पूर्व एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। समिति की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही पेश किए जाने की संभावना है।

New Finance Commission

*147. SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint a new Finance Commission;

(b) if so, its terms of reference and personnel;

(c) whether the terms of reference were discussed with the various States;

(d) whether it is a fact that some States have requested for reappraisal of the existing financial relationship of the States with the Centre; and

(e) whether any indication has been given to the proposed Commission to go into this question and if so, in what manner and about which aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference and the names of the Members of the

Commission have not yet been finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As stated in reply to part (b), the terms of reference are yet to be finalised.

Rate of Interest on World Banks Loans

*148. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the implications of the World Bank's decision to increase the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 6.25 per cent on the country's economy.

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the World Bank authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The recent decision of the World Bank to raise the rate of interest on loans from 6 per cent to 6-1/4 per cent applies only to new loans to be given by the Bank and draws out of the recent loan of \$25 million given to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. The major part of the Bank Group's assistance to India comes from the International Development Association which does not charge interest but only a service charge of 3/4th of one percent of its loans. The effect of the recent increase in the World Bank's lending rate is, therefore, not expected to be significant.

(c) The view that the increase in the rate of interest will add to the repayment obligations of developing countries including India, was expressed by India's Executive Director during discussions on this subject.

(d) Does not arise.

Man-Made Fibre

*149. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

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

(a) the steps which Government have taken to ensure the utilisation of various indigenous raw materials required for the manufacture of man-made fibre that may be available in the country; and

(b) whether any production is contemplated during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) and (b). The raw materials required for the production of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres are not indigenously available. But steps have been taken to ensure their indigenous production in the next few years. During this year one of the raw materials required for the production of Polyester (Terene) fibre viz. Ethylene Glycol will be entirely indigenously available from the Bombay Petro-Chemical Complex (NOCIL).

Regarding Cellulosic Synthetic or regenerated fibres, the indigenous production of Rayon Grade Wood pulp is being fully utilised, but since it is inadequate to meet the demand of all the Rayon Units, pulp has to be and is being imported to meet the full requirements.

Cut in U.S. Aid

*150. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Government have made a sizeable cut in aid to India;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the alternative steps which have been taken by Government in view of this cut; and

(e) how far this aid cut will affect India's development Plans?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (e). Although aid appropriations made by the U. S. Congress are lower than the amount recommended by the U. S. Administration, the extent to which aid to India will be affected is not yet clear. It is however hoped that the aid which would be made available to India will not be materially short of our inescapable requirements.

Development of Tribal Areas in Maharashtra

902. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of the tribal areas in Maharashtra during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the district or districts to which the said funds were allocated; and

(c) what are the substantial schemes for which the said amounts have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) There are no "tribal areas" as such in Maharashtra. For the development of Scheduled areas the main scheme so far undertaken

is that of Tribal Development Blocks; the following amounts were allocated for this scheme:—

1966-67	Rs. 83.00 lakhs.
1967-68	Rs. 43.80 lakhs.

(b) Tribal Development Blocks exist in the following Districts—

Chanda, West Khandesh, Thana, Nasik, Dhulia, Amravati, Ahmednagar, Yeotmal and Poona.

(c) Development of agriculture, co-operation and communications.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तें

903. श्री मय्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, वेतनमानों, भत्तों तथा सुविधाओं, विशेषाधिकारों पदोन्नति की नीति और उनकी सेवा की शर्तों संबंधी नियमों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करें।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस बारे में नियम बनाये हैं और उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से मंजूर करा लिया है; और

(ग) उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई नियम नहीं बनाये हैं अथवा केवल कुछ मामलों के बारे में ही नियम बनाये हैं और इन उपक्रमों ने किन मामलों के बारे में नियम बनाये और किन मामलों के बारे में नहीं बनाये हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) भरती, वेतनमान, और सेवा-सम्बन्धी अन्य शर्तों के बारे में सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना केवल

उन उद्यमों के लिए आवश्यक है जिनकी अन्तर्नियमावली / संविधि में इस आशय की शर्त हो।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव जल्दी से जल्दी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में विभिन्न पदों के लिए वेतनों की अधिकतम सीमा

904. श्री मत्स्यंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों के विभिन्न पदों के लिये वेतन की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गयी है और क्या इस अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक वेतन वाले पदों पर नियुक्ति अथवा पदोन्नति के मामलों में उन उपक्रमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को मंजूरी लेना अनिवार्य है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम वेतन मामलों क्या हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई): (क) और (ख). मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों (अर्थात् अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्ध निदेशक या महाप्रबन्धक) और वित्तीय सलाहकारों की नियुक्तियों के अलावा, जो सरकार द्वारा की जाती हैं सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के निदेशक बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अन्दर पद बनाने और उन्हें भरने के अधिकार, सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों की संविधियों / अन्तर्नियमावलियों में शामिल होते हैं। 1961 में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि निदेशकों के बोर्डों को 2250 रुपये प्रतिमास तक के वेतन वाले पद बनाने और उन्हें भरने का अधिकार है। कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर जहाँ यह सीमा 1600 रुपये या 2000 रुपये प्रतिमास वाले पद बनाने और भरने

को ही है, अधिकतर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान इस निर्धारित सीमा का पालन करते हैं। साथ ही यह भी सोचा गया कि यदि प्रतिष्ठान के आकार को देखते हुए जरूरी हो, तो यह सीमा बढ़ायी जा सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और बांकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के मामले में यह सीमा 2500 रुपये प्रतिमास तक बढ़ा दी गयी। कुछ अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में औपचारिक रूप से यह तय किया गया है कि कुछ पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ सरकार को मंजूरी के बाद ही की जा सकेंगी चाहे उन पदों का वेतनमान कुछ भी हो।

Deaths due to Gold in Delhi

905. SHRI M. L. SONDI:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died of exposure this winter in the capital;

(b) whether any new shelters for the poor have been constructed this year; and

(c) the steps proposed to check these deaths in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) No such death has been reported.

(b) No new shelter has been constructed this year.

Fertilizer Factories in the Public Sector

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

(a) the number, names and places and date of inception of fertilizer

factories in the public sector, capital investment in each unit, quantity and value of products produced by each unit annually, number of labour and annual wage bill and the last annual net profit of each unit; and

(b) the particulars of imported foreign chemicals, their quantity and value required for each unit annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIH) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign Tours by Officials of Fertilizer Factories

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

(a) the names, designations, annual salaries and perquisites of 20 top officials of each Fertilizer Factory in the public sector;

(b) the names and designations of officials of public sector factories, unit-wise, who went overseas during the last 3 years ending the 31st March, 1967 with dates of such trips, countries visited, travelling expenses and foreign exchange used in each case; and

(c) the names of officials, accompanied by their wives or relatives on such trips and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Bhavans

908. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Bhavans like Nirman Bhavan, Udyog, Vayu, Rail, Krishi, Vigyan etc. built in India since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) the date of inauguration of each with the cost of construction thereof;

(c) the cost of furnishing and air-conditioning, separately, of each Bhavan; and

(d) the annual cost of maintaining each Bhavan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Fertilizers

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

(a) the total annual amount of various fertilizers in tonnes and value that would be needed ultimately to grow food, the quantity and value of fertilizers annually manufactured by units in the public and private sectors and the amount of annual shortfall in each variety; and

(b) the number of new factories proposed in the near future in both the sectors with salient particulars of collaborations, investments, annual capacity and names of private sponsors and foreign collaborators in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-118/68].

Conference of State Ministers for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

910. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was convened at Delhi in November, 1967;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the conference; and

(c) whether any of them have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Conference was of a consultative and exploratory nature. No specific decisions were taken.

List of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Goa, Diu and Daman

911. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of Scheduled Castes has been finalised in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Diu and Daman have been specified by a Presidential order issued on the 12th January, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Surface Streams

912. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of surface

streams in the country and at how many sites their flow is recorded;

(b) the estimated volume of water in the interstices of the soil and rocks of the country at depths less than 2,500 feet; and

(c) the annual recharge of ground water in the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) the total length of rivers including distributaries in Indian territory is of the order of 1.9 lakh miles. The total number of sites where the flows are recorded are about 1,000. Besides these, there are about 900 sites where only gauges are recorded.

(b) the estimated volume of water in the inter-stices of the soil and rocks of the country at depths less than 2,500 feet is 30,000 million acre-feet. 2/

(c) the estimated annual recharge of ground water in the country during the last five years is 300 million acre-feet per annum.

Income-Tax Assesseees of Nizamabad District

913. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the persons who are assessed to Wealth Tax during the last 3 years in the District of Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) the total value of their assets declared for this purpose and the amount of Wealth Tax levied on them;

(c) the names and addresses of the Income-tax assesseees of Nizamabad District who are in arrears of more than Rs. 5,000 towards income-tax or other central taxes ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(d) the amount of total arrears and the period during which it is due in case of those assesseees who owe

more than Rs. 1 lakh as Income-tax arrears and the steps taken for the recovery of these arrears?

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 House as early as possible.

Clearance to Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

914. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects from Maharashtra given clearance during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) whether Kukdi project has been given clearance and the funds sanctioned for the preliminary work in 1968; and

(c) whether the priority of the project is decided by the Central or State Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Eleven irrigation projects were approved in 1966 and three projects in 1967.

(b) The Kukdi Project is in the final stage of examination by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) By both, after discussions.

Electronic Computers

915. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electronic computers ordered and installed in India in Government offices, Public Undertakings and in private sectors so far;

(b) the amount of foreign currency involved?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill

916. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum signed by 70 Members of Parliament seeking the passage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill in the last Session was submitted to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) when Government propose to bring the Bill for consideration before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Business Advisory Committee of the Lok Sabha recommended in its thirteenth report the allocation of one hour for referring the bill to a Select Committee.

राजस्थान नहर के कार्य का स्थगित किया जाना

917. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने वित्त के अभाव के कारण खरवारा और चित्तौर गढ़ क्षेत्र के बीच राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य को स्थगित कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नहर को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

सिच्वाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० क० ल० राव) : (क) समाधानों की कमी के कारण तथा लगाए गए धन से अधिकतम लाभ उठाने के लिये राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार वितरण प्रणाली समेत नहर को पहले खरवारा के निकट 70 वें मील तक पूर्ण किया जाएगा और बाद में इस स्थल के आगे कोई कार्य किया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग). राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को राज्य योजना में निर्धारित राशि तक शन-प्रतिशत निर्धारित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 3 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

Recruitment in Government of India Presses

918. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum educational qualifications have been prescribed for recruitment of trainees in Bindery Section and Warehousemen the various Government of India Presses;

(b) if so, the minimum educational qualifications thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that no minimum educational qualification has been prescribed for Section-holders and Bindery Foremen in the above presses;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the posts of Section-holders and

Bindery Foremen are more senior and more responsible than those of trainee-binders and Warehousemen; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The minimum qualification required is 'studied upto 2 classes below Matriculation or 3 classes below Higher Secondary.'

(c) and (d). Yes Sir.

(e) The posts of Section-holders (Bindery) and Foreman (Bindery) are purely promotional posts to be filled by promotion from Binders Grade I and Section-holders (Bindery) respectively. It is therefore not necessary to prescribe any minimum qualifications for these posts. The minimum qualifications for the grades from which promotions are made will automatically apply.

Family Planning Centres in Madhya Pradesh

919. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres functioning in the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of centres proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). The required information is as under:—

S. No.	Type of Family Planning Centres	Number of such Centres functioning	Number of such centres proposed to be opened during 1967-68
1	Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	190	
2	Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (Main)	414	38
3	Rural Family Welfare Planning Sub-Centres	1220	136

**मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जातीय विकास
खण्ड**

920. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बातने का जवाब करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में उम राज्य में ऐसे कितने खण्ड खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1967-68 में होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्य निमाड जिलों में ऐसे कितने खण्ड खोलने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणू गृह): (क) 127।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाएँ

921. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ सिंचाई योजनाओं के संबंध में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० क० ल० राव): (क) में (ग). चौथी योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है :

Small Pox Fatalities

923. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12,000 persons died of small pox in the first ten months of 1967; and

(b) if so, the causes therefor and the steps taken to check it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The rise is probably due to the periodic cyclicality of the disease every 5-7 years, the expected cycle being 1967-68.

Concerted efforts are being made to protect the vulnerable sections of the population, namely children under 4-5 years of age and unprotected migratory labour population by mass vaccination campaigns. Flying squads are increasingly being employed by the municipal authorities for this purpose.

Public Undertakings

924. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to give the public sector undertakings a statutory set up which would help define the precise relationship between Parliament, Government and the undertaking concerned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): One of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" was the grouping of certain Public Enterprises into statutory and Sector Corporations, the various recommendations of the Commission, including this, are under examination by Government.

सायन-उर्वरकों के काम में आने वाले खनिज पदार्थ

925. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि:

(क) क्या रसायन उर्वरकों के काम में आने वाले खनिज पदार्थ निकालने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रगति हुई है ताकि उनका आयात न करना पड़े;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे खनिज पदार्थों का आयात कब तक बन्द किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन खनिज पदार्थों को निकालने में किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री रघुरमैया) (क) मल्फर और राक फास्फेट दो महत्वपूर्ण खनिज पदार्थ हैं जो खनिज उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए आयात किये जाते हैं। व्यापारिक समुपयोजन दृष्टि से मल्फर के अब तक कोई बड़े भण्डार नहीं पाये गये हैं। पूणा घाटी (जम्मू और काश्मीर) में एक छोटा भण्डार पाया गया है किन्तु विस्तृत अन्वेषण कार्य अभी किया जाना है। पाइराइट्स, जो गन्धक की जगह सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन में काम आ सकता है और जो उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में काम आता है; बिहार में अमझोर, राजस्थान में मन्दादीपुर और मैसूर में इंग्लैण्ड में पाया गया है। पाइराइट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स डिवेलपमेंट कम्पनी लि० इस समय अमझोर भण्डारों के समुपयोजन में लगी हुई है। निकट भविष्य में कम्पनी मन्दादीपुर भण्डार के विकास कार्य को भी शुरू करेगी। पाइराइट्स के निकालन के लिए विचाराधीन और कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजनाओं के आधार पर यह 3173-3.

पूर्वानुमानित है कि 1975-76 तक लगभग 500,000 मीटरी टन गन्धक के बराबर सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल पाइराइट्स में उपादित किया जायेगा।

देश में उत्तर प्रदेश के मंमूरी क्षेत्र, राजस्थान के बिरमानवा एवं उददपुर क्षेत्रों, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विशाखापत्तनम और बिहार में सिधभूम तथा हजारीबाग क्षेत्रों में राक फास्फेट के भण्डार पाये गये हैं। उपर्युक्त भण्डारों में से केवल विशाखापत्तनम क्षेत्र में भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने अब तक खनन कार्य किया है और इस क्षेत्र में 31-3-1967 तक एपैटाइट (राक फास्फेट) के 4,800 मीटरी टन खनन किये गये हैं। उनका प्रतिवर्ष में 8,000 मीटरी टन की क्षमता में मंचय का समुपयोजन करने का कार्यक्रम है। उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भण्डारों की अभी खोज की जा रही है। उनके अन्वेषण कार्य के पूरे होने के बाद ही मंचयों का पक्का अनुमान और उनके व्यापारिक समुपयोजन की सम्भाव्यता को जाना जायेगा।

(ख) इस स्थिति में यह बताना कठिन है कि उक्त खनिज का आयात कब बन्द किया जा सकता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त खनिजों का निकालने में कठिनाइयों की सम्भावना को केवल तभी जाना जा सकता है जब वास्तविक कार्य शुरू होगा।

सिफ्रेटों का मूल्य

926. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिफ्रेटों पर लगाये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क के अनुसार सिफ्रेट निर्माताओं ने सिफ्रेटों के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये थे, किन्तु तत्पश्चात् करों में

छूट मिलने पर किसी भी निर्माता ने सिगरेटों के मूल्य नहीं घटाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख) यह सही है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट-सत्र के दौरान क शुल्क की दरों में की गई वृद्धि के कारण सिगरेट-निर्माताओं ने सिगरेटों के दाम बढ़ा दिये थे। लेकिन, शुल्क की प्रस्तावित दरों को ज्यों का त्यों रखा गया था और उनमें कोई कमी नहीं की गयी थी। इसलिये उस कारण सिगरेटों के दामों में कमी करने का मवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ।

चैंकोस्लोवाकिया से ऋण

927. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1959 में चैंकोस्लोवाकिया से भारत को मिले पहले ऋण का अध पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख) चैंकोस्लोवाकिया से मिले 36.38 करोड़ रुपये के पड़ते ऋण के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल 32.86 करोड़ रुपये की वस्तुओं की मप्लाई के आर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं। इस ऋण ने नीचे दी गयी प्रायोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था की जानी थी :—

(क) रांची के टलाई-गढ़ाई के कारखाने के तीसरे दौर का पहला चरण।

(दो) रांची का भारी मशीनी औजार बनाने का कारखाना।

(तीन) तिरुचिरापल्ली का तेज दबाव के बायलर बनाने का कारखाना।

(चार) हैदराबाद का बिजली के भारी उपकरण बनाने का कारखाना।

इन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए 28.91 करोड़ रुपये के आर्डर पहले ही दिये जा चुके हैं। देश के अन्दर मशीनों और उपकरणों की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली बचत से, विशाखापत्तनम के भारी प्लेट और जहाज बनाने के कारखाने के लिए और हैदराबाद के बिजली के भारी उपकरण बनाने के कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक टर्बो ब्लॉयर्स और संपीडकों (कम्प्रेसर) के हिस्सों के लिये 3.95 करोड़ रुपये के और भी आर्डर दिये गये हैं।

इस ऋण के अन्तर्गत आर्डर देने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और चैंकोस्लोवाकिया से अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं को दूसरे ऋण के अन्तर्गत लेने का विचार है। इसलिए, यह कहा जा सकता है कि पहले ऋण का पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल कर लिया गया है और वह समाप्त हो चुका है।

Loss due to Underinvoicing of Exports

928. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount lost to the country as a result of under-invoicing of exports done by (i) M/s. Bird & Co., Calcutta, (ii) M/s. Serajuddin & Co., Calcutta, (iii) M/s. Jardine Henderson Co. Ltd., Calcutta, (iv) M/s. Matherson & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, (v) M/s. Louis Draffin & Co., Calcutta, (vi) M/s. Bunge & Co., Calcutta, and (vii) M/s. Sahu Jain & Co., Calcutta during the period from 1947 to 1966 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Exports of Non-traditional Items

929. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to revive the tax credit scheme to boost the export of non-traditional items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The trends in exports are kept under continuing review and appropriate policy measures are adopted when necessary. It would not be in the public interest to disclose in advance the policy measures that may be adopted.

पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण

930. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 जनवरी, 1968 को लाल बहादुर नगर में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार ने पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये पर्याप्त कार्यवाही नहीं की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) (क) नहीं ;

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

जवाहर ज्योति

931. श्री राम चरण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 16 दिसम्बर, 1967 को "स्टेट्समैन" समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की जानकारी है कि तीन मृत्ति के कर्मचारी जवाहर ज्योति के नाम पर प्रति मास हजारों रुपये का गोलमाल कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि जवाहर ज्योति हर रात को बुझा दी जाती है और प्रातःकाल जला दी जाती है और इसके तेल को चोर बाजार में बेच दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि जनवरी, 1968 के दूसरे सप्ताह में जवाहर ज्योति से तेल चुराने हुए तीन व्यक्तियों को पकड़ लिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) जो हां ।

(ख) जो नहीं । ज्योति पूरे वर्ष चौबीस घंटे जलती रहती है ।

(ग) और (घ). तीन मति हाउस के बाहर दो नैमित्तिक श्रमिक पुलिस के द्वारा गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा पुलिस के द्वारा मामले में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

पिछड़े वर्गों के विधाओं का सम्मेलन

932. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने

को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 22 और 23 दिसम्बर, 1967 को अखिल भारतीय अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के विधायकों के सम्मेलन में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

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

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणू गृह) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Prime Minister's visit to Cyclone Affected Areas in Orissa

933. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited the cyclone-affected areas of Orissa and Paradeep Port in January, 1968;

(b) whether Government have decided to give additional grant to cyclone-affected areas, for the construction of large berth and improvement of Paradeep Port and for the flood affected areas of Orissa;

(c) if so, the amounts of grant to be given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of India have agreed to a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 215 lakhs for flood-relief and Rs. 240 lakhs for Cyclone relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. The ceilings have been fixed after detailed assessment of the requirements. In the circumstances the question of additional

grants does not arise. Similarly it is not considered necessary to enhance the provision for the Paradeep Port in the Central budget which was made after detailed examination of the requirements.

Import of Alcohol for Industrial Consumers

934. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued import licences to the tune of 10 million gallons of alcohol to the main industrial consumers during 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in its import and the names of countries from which it was imported;

(d) the comparative cost of imported and indigenous alcohol per gallon; and

(e) whether the country is likely to be self-sufficient during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Licences for the import of about 11.3 million gallons of ethyl alcohol (industrial grade) were issued during the year 1967 to the main industrial consumers.

(b) In view of the acute shortage of alcohol in the country, the level of production of the major alcohol-based industries such as synthetic rubber, polyethylene and shellac was adversely affected. In order to remedy the situation, imports of alcohol were allowed to avoid the necessity of importing rubber and polyethylene. Shellac is exported and is a good exchange earner.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange involved was of the order of Rs. 386 lakhs. The imports were allowed from the general currency area and under the scheme of assistance from

international Development Association. The imports were mostly from Brazil.

(d)

- (1) Average price = About Rs. 3.50
of imported per gallon (c.i.f.)
alcohol
- (2) Price of indi- = Re. 0.96 per gallon
genous alcohol ex.distillery.

(e) No; the shortage during the current year is estimated to be of the order of about 20-25 million gallons.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

935. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is elected or nominated;

(b) the reasons for giving large sums to such an institution in case it is not an elected post; and

(c) the reasons for not patronising other Registered societies doing similar relief work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Agencies for Distribution of Fertilizers Produced at Nangal

936. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD: SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a policy was adopted in June, 1967 to give the agencies for fertilizers produced in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory to private parties;

(b) if so, the number of such private parties, State-wise, to whom quotas have been allotted; and

(c) the policy adopted by Government for the distribution of the above fertilizers in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Till the 30th September, 1966 the Central Fertiliser Pool used to take over the entire production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the country. From 1st October, 1966, the Government of India released 30 per cent of production for direct sales by the factories. This was raised to 50 per cent from 1st October, 1967 and will be further increased to 100 per cent with effect from 1st October, 1968 subject to the condition that Government will have the option to purchase 30 per cent of the production at a negotiated price. The bulk of the quantity released for free sale from Nangal is being distributed through the Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federations of the States of Punjab and Haryana. A small quantity of 14,000 tonnes has been kept aside for distribution in Uttar Pradesh and other States. The fertilizer from Nangal thus gets distributed as indicated above but any quantity not lifted by these organisations is distributed to other consumers.

Imports under P.L. 480

937. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the cost of foodgrains already assured and how much of the freight charges will be met by Government in the shape of foreign exchange (i) immediately, and (ii) under long term arrangements?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The PL 480 Agreement signed in December, 1967 will enable us to import 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in the amount of \$210.7 million (f.a.s.); The total freight charges on this import will be about Rs. 40 crores, of which Rs. 4 crores will be met out of the long-term convertible currency credit and the balance will be met from free foreign exchange.

Income-tax Evasion Cases

938. SHRI J. MOHAMMED
IMAM:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding tax evasion by the various individuals and companies received through Members of Parliament since August, 1966; and

(b) the action taken by Government on them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 29 references were received by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) from the Members of Parliament about tax evasion by various persons since August, 1966.

(b) Necessary investigations are being carried out in all these cases.

Express Highway to Paradeep

939. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Planning Commission for sanctioning 3.25 crores of rupees for construction of Express Highway for carrying iron ore from Daitari Mines to Paradeep port has been obtained; and

(b) if so, the amount advanced so far for the construction of the Express Highway; and the amount utilised?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands Day by Haryana Electricity Board Employees

940. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Haryana State Electricity Board observed demands day on the 5th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the demands thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the demands of the employees of Haryana State Electricity Board:—

1. Linking dearness allowance with the cost of living index.
2. Revision of pay scales.
3. Free Electricity to be provided.
4. Confirmation of employees who have put in service for more than a year.
5. Providing tools and plants for staff.
6. Monthly medical allowance to be sanctioned.
7. Libraries to be established at Divisional Offices.
8. Employees exposed to life risk to be covered by insurance.
9. House-rent allowance at Chandigarh and other places.
10. Funds for games.
11. Uniforms to be provided for drivers, meter readers and meter inspectors.
12. Washing allowance.

13. Canteen facilities.
14. Working hours to be fixed and over-time paid to Watch & Ward, Field and Sub-station staff.
15. Facilities like rest rooms, medical treatment etc. to be provided under the Factories Act.
16. Festival and National Holidays.
17. Enhancement of cycle allowance.
18. Proper suspension and enquiry procedure.
19. Vacancies should be filled up by promotion and generally direct recruitment should not be resorted to.
20. Exemption from professional tax.
21. Regularisation of work-charged staff.

(c) An Administrative Committee of the Haryana State Electricity Board is looking into the demands of the employees and has held meetings with the Workers Union. The Haryana State Labour Commissioner has also initiated conciliation proceedings.

Fake Note Cases

941. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
 SHRI RAMJI RAM:
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fake note cases registered in the country in 1967-68 so far;

(b) the number of cases in which punishment have been awarded; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to check the printing of fake notes in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The Indian Penal Code provides for deterrent punishment in respect of offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes. The State Police deal with such offences and keep a watch in this behalf. The Central Bureau of Investigation under the Ministry of Home Affairs also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically appearance of counterfeit Indian currency notes. They also hold periodical meetings of police officers of the States and the Centre, and, on request of State authorities, take over important cases for investigation.

Investment and Losses Involved in Public Undertakings

942. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by Government in the Public Sector Undertakings upto the end of December, 1967;

(b) the profit which has been earned during the current and the three preceding years; and

(c) the number of work-days lost due to strikes and gheraos during the year 1967 and the loss involved therein both in money and production, separately?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total investment in the Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises at the end of December, 1967, was Rs. 3088 crores.

(b) The working results for the current year would be available only when the annual accounts are closed

after the 31st March, 1968. The Public Enterprises, other than the Life Insurance Corporation and undertakings under construction, made a net profit totalling Rs. 5.03 crores during the 3 years 1964—67. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation, the valuation for the two years 1963—65 showed a surplus of Rs. 62 crores, and that for 1965—67 Rs. 74 crores.

(c) The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Hatnur Dam on Tapti Maharashtra

943. SHRI SAYYAD ALI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of Hatnur Dam on the river Tapti in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra is likely to start;

(b) the cost thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The project has been technically approved and is pending approval by the Planning Commission.

(b) The cost of the project as proposed is estimated at about Rs. 12 crores.

(c) State Government have reported that they will take six years for completion of the project from the date of commencement.

Boothalingam Committee's Report Re. Rationalisation of Taxes

944. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI RABI RAY;
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI;
SHRI MOHSIN;
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA;
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV;
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Boothalingam Committee appointed to suggest ways

for rationalising Central taxes has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein and the action taken thereon by Government?

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

(b) The Report has been received recently and is being studied. As indicated by the Deputy Prime Minister in the Budget Speech for 1967—68, this Report will be printed and copies made available to Hon'ble Members. This will be done after the presentation of the Budget for 1968—69.

As the Report is still under study, it is not possible to announce the decisions of the Government on the recommendations contained in it.

Repayment of I.M.F. Credits

945. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ANBU CHEZHIAN;
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN;
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of credit taken by Government from the International Monetary Fund so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund has agreed to the request of India for adjustment in repayment of its credits;

(c) if so, the period to which these concessions relate;

(d) whether they have also been requested to accept the repayment in easy instalments; and

(e) the period in which India has to repay the credits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) India has so far purchased from the International Monetary Fund currencies totalling the equivalent of \$1090 million, of which the equivalent of \$582.5 million have been repurchased

leaving outstanding purchases of the equivalent of \$ 507.5 million.

(b) to (c). On December 29, 1967 the International Monetary Fund agreed to a revised repurchase schedule proposed by Government of India in respect of outstanding drawings amounting to the equivalent of \$ 387.5 million. Of this \$ 187.5 million was due for repurchase not later than December 31, 1967, \$100 million not later than March 28, 1968 and \$100 million between April and October 1968. Under the revised schedule, repurchases of \$50 million and \$ 40 million are to be made by March 31, and December 15, 1968, respectively. The remainder of \$ 297.5 million is to be repurchased between April 30, 1969 and March 31, 1971.

Protecting of U.S. Dollar

946. SHRI MAYAVAN:
 SHRI HEM BARUA:
 SHRI ANBUCHIZIAN:
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
 DR. RANEN SEN:
 SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
 SINHA:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
 SHAH:
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new measures announced by the U.S. Government on the 30th December, 1967 to protect the dollar have greatly affected India in terms of flow of capital and earnings from tourists;

(b) if so, whether any assesment has been made in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). From the statement of President Johnson of United States of America, it appears that new net investments to developing counries will be restricted

to 110 per cent of the 1965-66 average, as against a total ban on U.S. investments in Continental Western Europe and South Africa and 65 per cent of the 1965-66 average in Canada Australia, Britain and Japan. The curbs on travel, however, apply only to the Eastern Hemisphere. The precise nature of the curbs and how they will be operated are yet to be worked out by the Government of the United States of America through administrative and legislative measures. It is, therefore, too early now to make any assessment regarding the effect of these curbs on investments in India. The matter is under constant review and any steps which are necessary to meet the situation will be taken at the appropriate time.

Expert Committee to Study the Effects of Earthquake on Koyna Dam

947. SHRI MAYAVAN:
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
 SHRI SRADHAKAR
 SUPKAR:
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed an Expert Committee to study the effects of the recent earthquake on the Koyna Dam and suggest protective measures;

(b) if so, its personnal and terms of reference; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of :

- (1) Shri N. G. K. Murti, Chairman, Bhakra Management Board,
- (2) Director General, Geological Survey of India.
- (3) Shri P. M. Mane, Member (D&R), Central Water & Power Commission

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(4) Dr. A. N. Tandon, Director, (Seismology), Indian Meteorological Department.</p> <p>(5) Director, School of Earthquake Engineering, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.</p> <p>(6) Shri V. R. Deuskar, Chief Engineer, Maharashtra Government.</p> <p>(7) Shri B. V. Deshmukh, Technical Member, Maharashtra Electricity Board.</p> | <p>(4) To review and collect further data on Koyna earthquake regarding fissures and other phenomenon that occurred after Koyna earthquake;</p> <p>(5) To review the instrumentation at Koyna and make any further recommendations in this behalf;</p> <p>(6) To make recommendations for economic and safe buildings in the region; and</p> <p>(7) To make recommendations in respect of seismic factors to be taken for checking the designs of Koyna dam, intake tower, Power House and other appurtenant works.</p> |
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In addition to the Indian Experts mentioned above the following four UNESCO Experts are also associated with this Committee:—

- (1) Prof. Shunzo Okamoto, Institute of Industrial Sciences University of Tokyo, Japan Leader.
- (2) Prof. Jushiro Tamura, Expert in a seismic dam design, Institute of Industrial Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan Member.
- (3) Dr. John Auden of U.K. Expert in Geology (Ex-Director General of the Geological Survey of India Member
- (4) Prof. Igor E Gubin., Expert in Seismo-Geology, Senior Scientist at the Institute of Earth Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR Member

(c) The Committee has submitted a Preliminary Report. The final report is expected to be submitted by June, 1968.

Import of Loops

948. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are not satisfied with the utility of Lippes Loops for family planning programmes;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government propose to import loops from other countries;
- (c) if so, the names of the countries thereof; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the effectiveness of loops produced in these countries from which loops are proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However certain pre-sterilized loops with inserters have been received from the

The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (1) To make a brief historical survey of the seismicity of the affected region;
- (2) To carry out a survey of the earthquake's intensity and prepare an isoseismal map of the affected region;
- (3) To study the relation between the effect of the earthquake and the geological characteristics of the affected areas;

Population Council and gift of Danish loop known as POLYGON has also been received from Denmark. Clinical trials on these loops by the Indian Council of Medical Research are under way.

Tax-Holiday

949. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give tax-holiday for a period of two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Income-tax Act contains a provision under which profits to the extent of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital employed is exempted from tax for a period of 5 years in the case of a new industrial undertaking, or a ship or a hotel, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Act. This provision in the Income-tax Act is generally referred to as the "Tax Holiday" Provision. There is no proposal to give any other "Tax Holiday".

(b) Does not arise.

Noonmati Oil Refinery

950. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of PERTOLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to expand the production capacity of the existing Noonmati Oil Refinery at Gauhati;

(b) whether Government propose to have a second Oil Refinery in the State to process the crude oil available at present there; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of both the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) A proposals to expand the capacity of the Noonmati Oil

Refinery at Gauhati is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal under consideration as stated in (a) above envisages the expansion of the capacity of the refinery to about 1.1 or 1.2 million tonnes per annum from the present 0.75 million tonnes per annum.

Statement by Governor of Reserve Bank of India

951. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India publicly said on the 12th January 1968 at Delhi that "forced savings through taxation or deficit financing" was inevitable; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government has seen the reported statement by the Governor, Reserve Bank. In Government's view, taxation is one of the principal instruments for creating public savings and thereby enlarging the total domestic savings for financing development. Deficit financing as a method of "forced savings" can be justified only under certain circumstances. To what extent one or the other is inevitable is a matter of judgement and depends upon the assessment of the prevailing economic situation and the needs of economic development.

गण्डक परियोजना

952. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गण्डक परियोजना पूर्ण हो जाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में किन

किन जिलों में कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है और कितनी बिजली पैदा होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इस परियोजना की पूर्ति पर नेपाल को कितनी बिजली दी जायेगी और कितने एकड़ भूमि पर सिंचाई किये जाने की संभावना है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). गण्डक परियोजना में प्रति वर्ष निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र को सिंचाई होगी:—

बिहार :

जिले का नाम	
भारत	11.35 लाख एकड़
चम्पारण	7.58 लाख एकड़
मृजपफरपुर	7.30 लाख एकड़
दरभंगा	2.22 लाख एकड़
कुल	28.45 लाख एकड़

उत्तर प्रदेश :

जिले का नाम

गोरखपुर और देवरिया 7.12 लाख एकड़

इस परियोजना से नेपाल में 1.44 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई होने की संभावना है।

गण्डक बिजली घर की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 15,000 किलोवाट होगी। जब इस बिजली घर से नेपाल में 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुदान पर 10,000 किलोवाट बिजली उत्पन्न होनी शुरू हो जाएगी तो इसे नेपाल सरकार को सौंप दिया जाएगा।

"Sizing Surcharge on Cotton yarn for Powerloom"

953. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sizing surcharge on cotton yarn for powerloom was collected by the Excise Department in Kalabaghi from the 1st June, 1967 to 31st December, 1967;

(b) whether the amount collected falls shorts of the target fixed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of target fixed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

"Imposition of Sizing Excise on Cotton Yarn"

954. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the powerloom industry for cotton yarn is passing through difficulties after imposition of sizing excise duty on it; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to overcome it?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Several representations were received after the 1967 Budget changes in which it was alleged that the increase in the rates of Cental Excise duty on sized cotton yarn would affect the powerloom industry adversely. The matter is under watch and appropriate action will be taken when necessary.

Officers of Cochin Customs House under Suspension

955. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRI P. GOPALAN;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers of the Cochin Customs House who are under suspension at present;

(b) the time-limit stipulated for the completion of the Departmental enquiries against the officers under suspension;

(c) whether this time-limit has been exceeded in any case; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Two officers of Cochin Customs House are now under suspension in connection with disciplinary proceedings instituted against them.

(b) There are no rules or instructions stipulating any time-limit for completion of disciplinary proceedings against Officers under suspension. The departmental instructions only provide that in cases where officers are suspended prior to the institution of disciplinary proceedings, the charge sheets should be issued within six months from the date of suspension.

(c) The time-limit for issue of charge sheet has not been exceeded in these two cases.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of City Compensatory Allowances to Nursing Staff in Delhi

956. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRI K. RAMANI;

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representation received

from Nursing Staff working in the Delhi Hospitals to enhance their city compensatory allowance;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) to (c). The representation is still under consideration. Since inter-departmental consultations are involved, it is not possible to indicate precisely when a decision may be finalised.

Kundra Irrigation Scheme

957. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH;

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the Kundra Irrigation Scheme in Coimbatore district;

(b) if so, when the construction is likely to start; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). The Kunda Irrigation project is reported to be under finalisation by the State Government.

Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal Case

958. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA;
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH;
SHRI N. K. SOMANI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personal penalty imposed on the accused involved in the Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal case has not so far been paid by him;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken on other issues arising out of the case together with the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Shri Chagan Lal Godavat has not so far paid the penalty. Steps to recover the sums payable to the Government have been initiated. A 'certificate' to recover the penalty as if it were an arrear of land revenue has been issued to the District Collector of Mand-saur. The District Collectors of Mand-saur and Chittorgarh have also been alerted to prevent any attempts to transfer property by Shri Chagan Lal Godavat so as to evade payment of the penalty.

(c) The departmental adjudication proceedings involving confiscation of gold and imposition of penalty were completed in September, 1966. A prosecution has also been launched and the case is pending in the magistrate's court.

Devaluation of Pound Sterling

959. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz of the 23rd December, 1967 that India lost approximately eight million sterling by the devaluation of pound sterling; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). As I said in My Statement made in the House in 20th November, 1967, and again in reply to Starred Question No. 685 on 14.12.1967, the value of India's Sterling holdings on the eve of devaluation of Pound Sterling amounted to £34 million. As a result of devaluation, the value of these holdings came down in

terms of gold or other foreign currencies by 14.3 per cent or equivalent of £4.86 million, although its value in Sterling for meeting India's payment obligations in the United Kingdom remained unimpaired. In view of this factual position the news item referred to in part (a) of the question is not correct.

"Excise Duty on Screen Printers"

960. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar have represented to Government against imposition of excise duty on screen printers for the period from April, 1962 to February, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in May, 1962, the then Collector of Central Excise had assured the screen printers that they did not come under the purview of the Notification No. 51/62 issued by Government on the 24th April, 1962 and that the goods printed by them were not dutiable; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the demands raised against the screen printers of Amritsar for the above period?

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

(b) There is nothing on record to show that such an assurance was given.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

961. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact, that important irrigation projects in Rajasthan have not made any satisfactory progress on account of financial difficulties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that compared to the estimated progress for 1967-68, the actual progress will be considerably less;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and to what extent the shortfalls are expected; and

(d) the efforts being made to gear up execution of these schemes during 1968-69 and how much amount has been earmarked for execution of these schemes during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The shortfall is mainly in the Rajasthan canal where the outlay for 1967-68 is Rs. 3 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores in 1966-67.

(d) The out-lays for 1968-69 have yet to be finalised.

Debt Relief

962. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of foreign aid estimated to be received by India has been affected as a result of various important economic events in several countries;

(b) the quantum of foreign aid expected to be received during 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(c) how much foreign aid is estimated to be received during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) During 1967-68 the pledges for non-project aid from Consortium members so far amount to \$352.8 million. In addition, project aid amounting to \$65.4 million from Consortium members and \$15 million from other countries have been received.

The amount of aid likely to be received during 1968-69 will be known after the matter has been considered in the Consortium early in 1968-69.

(c). It is difficult to estimate at this stage the availability of aid for the period 1969-1974.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

963. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to some dispute, the Phillips Petroleum Company has withdrawn collaboration offer for the Haldia fertilizer plant;

(b) if so, the points of differences; and

(c) the efforts made to settle the differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir. The Phillips Petroleum Company have stated that the withdrawal of their proposal to set up a fertilizer plant at Haldia is due to tightness of the money market in the USA, competition for their investment of dollars around the world and the uncertainties created by the devaluation of the pound.

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

Cost of Fertilizers

964. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the expectations of his Ministry, the cost of fertilizers in India will fall by 30 per cent within the period of six to even years; and

(b) if so, the factors on which this expectation is based?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). It is expected that the cost of production of fertilisers will be lower in the new fertiliser factories as compared to the existing factories.

The new plants under construction will be of large capacities and will adopt modern technology, such as steam reforming process, centrifugal compressors with single stream etc. which will reduce the cost of production and thereby facilitate lowering the sellings price.

Drilling for Oil in Jammu

965. SHRI K. N. PANDEY;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:

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

(a) whether oil in sufficient quantity has been discovered in a lake in Jammu;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether intensive drilling in this area is being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) One large anticlinal structure, the Surin-Mastgarh anticline, has been geologically mapped in detail and also investigated geophysically.

(c) It is proposed to drill a deep exploratory well during this year to test this structure.

Cochin Customs House

966. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE;
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI;
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the corrupt practices and mal-administration at Cochin Customs House; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government have received complaints alleging corrupt practices and mal-administration at Cochin Customs House.

(b) These complaints are under investigation.

Cochin Customs House

976. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE;
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON;
SHRIMATI SUSELA
GOPALAN;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prosecution proceedings against any Officer in the Cochin Customs House were dropped after registering a criminal complaint against him in the District Magistrate's court; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In October, 1964, an officer of the Cochin Customs House had been placed under suspension pending the institution of departmental disciplinary proceedings against him. Subsequently, this officer was given an opportunity to inspect

certain documents connected with these proceedings in order to enable him to submit his written explanation to the charge sheet. It was suspected that at the time of this inspection, this officer had substituted two important documents. With a view to recover these documents, a criminal complaint was filed in the Court of the District Magistrate, Ernakulam. It was subsequently decided not to pursue the case as the Special Police Establishment came to the conclusion that the evidence was not enough to sustain the charge.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

968. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimates for the Nagarjunasagar Dam and the actual expenditure so far incurred thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total area of land brought under irrigation under the two canals of the Dam is less than even a fourth of the land likely to be brought under irrigation.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the execution of work of the canals on either side of the Dam has also not been completed according to schedule; and

(d) if so, the additional amount required to complete the project and whether necessary sanction has been given therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 91.12 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 129 crores has been incurred up to the end of January, 1968. The revised estimated cost of the Project is likely to be of the order of Rs. 160.00 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About Rs. 31 crores more are required to complete the Project. Cent per cent earmarked loan assistance, within the State Plan ceiling is being given to the State Government for the execution of the Project.

Vasectomy Operations

969. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that persons not eligible have undergone vasectomy operations with a view to receive the financial benefits;

(b) whether such operations affect the health of the persons; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) Yes, a few such reports have been received.

(b) No.

(c) Instructions for strict vigilance and supervision have been issued in this regard.

Execution of Gandak Project

970. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total estimated cost of the Gandak Project and the total expenditure incurred so far;

(b) whether work on the said project has been progressing according to the schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite its completion and to meet the shortage of funds and foreign exchange components required for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The total estimated cost of the Gandak Project is 141.71 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 40.85 crores was incurred on the Project upto July, 1967.

(b) and (c) The project has been progressing more or less according to schedule. But due to shortage of funds its final completion is likely to be delayed.

(d) Within the present constraint of resources financial assistance to the extent possible has been afforded to the State Government for financing the Project. In view of shortage of funds the construction work is being suitably phased. No request for foreign exchange for importing equipments for the project is pending with the Central Government.

Surplus Engineers under W. H. & S. Ministry

971. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been surplus technical staff in some Departments of his Ministry;

(b) the total number of technical personnel employed under his Ministry at present and whether it is proposed to retrench the surplus staff, if any;

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative jobs to the retrenched personnel as also to provide jobs to the fresh Graduates and Diploma Holders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed

on the Table of the House in due course.

Appointment of Taxation Enquiry Commission

972. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:**
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar on taxation held recently in Delhi has recommended the appointment of a Tax Enquiry Commission for a fresh comprehensive inquiry into the basic tax policies and the incidence of tax under the various tax statutes; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to Press Reports, the seminar on taxation which was organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in January, 1967, is reported to have recommended the appointment of a Taxation Enquiry Commission. However, Government have not so far received any communication from the Institute in this behalf.

(b) The final Report of Shri S. Bhoothalingam on Rationalisation and simplification of Tax Laws has been recently received and is under examination. The Administrative Reforms Commission is also engaged in a study of the measures necessary to rationalise and simplify tax administration and procedures. The necessity for the appointment of a Commission will be examined after the recommendations made by Shri Bhoothalingam and those which may be made by the Administrative Reforms Commission are considered by Government and decisions taken thereon.

Gandak Project

973. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether the request of Bihar Government for a loan of Rs. 4.38 crores for the Gandak Project had been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (c). Loans totalling Rs. 5.50 crores have already been advanced to the Bihar Government for financing the Project during the current financial year. A further loan of Rs. 1.30 crores is proposed to be sanctioned shortly.

Jhuggi-Jhopri Removal Scheme in Delhi

974. SHRI DEVEEKAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Delhi Administration to transfer the implementation of the Jhuggi-Jhopri Removal Scheme to the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Delhi Administration thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Study Group, which as appointed under the chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing & Supply in August 1967, to consider the Jhuggi and Jhopri problem in Delhi, felt that the Delhi Development Authority would be a more appropriate agency to implement the Jhuggis & Jhopris Removal Scheme

in Delhi. The report of the Group was considered at a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Home Minister at which it was agreed that the Scheme should be transferred from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Development Authority. It was felt that the Authority comprised representatives of officials and non-officials and entrustment of the Scheme to it will help in drawing out integrated schemes for jhuggi dwellers. The Delhi Administration are a party to this decision.

Effects of Coca Cola on Health

975. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the combination of Caffein and Phosphoric Acid contained in Coca Cola manufactured by Pure Products Co. causes diseases of various sorts as proved in a scientific experiment conducted by the Naval Medical Research Institute of U. S. A.;

(b) whether Government propose to analyse the contents of the bottles of Coca Cola and appoint a medical committee to determine the effect of the contents on human health with a view to protect public health; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Government are aware of the scientific experiment conducted in the Naval Medical Research Institute of the U. S. A. indicating that human teeth placed in Coca Cola beverages softened and started to dissolve in a short period. This statement has however, been disapproved by Dr. James Nuckolls of the University of California Medical Centre and Dr. John Haldi of the Emory University of the U.S.A.

(b) and (c). The contents of Coca Cola have been analysed several times and these conform to the standards prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. The experiments conducted in the Nutrition Research Laboratories do not show any evidence that Coca Cola is harmful to human health. The appointment of a Medical Committee to determine the effects of Coca Cola on human health is not therefore necessary.

बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर नियुक्त सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों के वेतन क्रम

976. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर काम करने वाले सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों के वेतन-क्रम क्या है और उन्हें प्रतिदिन कितने घण्टे काम करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनका वेतन-क्रम वही है जो 30 वर्ष पहले था और अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रमों के साथ उसका पुनरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह छुट्टियाँ मनाने की अनुमति नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उनको रिहायश के लिये भी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) हवाई अड्डों पर तैनात सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क दोनों ही

विभागों से लिए जाते हैं। उनके मूल विभागों में उनको जिन वेतन-मानों में वेतन मिलता होता है वही वेतन उनको यहाँ भी मिलता रहता है, लेकिन उसके अलावा उन्हें कुछ भत्ते भी दिये जाते हैं। सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभागों की जिन विभिन्न ग्रेडों से हवाई अड्डों के लिए व्यक्ति लिए जाते हैं वे ग्रेडों भत्तों सहित अनुबन्ध में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—119 1968] बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर प्रत्येक वायु सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारी आठ दिन के अवधि-खण्ड में 58 घंटे काम करता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। वेतन मानों का दो बार संशोधन किया गया था। एक बार 1947 में पहले वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों के साथ-साथ और पिछली बार दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर जो 1 जुलाई, 1959 से लागू हुए।

(ग) जैसा ऊपर भाग (क) में बताया गया है ये अफसर शिफ्टों में, एक घूमते क्रम में वारी-वारी से काम करते हैं क्योंकि हवाई अड्डों पर काम रात दिन होता है। यद्यपि नियत घंटों की ड्यूटी देने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले ये कर्मचारी प्रति सप्ताह औसतन कुछ अधिक घंटे काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनको शिफ्टों के बीच में अधिक समय का अवकाश देकर तथा प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता देकर इस अधिक काम की पूर्ति कर दी जाती है।

(घ) बम्बई में तैनात वायु सीमा शुल्क के श्रेणी III के अधिकारियों की संख्या 68 है। बम्बई हवाई अड्डे के समीपस्थ सिविल एवियेशन कालोनी में 20 फ्लैट इन सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों के लिए निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं।

(इ) सीमा शुल्क अध्ययन दल ने हाल ही में कुछ सिफारिशों की हैं। इनमें विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर बालू व्यवस्था को पूरी तरह सुगठित और सुव्यवस्थित करने की सिफारिश भी की गई है। साथ ही साथ एक पृथक असबाब-पूल कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तों में अतिरिक्त समय काम करने के लिए भत्ते की अदायगी तथा अन्य प्रोत्साहनों सहित सुधार सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें भी उक्त सिफारिशों में शामिल हैं। सरकार इन सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है।

U.S. Curbs on Investment

977. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any assurance from the U. S. Government to the effect that the curbs on U. S. investments and travels abroad, recently announced by that Government, would not impair Indian trade; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the assurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The detailed particulars on the nature of the curbs on U. S. investments and travels abroad and how they will be operated are yet to be worked out by the Government of United States of America through administrative and legislative measures. It is, therefore, too early now to estimate the effect of these curbs on India. The question of any assurance, as such, from the Government of U. S. A., has not arisen so far; nor any such assurance has been received.

Rehabilitation of Cyclone Affected People of Orissa

978. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have in a memorandum submitted to the President requested a further provision of about Rs. 5 crores by the Central Government for the relief and rehabilitation work of the cyclone-affected people;

(b) whether this memorandum has been considered and examined by Government; and

(c) the further amount sanctioned by Government to carry out measures suggested in the memorandum?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Committee on Untouchability

979. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee on Untouchability in its interim report have been implemented by the Central and the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The Government is still examining the recommendations in consultation with the State Governments and other authorities concerned. It is also proposed to ascertain the views of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare. The final report of the Committee is also expected to be submitted during this month.

Prohibition

980. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to persuade the State Governments not

to relax or scrap prohibition in their areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): The State Governments are free to have prohibition if they choose so. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is trying to pursue the policy laid down in the Constitution.

Construction of Narmada Dam

981. **SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that before the construction of Narmada Dam, railway links, roads should be provided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While scrutinising the project estimate it is ensured that adequate funds are provided for building approach roads, railway sidings etc.

महालेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय को आयातित लेखन सामग्री देना

982. **श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि महालेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व (एकाउटेन्ट जनरल सी० आर०) दिल्ली तथा उसके सहायकों को इस समय आयातित लेखन सामग्री दी जाती है ;

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

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

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत सरकार के लेखन-सामग्री कार्यालय ने केन्द्रीय राजस्व के महालेखाकार, नई दिल्ली को 1965-66 के बाद कोई भी आयात की हुई सामग्री नहीं दी है। किन्तु जब मुख्य नियंत्रक, मुद्रण तथा लेखन-सामग्री द्वारा दिया गया सामान कम पड़ गया तथा उससे सरकारी काम की महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं हो पाईं तो महालेखाकार को स्थानीय तौर से सामग्री खरीदनी पड़ी। 1967-68 में लेखन-सामग्री की कुछ वस्तुओं की स्थानीय खरीद की गयी थी जिन में से 41 रुपये मूल्य की वस्तुएं विदेशों में बनी हुई थीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) सरकारी काम के लिए उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं की स्थानीय खरीद उनको किस्म, उपयोगिता तथा आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गयी।

Foreign Currency Seized from Nuns

983. **SHRI NAMBIAR:**
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two nuns who arrived from Holland on the 19th January, 1968 were found to be in possession of undeclared foreign currency;

(b) if so, the total amount of undeclected and will be laid on the Table them;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop smuggling of foreign currency?

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

(b) Francs	3185
U. S. Dollars	95
Belgian Francs	500
Sterling Pounds	17

(c) The currency in question has been seized and action for non-declaration of the currency is being taken under the Customs law.

(d) There are restrictions on the export of foreign currency from India and also on its import into India unless it is declared in the prescribed currency declaration form. Among the important steps taken to check smuggling including that of currency are: systematic collection and follow-up information, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft and searches and seizures in suitable cases followed by prosecution wherever justified.

Under-Invoicing by Sea Food Exporters at Cochin

984. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that some of the sea food exporters at Cochin are indulging in under-invoicing of exports and accumulating foreign exchange abroad;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reason therefor?

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No such complaint has been received recently. However, complaints were received in 1968 that certain sea food exporters at Cochin and other places in South India were under-invoicing their exports but on investigations being made no under-invoicing was noticed.

Smuggling of Nylon and Rayon Yarn

985. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the "Economic Times" of the 16th January, 1968 that large quantities of nylon yarn are smuggled into India from Pakistan and whereas large quantities of rayon yarn are smuggled out of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The news-item has come to the notice of Government, but there is no indication of any smuggling of nylone yarn from Pakistan to India or of rayon yarn out of India. Nevertheless, the customs officers are alert in this regard.

Complaint against C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices

986. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been lot of complaints by the allottees of Government quarters against the C.P.W.D. Enquiry offices about the delay in attending to their requests for repairs etc.

(b) whether it is a fact that in some cases, the complaints lodged with the Enquiry Offices are as old as one year and the doors on the terrace which had been broken have not been repaired or replaced; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the complaints of the allottee, are promptly attended to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING

AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH:) (a) and (b). Occasional complaints of delay are received. There are no complaints pending for one year.

(c) Constant periodical checks by the Superintending Engineers and the Executive Engineers concerned of the Complaint Registers maintained in all the Enquiry Offices are enforced to ensure prompt attention to complaints. Other steps regarding prompt liaison between the Enquiry Offices and the operative maintenance staff are also being taken with a view to ensure quickly disposal of complaints.

Institution for the Blind, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

987. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent ugly incident in the institution for the Blind at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi, where inmates were beaten by hired goondas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over such institutions as are not being run satisfactorily by the private managements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). According to reports with the police, a scuffle between some students and the management took place. The school imparts education upto 8th class. Some of the students who had passed the 8th class, had been asked to leave because the school had no arrangement for their further education. When the notice

was served on the students, they objected to it and a scuffle took place.

The students are said to have received simple injuries with blunt weapons. Since this is not a cognizable offence, the police could take no action.

(c) No, Sir.

Institution for Blind Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

988. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blind students of the Institution for the Blind at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi who are prosecuting higher studies receive their scholarships as late as 8 to 10 months; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No scholarship has been awarded by Government to any blind student for studying in the institution for the Blind at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Humayun Road, New Delhi

989. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Humayun Road, New Delhi, remained closed for traffic for a period of 16 months;

(b) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience faced by thousand of school children and office goers:

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in executing the work; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the persons concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a). Yes.

(b) To avoid inconvenience to school children as well as office goers, alternative approaches were provided.

(c) and (d). The work is reported to have been completed as per schedule. Hence no action is alloted for against the persons concerned.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

990. श्री हरदयाल देवगण : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली नगर निगम से इस आशय का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है कि बृहत योजना में परिवर्तन करके दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों को अधिकृत बस्तियां घोषित किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या निश्चय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री व० सू० भूति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से अन्य स्थानों पर ले जाना

991. श्री हरदयाल देवगण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को अन्य स्थानों पर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव स्वगत कर दिया है;

(ख) मार्च, 1966 से अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कार्यालय अन्य स्थानों पर ले जाये गये है; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने कार्यालय हैं जिन्हें पहले अन्य स्थानों पर ले जाया जाना था किन्तु ले जाया नहीं गया ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मार्च 1966 से निम्नलिखित कार्यालय दिल्ली से हट चुके हैं --

1. नेशनल मैम्पल नवें डायरेक्टरेट, कैबिनेट मैक्रेटेगिएट (ब्लक पोशन)।

2. ऐक्सप्लॉरेटरी ट्यूबवैल्व आर्गनाइजेशन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर (पार्ट)।

3. स्टोरेज एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मैकण्ड्र आफ दी पब्लिकेशन डिबीजन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इनफार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग (पार्ट)।

4. सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एंड पावर सम डायरेक्टरेट आफ दि वाटर एंड पावर विज्ड।

5. रिजनल आफिमि आफ दि आइरन एण्ड स्टील कन्ट्रोलर, डिपार्टमेंट आफ आइरन एंड स्टील।

(ग) मंत्री मंडल की 28 दिसम्बर, 1962 तथा 23 जनवरी, 1963 को हुई बैठकों के निर्णय के अनुसार सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि दिल्ली से संपूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले कार्यालयों में से निम्नांकित कार्यालय फिलहाल दिल्ली में रह सकने हैं --

1. डिपार्टमेंट आफ लाइट हाउसिंग एंड लाइट शिप्न (मिनिस्ट्री आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड शिपिंग)।

2. सेंट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टरेट (मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन)।

3. नेशनल विल्डिग आर्गनाइजेशन (मिनिस्ट्री आफ वकर्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय)।

4. ग्राल इंडिया हैंडिक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड 'मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स'।

5. आफिमि आफ दि रजिस्ट्रार आफ न्यूजपेपर्स फार इंडिया।

शेव कार्यालयों के दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने के मामले में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों / विभागों को कहा जा रहा है। इन कार्यालयों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन, केरन्टाइन एंड स्टोरेज डायरेक्टरेट ।
2. पब्लिकेशन यूनिट आफ डि इंडियन काउंसिल आफ एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च ।
3. सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन ।
4. डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन यूनिट आफ डि डि-पार्टमेंट आफ टूरिज्म ।
5. नेशनल प्राजेक्ट्स कांस्ट्रक्शन कार-पोरेशन ।
6. भाखड़ा एंड व्यास डिजाइन्ड डायरेक्टरेट मिनिस्ट्री आफ ईरिगेशन एंड पावर (मंत्र पार्शन स्टिल इन दिल्ली) ।

Setting up of National Institute of Ophthalmology at A. I. I. M.S., New Delhi

992. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are considering the setting up of a National Institute of Ophthalmology at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, what will be its functions and when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in setting up this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) and (b) A Centre of ophthalmology known as Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for ophthalmic Sciences, has already been started in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi with the following objectives:

1. To develop patterns of Research in Post-graduate ophthalmic education in all branches.

2. To stimulate research in ophthalmology at the highest level.

3. To create facilities for the training of ophthalmologists and ancillary ophthalmic personnel like Optometrists, Orthoptists, Fundus, Artists, etc.

4. To create facilities for the training of health personnel in preventive ophthalmology.

5. To provide facilities for research in Ophthalmology, namely,

- (a) Visual Research
- (b) Clinical Research
- (c) Experimental Research
- (d) Development of new instruments and appliances both diagnostic and therapeutic.

6. To provide facilities for the training of personnel for the rehabilitation of the blind.

7. To provide facilities for refresher course in Ophthalmology for the practising ophthalmologists.

8. To provide facilities for the training, organisation and research in Eye Bank including implantation and grafts.

(c) The Project involves an estimated outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs over a five-year period.

Manufacture of Loop

993. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to manufacture the Soviet and Danish loops at the Kanpur plant; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Danish loops have proved better than Soviet loops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No.

(b) The Danish loops are under clinical trials at present. Soviet loops have not yet been received for trials.

Aid for Family Planning Programme from Abroad

994. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that offers of assistance for strengthening family planning programmes have come from countries other than Denmark and U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) the steps taken to utilize their assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) Yes.

(b) US AID: Agreements have been signed with the US AID for the following Projects:—

1. Oral Contraception Demonstration:	\$ 560,000
2. Demography	\$ 75,000
3. Strengthening of Family Planning, Training & Research Centres:	\$ 82,500
4. Commercial Distribution Programmes:	100 million pieces of condoms.

(Negotiations are presently going on for funding of various other Schemes).

JAPAN

Yen credit to the extent of 0.4 million dollars has been made available for the purchase of Condoms.

SWEDISH

Commodities and equipments in the shape of condoms, Printing Presses, Photographic equipments, motor vehicles, etc. have been suggested by Swedish International Development Authority to the Swedish Govt. for assisting the Indian Family Planning Programme.

U.K.

Assistance in the shape of certain commodities and services for Family Planning Programme has been suggested. This is under discussion and negotiation.

(c) Plans are being formulated to ensure coordinated utilization of the assistance from various sources for the overall needs of the Family Planning Programme.

दिल्ली की सरकारी बस्तियों में घास के मैदान (लान)

995. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नानकपुर, मोतीबाग, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नेताजी नगर, नौरोजी नगर, मरोजनी नगर, लक्ष्मीबाईनगर, किदवाई नगर तथा दिल्ली की अन्य सरकारी बस्तियों में जहाँ निम्न आय वर्गों के सरकारी कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं, पार्कों में अभी तक घास नहीं लगाई गई है जबकि बड़ी बड़ी सरकारी कोठियों में कई माली काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह):(क) से (ग). सभी बस्तियों में घास के मैदानों का विकास-

नियमित रूप से किया जाता है। कच्चे पानी (अनफिल्टर्ड वाटर) को अपर्याप्त सफाई के कारण, कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहाँ समुचित रूप से विकास नहीं किया जा सका। जब कभी संभव होता है पानी की सफाई बढ़ाकर इन क्षेत्रों में भी घास के मैदानों का विकास निरंतर किया जाता है।

रामकृष्ण पुरम में दुकानों के आबंटन की प्रक्रिया

996. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली में दुकानदारों को दुकानें दिये जाने के लिये 1963 से क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है;

(ख) क्या दुकानों का आबंटन टेंडरों अथवा आवेदन पत्रों अथवा झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत किया गया था और जब दुकानों का आबंटन आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर किया गया था तो किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन में से बहुत सी दुकानों को अन्य लोगों के नाम हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रामकृष्ण पुरम में इन दुकानों की पगड़ी 8000 से 12,000 रुपये हैं; और.

(ङ) ऐसी प्रथाओं की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उष-संजी श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). रामकृष्णपुरम में दुकानों का आरंभिक विभिन्न आबंटन व्यापारों के प्रतिनिधित्व का संतुलन

तथा संबंधित आबंटनी को सामर्थ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता था। झुग्गी झोंपड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत यह नहीं किया जाता था। दुकानों का आबंटन टेंडर के आधार पर किया गया था।

(ग) दुकानों की उपकिरायेदारी (सबलेटिंग) के मामले समय-समय पर सरकार के नोटिस में अवश्य आते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में निम्नांकित कार्यवाही की जाती है :-

(i) जब दुकान किसी अन्य पार्टी को सबलेट की जाती है तथा जब सबलेटी नियमतीकरण के लिए सरकार के पास आता है तो दुकान को उस समय के बाजारों के प्रशासन के लिए निर्देशनों के अनुसार उसके नाम नियमित कर दिया जाता है बशर्ते कि वह यह स्थापित कर सके कि वह दुकान के दखल में है, किराये का सभी बकाया भुदा कर चुका है तथा लाइसेंस फी, जो कि दुकान के लिए निर्धारित किया गया बाजार दर किराया तथा उसका 50 प्रतिशत और के बराबर है, देने को तैयार हो।

(ii) उन मामलों में जिनमें कि सरकार इस निर्णय पर पहुंचती है कि दुकान वास्तव में किसी तीसरी पार्टी को सबलेट की जा चुकी है किन्तु सबलेटी दुकान के नियमतीकरण के लिए नहीं आया है तो आबंटन रद्द कर दिया जाता है तथा उसे बेदखल करने के लिए पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज (एविकेशन आफ अन-आध-राईज्ड आकूपेन्ट्स) एक्ट, 1958 के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(घ) हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं।

(ङ) दुकानों का उनके दखलकारों के द्वारा तीसरी पार्टी को हस्तान्तरित करना व्यापार की एक सामान्य क्रिया है तथा इस मामले पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए जैसा कि (ग) भाग के उष्युक्त उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है, बाजारों के प्रशासन के लिए निर्देशनों में व्यवस्था है।

रामकृष्णपुरम की, खोखा ऐसोसिएशन की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

997. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली की "खोखा" ऐसोसिएशन को, जो दुकानों के आवंटन के लिये पिछले चार वर्षों से लगातार मांग कर रही है, दुकानें देने अथवा दुकानों के लिये जगह देने को सहमत हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस ऐसोसिएशन ने सरकार को शिकायत की है कि उन्हें आवंटन करने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है, यद्यपि वे पिछले चार वर्षों से बेरोजगार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) रामकृष्णपुरम से जुलाई, 1964 में हटाये गये अनधिवासी झुग्गी झोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अंतर्गत वैकल्पिक वास के आवंटन के लिए पाव नहीं थे। फिर भी, विशेष मामले के तौर पर यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इस क्षेत्र से हटाए गये 253 अनधिवासियों की योजना के अंतर्गत बनाए गये बाजार में वैकल्पिक वास दिया जाये।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। उनको दुकान के प्लॉट अथवा प्लेटफार्म देने का प्रश्न सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन है तथा आशा की जाती है कि इस मामले पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जाएगा।

रामकृष्णपुरम (नई दिल्ली) के दुकानदारों की नागर सुविधायें

998. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली के कुछ सेक्टरों में दुकानदारों के लिये सार्वजनिक नलों, शौचालयों तथा स्नानागारों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, यद्यपि चार वर्ष बीत चुके हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) रामकृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर V से VII तक के बाजार में शौचालय न गहों तथा पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है तथा सेक्टर I से IV तक और VIII तथा XII में कार्य चल रहा है।

सेक्टर IX तथा में XII में कार्य के शीघ्र आरम्भ होने की संभावना है।

(ख) बाजार में शौचालय खंड आदि के अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व स्थानीय निकाय पर है। शौचालय खंड क बनाने में देरी हुई क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने शौचालय खंड का अनुरक्षण नहीं लिया था। तब भी सरकार ने बाजार में शौचालय खंड की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया है।

रामकृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर 8 में ब्वाटर्स का आवंटन

999. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में

रामकृष्ण पुरम में सेक्टर 8 में सभी क्वार्टर जगभग दो महीने पहले प्रावणित किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन क्वार्टरों में अभी तक बिजली नहीं दी गई है, जब कि वहां सड़कों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सेक्टर में पानी की पर्याप्त सप्लाई नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, दो इस सेक्टर के क्वार्टरों में बिजली तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी की सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) क्वार्टरों अथवा सड़क पर अभी तक बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ।

(ग) पीने के पानी की सामान्य कमी होने के कारण क्वार्टरों में पानी की सप्लाई कुछ घंटे सुबह तथा कुछ घंटे शाम को सीमित कर दी गयी है ।

(घ) बिजली लगाने के कार्य में दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग तथा सरकार के बीच भुगतान करने के आधार पर समझौता नहीं था । भुगतान किया जा चुका है तथा आशा है कि कार्य जो का चल रहा है अगले महीने में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Tours by Officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India

1000. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India

are making frequent and unnecessary trips to various parts of the country;

(b) the amount spent by the Officers of various units of the Fertilizer Corporation to make trips to Delhi in 1967; and

(c) the steps taken to curtail expenditure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sick Population in India

1001. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the President of All India Medical Conference recently that India always has a sick population of 6.5 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained as to what percentage of sickness is caused by mal-nutrition; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the incidence of sickness in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) The President of the 43rd All India Conference held at Jabalpur in December, 1967, had stated that approximately 13.3 per cent people were always having some sort of illness, out of which about 4.3 per cent were suffering from acute illness, 7.3 per cent from chronic illness and 1.7 per cent were in different health.

(b) In recording morbidity and mortality, the presence of mal-nutrition is generally not recorded. Hence no correct estimate of the prevalence of mal-nutrition is possible. Nutrition Surveys in nine blocks, however, indi-

cated that acutely ill cases of mal-nutrition may be about 9.6 per cent.

(c) Steps have been taken to improve health services in the country by the establishment of Primary Health Centres, Child Welfare Centres and Maternity Centre and various specialised departments in hospitals.

A co-ordinated approach towards the problem of mal-nutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government with the help of International Agencies. This comprise large-scale supplementary feeding programmes amongst vulnerable sections, production of nutritious processed food and its distribution, increased production of food in every possible manner, nutrition education and extension, Applied Nutrition Programmes and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among children:—

(1) Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:—

- (a) Feeding under Applied Nutrition Programme;
- (b) Feeding through Balwadis;
- (c) CARE Feeding Programme; and
- (d) UNICEF milk feeding programme.

(2) Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap foods for providing nutritious diet to their children.

(3) Treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition through M.C.H. Centres.

(4) The Department of Food have taken steps to combat mal-nutrition among children and other vulnerable groups by starting projects for the manufacture of high-protein food such as 'Balahar' Multipurpose Food and Weaning Food.

Tranquilisers and Sulpha Drugs

1002. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Conference in their recent meeting has suggested to the Central Government to control the multiplicity of Tranquilisers and Sulpha drugs so as to eradicate the sale of false drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) The Government of India have no information whether Indian Medical Association in their last conference held in December, 1967 at Jabalpur had made any such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factories

1003. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any scheme to increase productivity and reduce wastful expenditure in the factories under the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether any improvement has resulted from the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) and (b). Steps to increase productivity and control expenditure such as training schemes for personnel, internal audit, modifications of processes, and installation of additional or balancing equipment where necessary have been initiated by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Kandla Fertilizer Plant

1004. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether any decision in regard to the financing of the Kandla fertilizer project has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Incentives for Family Planning Programme

1005. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been constituted to study the proposals about incentives to push up the Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the names of members thereof; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee and steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) A list showing the names of Members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-120/68].

(c) The Committee is to submit its report by the 31st March, 1968.

Kidney Transport Operations at A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi

1006. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surgical department of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences propose to undertake Kidney transplant operations soon;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started; and

(c) whether qualified surgeons are available for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) and (b). Kidney transplant operations can be taken up only when facilities of a completely sterile ward and artificial kidney unit are available. These facilities do not exist in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at present. Considerable amount of organisational and animal experimental work is also required to be done before undertaking such operations. It is, therefore, not possible to say when kidney transplant operations can actually be started at the Institute.

(c) Yes.

राजनैतिक दलों से आयकर की वसूली

1007. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री शारदा नन्दा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 21 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5270 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस पार्टी पर आयकर लगाने के लिये इस पार्टी

को ध्राय का निर्धारण करने का काम, जो काफी दिन से चल रहा था, इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है;

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

(ग) क्या राजनीतिक दलों को ध्राय-कर की अदायगी से मुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । इस समय सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Memorandum Submitted by House Surgeons of Delhi Hospitals

1008. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether House Surgeons in some Hospitals of the capital have submitted a memorandum to Government listing their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) Yes.

(b) The House Surgeons have urged that their salaries should be increased from Rs. 200/- per mensem to Rs. 350/- per mensem with subsidised food facilities. In addition, they have asked for well furnished accommodation, an one-half and one full day off duty in a week.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

3173—5.

Making over Possession of Plots Sold by Delhi Development Authority

1009. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, the plots sold by the Delhi Development Authority as far back as six years have not been given possession to the buyers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which all the buyers are proposed to be given the possession of their plots sold by the Delhi Development Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) Out of 75 plots allotted by draw of lots by the Delhi Development Authority on 17th January, 1962 in Safdarjang Residential Scheme, lease deeds of 72 plots have already been registered and possession handed over to the purchasers. The allotment of two plots was cancelled on account of non-payment of premium. The original lease deed of the remaining one plot was sent to the purchaser for getting it stamped, but it was lost by him. On his request, a fresh lease deed has been sent to him for getting it stamped. He has not returned the same so far.

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

Tribals in Orissa

1010. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANJ-GRAHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any statistics regarding the concentration of tribal population in the different districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to allot any new tribal blocks to Orissa in 1968-69; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The information is available in the Publication "Census of India 1961 (Paper No. 1 of 1962, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(a) Because of limited financial resources.

Fertiliser Factory with Kuwait Collaboration

1011. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the proposal by Dharamsey Morarji to set up a fertilizer plant in collaboration with the Kuwait Chemical Fertilizer Company has again been revived; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its refusal originally and its revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from M/s. Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., to set up a fertilizer plant in Maharashtra in collaboration with M/s. Kuwait Chemical Fertilizer Company involves *inter alia* a supply of sulphur along with the import of ammonia. It was first rejected as the guarantee of sulphur supply was not considered to be an adequate ground for allowing the import of liquid ammonia. But, on a representation received from the company subsequently, the proposal was reconsidered and approved in principle for the following reasons:—

(1) That project is expected to produce that the country fertilizers

about one and a half years earlier than if it were based on naphtha. This is to be welcomed as delays in and failure of certain other proposals are seen to increase the gap between the indigenous production of and demand for fertilizers in general and phosphatic fertilizers in particular by 1970-71, necessitating larger imports.

(2) On a careful reappraisal of the naphtha supply balance in the country and trends in the international market of naphtha and other feed-stocks, diversification of feed-stock for fertilizer manufacture and selective use of imported ammonia is considered expedient.

(3) The major traditional producers of sulphur have announced a cut-back in supplies to countries like India and also an increase in prices and a firm supply at competitive prices for a reasonable period has an advantage in this context.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Orissa

1012. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and nature of assistance given to the Orissa Government during the Third Plan for the implementation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in the rural and urban areas of the State;

(b) the names of towns, cities, and villages where this scheme has been implemented and at what cost;

(c) whether Jatni, in the district of Puri has been included in this scheme;

(d) the schemes undertaken during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(e) the schemes proposed to be undertaken during 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) In accordance with the procedure in vogue upto 1966-67, Central assistance to State for Centrally Aided schemes had been allocated/released in lump-sum for all 'HEALTH' Schemes including Rural Water Supply Schemes. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance sanctioned to any State for any particular Centrally-aided 'HEALTH' Scheme. The Government of Orissa was allocated the following amounts during the Third Five Year Plan on account of all 'HEALTH' Schemes including Rural Water Supply:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	93.32
1962-63	74.91
1963-64	103.84
1964-65	97.76
1965-66	76.72

In so far as 'Urban Water Supply Schemes' are concerned, the Government of Orissa was given Central assistance in the shape of 'Loan' during the Third Five Year Plan period as detailed below:

Year	(Rs in lakhs)
1961-62	23.87
1962-63	16.70
1963-64	31.98
1964-65	40.00
1965-66	27.60

Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Central assistance is being given in accordance with the following pattern:

Urban Water Supply Schemes—
100 per cent loan.

Rural Water Supply Schemes—
50 per cent grant-in-aid.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) Water Supply Scheme for Jatni estimated to cost Rs. 16.93 lakhs has been scrutinised by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and returned to the State Government. The Scheme modified in the light of the comments offered by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation is awaited from the State Government.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received

Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme

1013. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Central Government have advanced to the Orissa Government so far for completing the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme;

(b) the total amount spent on this scheme so far;

(c) whether the amount has been allocated for 1968-69;

(d) when this scheme is likely to be completed; and

(e) whether the compensation to the farmers for their lands has been fully paid?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Scheme is being financed by the Orissa Government through the Miscellaneous Development loan advanced by the Central Government for the State Plan Schemes as a whole. Therefore separate figures for this Project are not available.

(b) Rs. 23.60 crores upto the 31st March, 1967.

(c) The allocation for 1968-69 is yet to be finalized.

(d) 1970-71.

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

Income-Tax Arrears in Delhi

1014. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms and individuals in the Union Territory of Delhi from whom Income-tax arrears amounting to Rupees one lakh and over are outstanding;

(b) the steps taken to recover them;

(c) the amount out of those arrears written off or proposed to be written off; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

Committee on the Working of Government Hospitals in Delhi

1015. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: SHRI RABI RAY: SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to investigate into the conditions in Delhi Hospitals has submitted any preliminary report;

(d) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its final report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In march, 1968.

Koyna Dam

1016. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

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

(a) whether Government have received reports of the extent of damage caused to the Koyna Dam and power station as a result of the earthquake;

(b) if so, the loss in terms of men and materials; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to reduce the extent of damage in case of any more tremors occurring in the area?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the earthquake, 60 persons were killed and several persons were injured in the Koyna Nagar Colony; none of these were, however, working at the dam are the power station at the time of the earthquake. The Power Plant and the Koyna Dam have shown some signs of minor distress and this is being attended to.

(c) A Committee of Experts consisting of Engineers, Seismologists, Geologists and Geophysicists has been set up by Government to study the behaviour of the earthquake and to assess its effect on the Koyna Dam and adjacent areas and also to advise Government on the seismic factors to be now taken in checking the designs of Koyna dam and other component works of the project, Four UNESCO Experts have also been associated with this Committee.

Road Rollers

1017. SHRI GEORGE:
FERNANDES:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-
WALE:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 754 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation into the various allegations in connection with the supply of road rollers by the United Provinces Commercial Corporation have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank on Indian Exports

1018. SHRI R. UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is pressing the Government to change the direction of India's export towards countries in respect of whom it has heavy debt repayment liabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

World Bank Expert's visit to India

1019. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5224 on the 21st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Mr. Guillaume Guir-dey, World Bank Expert, has submitted his report to the World Bank,

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) Since the World Bank is treating that report as a 'confidential' document, it is regretted that its contents cannot be divulged.

(c) Does not arise.

Support of Political Parties for Success of Family Planning Programmes

1020. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to get the support of all political parties for the success of Family Planning;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) and (b). As Family Planning Programme is a programme of vital national importance, the support of all opinion leaders, including politi-

cal leaders, has been sought for its success and there has been favourable response from all quarters.

(c) Does not arise.

Raid on Offices of Jute Goods Shippers in Calcutta

1021. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 364 on the 30th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Calcutta firms whose offices were searched in August, 1967 in connection with exports of jute goods have been further proceeded against for contravention of customs and foreign exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken against them so far; and

(c) whether, pending final disposal of the cases, these firms are being permitted to continue functioning as exporters of jute goods?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Show cause notices for alleged contravention of provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 have been issued to each of the eight firms. Their replies are awaited. In the meantime three of the firms have filed writ petitions and obtained injunctions from the High Court.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Income-Tax Arrears

1022. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax authorities have been directed to deal with only 4,000 cases out of over 3 million cases of tax arrears;

(b) whether the assessees concerned in cases other than these 4,000

are virtually to be absolved of their obligations;

(c) the total amount of arrears accounted for by the latter; and

(d) the number of assessees whose arrears are in the range between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1 lakh each?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Instructions have been issued for speedy realisation of arrear demands in all cases with particular emphasis on about 4000 cases involving arrear demands of over rupees one lakh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The amount of arrears accounted for by cases involving demands of below Rs. 1 lakh was Rs. 229.83 crores as on 1-4-1967.

(d) 62,853 as on 1-4-1967.

आयव्ययक प्रणाली के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

1024. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था और आयव्ययक प्रणाली के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई हैं ; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की वित्त, लेखा तथा लेखा-परीक्षा विषयक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है और उसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं ।

(ग) सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और उनके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में कुछ समय लग सकता है ।

Property Tax on Central Government Properties

1025. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Local Self Government has urged the Centre to enact legislation to enable the local bodies to levy property tax on Central Government properties;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Medical Education

1026. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical education continues to be very costly in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the cost of medical education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) The cost of medical education is generally higher than that of general education in Science and/or Art subjects because of the need for providing teaching beds in hospitals for giving clinical training.

(b) The following steps have been taken to bring down the cost of medical education in the country:

- (i) The recommendations of the Hajara Committee (1961) which was appointed to go into the question of bringing down

the cost of medical education have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

- (ii) The Planning Commission have brought out a report laying down the minimum standards for accommodation, staff and equipment for medical colleges. This report has also been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

- (iii) The Ministry of Education have a project to bring out low priced technical books. Some of the books published under this project cost nearly half of the original editions.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को निवास स्थानों का विया जाना

1027. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या

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

(क) उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों, अधिकाधिक सहित की प्रतिशतता क्या है जिन्हें अभी तक दिल्ली में रिहायशी मकान नहीं मिला है;

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अभी तक मकान नहीं मिला है और कब से;

(ग) 1967-68 से अब तक कितने मकान बनाये गये और कितने मकान अला किये गये और कितने खाली पड़े हैं; और

(घ) सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी मकान देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल के बास के संबंध में सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल

पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया; देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—121/68]

(ग) दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली में 1967-68 के दौरान विभिन्न टाइप के 1,812 क्वार्टर बन रहे थे। इनमें से 1,176 क्वार्टर तैयार हो गये हैं तथा आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। आशा की जाती है कि शेष क्वार्टरों का कार्य, मार्च, 1968 के मध्य से अप्रैल, 1968 के अन्त तक, प्रक्रमों में पूरा हो जायेगा।

(घ) कठिन आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि रिहायशी बास को बड़े पैमाने पर बनाया जाये।

Pay Scales of Officers Preparing Budget

1028. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors responsible for the lower status and pay scales of officers and employees entrusted with the work of preparing budget in Hindi as compared to the officers and employees entrusted with the work of preparing budget in English in his Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the officers working in English are required to acquire proficiency in English only whereas the officers working in Hindi are required to acquire proficiency in two languages;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It is not a correct assumption that there is one set of officers and employees preparing the budget in Hindi and another set preparing the budget in English. The officers and employees in the Budget Division exclusively working in Hindi are those who are employed in translating the various budget

papers into Hindi and the status and pay scales of these employees are the standard ones applicable to Hindi Translators and Assistants.

(b) and (c) As stated above, the Hindi staff is engaged on translation and as such, they need to have adequate knowledge of both English and Hindi.

अंग्रेजी में परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार

1029. श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन विभाग अपना अधिकांश प्रचार अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से करता है जबकि इस देश की 98 प्रतिशत आबादी इस भाषा को नहीं समझती ; और

(ख) इस प्रचार के लिये प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का क्योंकि इस प्रचार के लिये ये अधिक प्रभावशाली मिष्ठ होंगी प्रयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क)जी नहीं। परिवार नियोजन पर जानकारी तथा प्रेरणा देने वाली सामग्री अधिकतर हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ही प्रकाशित की जाती है। केवल ऐसी सामग्री जो विदेशों के लिए या किन्हीं नेताओं के लिए होती है, अंग्रेजी भाषा में छपी जाती है। 61 लाख प्रतियों की छपाई के आर्डर में से, केवल एक लाख अंग्रेजी में छपी हैं और 60 लाख हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपी हैं। परिवार नियोजन विभाग की ओर से दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापन भी अधिकांश हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ही दिए जाते हैं। लगभग सारा दृश्य प्रचार हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ही किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Debts due from Directors and Officers of Scheduled Banks

1030. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4329 on the 14th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount of debts due from each Director and Officer of the Scheduled Banks about fifteen, ten, five years ago and at present; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb this tendency of taking loans?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to the affairs of individual constituents are not divulged.

(b) It is proposed, vide clause 5 of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 to prohibit the grant of any loans and advances to any director of the bank or to any company or firm in which he is interested or connected in certain capacities.

Raising of Marriageable age

1031. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to raise the age of boys and girls for marriages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A draft Bill is being prepared. This will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments and introduced in the Parliament thereafter.

Seizure of Contraband Gold in 1967

1032. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of contraband gold which was seized by the Customs authorities at various Ports and cities in the country in 1967; and

(b) the action taken by Government in each case?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total quantity of contraband gold seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities at various ports and cities in India in 1967 was about 5,315 has valued approximately at Rs. 4.5 crores.

(b) Every detection is followed by departmental adjudication proceedings and in appropriate cases, the persons concerned are also prosecuted in courts of law. The position of departmental adjudications and prosecutions, wherever instituted, as on 15-1-1968 is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (i) Value of gold confiscated: | |
| | Rs. 81,09,431
(approximately) |
| (ii) Amount of personal penalty imposed. | |
| | Rs. 2,68,329 |
| (iii) Number of persons prosecuted. | 69 |
| (iv) Number of persons convicted. | 12 |

Seizure of Contraband Goods in 1967

1033. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state:

(a) the value, number of times and the places the Customs authorities seized the contraband goods in the country during the year 1967; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in each case?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the year 1967, the Customs and Central Excise authorities registered 12,770 cases involving smuggled goods of the value of approximately Rs. 16.4 crores. The places of seizure are numerous and include seizures on the sea, coastal areas, on roads and highways city markets, business and residential premises etc.

(b) Every detection is followed by departmental adjudication proceedings and, in appropriate cases, the persons concerned are also prosecuted in courts of law. The position of departmental adjudications and prosecutions, wherever instituted, is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (i) Value of goods already confiscated: | Rs. 5,14,17,053 |
| (ii) Amount of personal penalty imposed: | Rs. 6,44,021 |
| (iii) No. of persons prosecuted: | No. 232 |
| (iv) No. of persons convicted: | No. 69 |

(The reply does not contain information relating to Cochin Custom House. Figures regarding value of goods confiscated and the amount of personal penalty imposed also do not contain figures relating to Madras Central Excise Collectorate).

राज्यों में प्रति वर्ष व्यक्ति व्यय

1035. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1461 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र आयोजना का उद्देश्य विभिन्न राज्यों के विकास की विषमता को दूर करने और सारे देश का संतुलित विकास करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता इस संतुलित विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन समझा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा विकास पर राज्यवार, किये जाने वाले प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय को जाने बिना इन सम्बन्ध में कोई समुचित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है; और

(घ) अन्य तरीकों का व्योरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास स्तर की असमानताओं में क्रमशः कमी करना देश की आयोजना का दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य है और राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता भी इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में सहायक होती है।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्र द्वारा विकास पर किये जाने वाले प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की राज्यवार सूचना न होने के कारण, राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण करने के लिए उपयुक्त मान डों का विकास काफी समय में किया गया है। मोटे तौर पर, राज्यों को 70 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता जनसंख्या के आधार पर और 30 प्रतिशत सहायता जारी रहने वाली योजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं और खाम-खास राज्यों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही दी जाती है ?

चांदी का तस्क़र व्यापार

1036. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश से बाहर चांदी के तस्क़र व्यापार की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार द्वारा

क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) 1 अगस्त, 1967 से अब तक ऐसी कितनी चांदी पकड़ी गई है; और

(ग) चांदी के बदले कौन सी वस्तुएं देश में चोरी छिपे लाई जा रही हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मो. आ. शं. देसाई) : (क) चांदी को चोरी-छिपे रूप में देश में बाहर ले जाने को शामिल करके तस्करों आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ ये हैं :—

सूचना की व्यवस्थित ढंग से संग्रह और उसकी परवर्ती कार्यवाही, विश्वसनीय सूचना सूत्रों की स्थापना और तस्कर आयात-निर्यात के विभिन्न गिरोहों पर निगरानी, संदिग्ध जलायानों तथा वायुयानों की तलाशी, सुगमता से पार करने योग्य समुद्र के तटवर्ती भागों, समुद्र तटों तथा भू-सीमाओं की गश्त और विभागीय न्याय-निर्णयों के अलावा उपयुक्त मामलों में अदालती कार्यवाही ।

(ख) सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा 1 अगस्त 1967 से 31 जनवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि में लगभग 54,317 किलोग्राम चांदी पकड़ी गयी ।

(ग) कपड़े, ताश, सिगरेट, रेजर-ब्लेडों, सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन सामग्री, ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो आदि कुछ ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएं हैं जो चोरी छिपे भारत में लायी जाती हैं परन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन वस्तुओं का तस्कर-आयात चांदी के अवैध निर्यात के बदले हो रहा है ।

Income-tax due from Birlas

1037. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the Income-tax arrear due from Birlas for the last ten years;

(b) if so, the total amount due and the total amount to be charged after deduction; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction?

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

Limit on Family Expenditure

1038. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of Transport and Shipping has suggested that an expenditure limit of Rs. 2,000 per month per family will pull the country out of the acute financial crisis of the day;

(b) if so, the salient points put forward by him in support of his suggestions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In a Convocation Address delivered at Punjab University and later in an interview with a press representative, the Union Minister of Transport and Shipping suggested that incomes in excess of Rs. 2,000 p.m. should be put for a period of five years with Government in securities or deposits. The funds might also be utilised for investment in industries. The Minister felt that if such a measure were adopted, a climate would be created in which compulsory deposit with Government of a good part of wage increases would be acceptable. Ways could also be found to mobilise rural savings.

(c) Government recognise the urgent need to mobilise savings for development; and the Minister expressed his personal views in this context.

श्री बीजू पटनायक की कम्पनियों द्वारा की जाने वाला अनियमिततायें

1039. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अनारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4275 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलिंग एयरलाइन्स एण्ड कलिंग टूरिज्म ने अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन से कितना आयकर काटा है तथा उसका भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा इस राजि तथा उभर आयकर वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या व्याज और इस अवधि में न दी गयी राजि को वसूल करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस राजि पर व्याज की कितनी दर ली जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मारारजी देसाई) : (क) कलिंग एयरलाइन्स द्वारा काटे गये आयकर की रकम, और कर की अदा होने से बाकी रही आयकर की रकम अनुबंध में दी गयी है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्त. 11 त्रय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एल० टी०—122/68] स्रोत पर काटे गये कर की जिम् रकम को अभी तक सरकार में जमा नहीं कराया गया है, उसकी गैर-अदायगी का कलिंग एयरलाइन्स ने यह कारण बताया है कि नेफा प्रशासन की तरफ उसकी बड़ी रकमें बक्या है ।

कलिंग टूरिज्म : इस कम्पनी द्वारा, अपने कर्मचारियों से काटे गये कर केपेटे कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है ।

(ख) इस कर की वसूली के लिए, आयकर अधिनियम में उपलब्ध सभी संभव उपाय किये गये थे, लेकिन कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा वसूली की कार्यवाही रोक दी गयी है । पहले से ही शुल्क की गयी वसूली के लिए पहले चालू की गई कार्यवाही के कारण कम्पनी के हवाई जहाजों का पहले ही अभिग्रहण किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) व्याज की वसूली, आयकर अधिनियम 1961 में की गयी व्यवस्था के अनुसार की जायेगी ।

(घ) व्याज की दर 1-4-1966 से 6 प्रतिशत तथा 14-9-1967 से 9 प्रतिशत है ।

विदेशी सहयोग से उर्वरक कारखाने

1040. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1967 के अनारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 696 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विदेशी सहयोग से स्थापित किये जाने वाले रसायन और उर्वरक कारखानों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विस्तृत विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्त. 11 त्रय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 123/68] ।

साबुन के कारखाने

1041. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री 23 नवम्बर

1967 के अतारोकित प्रश्न संख्या 1437 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साधु के कारखानों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस जानकारी के कब तक सभा पटल पर रखने की सम्भावना है ?

पंडित लियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु-रमैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—124/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में झुग्गियों का गिराया जाना

1042. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी झुग्गियां गिराई गईं और कितने परिवार अन्य स्थानों पर बसाये गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्षों के मुद्दामों में 1967 में अधिक झुग्गियां और कालोनियां गिराई गईं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले वर्ष किसी कालनी को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई थी जबकि 1965 और 1966 में कई कालोनियों को मंजूरी दी गई थी; और

(घ) पिछले छः महीनों में कितनी दुकानें, मकान और झुग्गियां गिराई गईं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा मार्बलजिनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लगभग 25,000 परिवारों को हटाया गया । लगभग 12,000 परिवारों को, जो कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अंतर्गत वैकल्पिक वास के आवंटन के पात्र थे, योजना के अंतर्गत बनाई गयी बस्तियों में प्लॉट आवंटित कर दिये गये ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा पिछले वर्ष कोई अनधिकृत बस्ती अनुमोदित नहीं हुई ।

(घ) 1-8-1967 से 31-1-1968 तक की अवधि में गिराये जाने की निम्नांकित कार्यवाही की गयी :—

दुकानें	1209
मकान	127
झुग्गियां	7518
जोड़	8854

Government Accommodation Provided to the late Shri Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim

1043. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, ex-Minister was allowed to continue in Bungalow No. 4 Maulana Azad Road as a Member of Parliament;

(b) if so, how much amount on account of rent and other charges for the period he occupied the said bungalow as M.P., was assessed, recovered, written off or otherwise not charged from him; and

(c) if so, the reasons for writing off?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs. 7,333.36 was outstanding towards rent of the residence and furniture etc. in the name of late Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim. On the ground of indigent circumstances and small pension, the Government decided to write off the amount due from him.

Ceiling Fans in Government Flats/ Bungalows

1044. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in type IV and above categories of flats and bungalows, Government have provided ceiling fans in every bed room, drawing room and study room;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in type II and III quarters with only one bed room and one drawing room, only one ceiling fan has been provided and in type I quarters having only one room, no ceiling fan has been provided; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to remove this disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c) A prescribed percentage of the building cost of a quarter is allowed to meet the cost of electrical installations. This percentage was not sufficient for the provision of two ceiling fans in two-roomed quarters of type II and III. For this reason, only one fan was being provided in such quarters. In old houses of types IV and above also, the number of fans provided was one less than the number of rooms. It was decided some time back to provide a fan in each living room in quarters of all types. In the old houses, the deficiency is being made up in a phased manner. Similarly,

fans are being provided in type I quarters also. Most of the quarters of this type in Delhi have already got fans. The remaining quarters also will be provided with fans before long.

Off-shore Drilling

1045. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI C. MUTHUSWAMI:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether negotiations with foreign Oil Companies for off-shore drilling in the Cambay region have been completed; and

(b) if so, the Company selected for this purpose and the terms of the agreement entered into with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir

(b) The question does not arise.

Supply of Barrels to I.O.C. by M/s. Suppliers Corporation

1046. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions No. 227 on the 23rd November, 1967 and Unstarred Question No. 5264 on the 21st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Suppliers Corporation are registered/licenced barrel fabricators;

(b) if not, the reasons for placing orders by the Indian Oil Corporation with unlicensed/upregistered fabricators;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation approached other/licenced fabricators for their urgent requirements;

(d) if so, the names of fabricators and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government are aware that the partners of M/s. Suppliers Corporation are related to the Directors of M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Company and supply of 21000 barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation was made by M/s. Hind Galvanising name of M/s. Suppliers Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) They were the only party who quoted against I.O.C.'s public tender and were ready to supply barrels from ready stocks at Calcutta.

(c) to (e). Yes, through public tender.

I.O.C. are not aware of any partners of Suppliers Corporation who are related to the Directors of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Private Limited, or of the source from which the barrels were obtained by the firm.

Barrels to Indian Oil Corporation

1047. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5405 on the 21st December, 1967 regarding supply of barrels to Indian Oil Corporation and state:

(a) whether there was any condition in Purchase Order that M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., will supply barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation against tender OP/Ten/7/65 only to the extent of steel released to them on account of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if not, the reasons for Government's statement that they will supply only 26061 barrels although against the orders of 2.50 lakh barrels they are to supply 1,12,000 barrels;

(c) the quantity of steel finally planned on the producers separately for supply of Hot rolled and cold rolled sheets against 4321.666 tonnes of steel

released to M/s. Hind Galvanising on account of the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) whether Government are aware that 40 barrels are fabricated out of one one of hot rolled sheets and whether the said calculation had been taken into consideration by the Indian Oil Corporation in respect of supplies made by M/s. Hind Galvanising of Hot rolled sheet barrels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The firm has to supply a total of 2,50,000 barrels irrespective of whether any steel is released for Indian Oil Corporation's order or not. The figure of 26,061 barrels represents the quantity of barrels yet to be supplied by the firm from 4321.666 MT of steel allotted to them as IOC's share. From a total order of 250,000 barrels, the party has yet to supply 1,11,838 barrels.

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

(d) No fabricator has so far offered 40 barrels to a Metric tonne of Hot Rolled steel.

Barrels to Indian Oil Corporation

1048. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5265 on the 21st December, 1967 regarding the supply of barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation and state:

(a) the reasons for referring the matter to arbitration when the Indian Oil Corporation could have straightaway debited M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. for difference in price of barrels of Hot rolled sheets in place of Cold rolled sheets; and

(b) whether any other action has been taken against M/s. Hind Galvanising for non-performance of the contract as per terms and conditions of the purchase order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) The matter was referred to arbitration by the party and not by the Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) The award has been filed in the High Court and necessary steps are being taken to obtain a decree on the basis of the award. Further action will be taken on receiving the decree from the Court.

Barrels for Indian Oil Corporation

1049. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5265 on the 21st December, 1967 regarding the supply of barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation and state:

(a) how many barrels fabricated out of hot rolled sheets but billed for cold rolled sheets have been supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. so far against tender No. OP/Ten/7-65;

(b) whether action on the basis of that award has already been taken; and

(c) the terms of the award and the amount to be deducted from their bills for supplying hot rolled sheet barrels in place of cold rolled sheet barrels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) The number of such barrels supplied to the I.O.C. by Standard Drum and Manufacturing Company and Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. are 6588 and 49266 respectively.

(b) and (c). The terms of the award are that the price was quoted by the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. on the basis of cold rolled steel and if the party has supplied any barrels from Hot rolled steel, necessary deduction should be made from their bills. The amount of deduction to be made from the bills is about Rs. 97,000/-. The arbitrator's award has been filed in the High Court to obtain a decree so that it can be implemented.

D.A. to Nursing Staff of Delhi Government Hospitals

1050. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representations received from nursing staff employed in Government Hospitals in Delhi regarding full dearness allowance;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration and it is not possible to indicate precisely when the decision may be finalised.

Overstaffing in Ministries and Missions

1051. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:**
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surveys of staff requirements were made in order to effect economies;

(b) if so, the result of such surveys and how much overstaffing was found in each Department and Ministry or Mission;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the strengths in various Departments and Missions and economies effected; and

(d) the total saving expected to result from each step?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has been carrying out reviews of staffing in Government establishments with a view to secure economy in staff. The Unit has, since its inception, in April, 1964 conducted 161 such reviews including 3 Missions in neighbouring countries.

(b) As a result of these reviews, 6858 sanctioned posts were found to be surplus and the creation of 5840 additional posts was prevented. A statement showing the names of establishments reviewed by the Staff Inspection Unit and the surplus located in each against the sanctioned strength is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-125/67].

(c) The responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit rests primarily with the administrative authorities concerned. The Ministries and their associated FAs have been made responsible to oversee it. Implementation of the recommendations of SIU, where these have been agreed upon at the appropriate level, has been made mandatory since August, 1966. Periodical reports regarding implementation of the recommendations are also being obtained.

(d) The total saving expected to result from the studies completed so far is of the order of Rs. 5.5 crores per annum, including Rs. 2.7 crores per annum by way of "preventive" economy.

3173—6.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

1052. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous upward revision of the prices of controlled essential commodities e.g., foodgrains, sugar, cotton sugarcane, cement, steel, coal and cloth;

(b) whether a similar tendency is evident in the cost of essential services like railways and air travel; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to control the price level and to bring about stability in prices?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). It is true that in the past some upward revisions have been effected in the prices of controlled commodities and also in the costs of services like railways and air travel. The Government policy, however, is to look into the various aspects of the industry concerned, such as increase in the wage and other input costs and to permit such minimum increases as are conducive to greater production and are consistent with the consumer interest.

(c) Government has taken various measures to control the rise in commodity prices. These include fiscal and monetary restraint to curb excessive demand and also steps taken to improve availabilities. The latter include measures to augment supplies of foodgrains through increased production and larger imports. The new agricultural strategy is designed to strengthen the productive capacity in the agricultural sector through adequate provision of agricultural inputs and institutional credit. Efforts are also being made to stimulate industrial production through liberalised credit, liberalisation of industrial licensing and essential imports for priority industries. Recently the Essential Commodities Act 1955 was amended

to make its provisions more effective. In recent months prices in general and particularly those of agricultural products have witnessed a noticeable decline.

तेल की पाईप लाइनों का डिजाइन

1053. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल की पाइप लाइनों का डिजाइन इटली की एक फर्म द्वारा तैयार किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर; और

(ग) इसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु-रमैया) : (क) कलोल-नवागांव कोयाली पाइपलाइन का डिजाइन इटली की एक फर्म द्वारा तैयार करवाये जाने का मुझाव है ।

(ख) और (ग) तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन की, जिसमें रुपांकन भी शामिल है, लागत 23,000 अमरीकी डालर होगी—पेसकश के स्वीकृत हो जाने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर 20 प्रतिशत और शेष रकम रुपांकन प्राप्त होने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर अदा करनी है ।

राजस्थान में आयकर की अदायगी

1054. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के अनेक जिलों में कर्मचारियों को आयकर का भुगतान करने तथा सुनवाई के लिये जयपुर जाना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये डिबीजन वार व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सभी डिबीजनों में आयकर अधिकारी हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई): (क) वेतन पाने वाले गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में न कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही सम्बन्धित जिले के आय-कर अधिकारी द्वारा की जाती है ।

वेतन सकिल, जयपुर में केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में केन्द्रित हैं । उनके मामलों में भी कर-निर्धारण या तो भजी गई विवरणियों के आधार पर अथवा पत्र-व्यवहार के द्वारा इक्ठ्ठी की गई सूचना के आधार पर किया जाता है और वास्तव में केवल थोड़े से मामलों में ह्वरू सुनवाई की जाती है । वेतन सकिल में, कर की अदायगी सामान्यतः स्थानीय खजाने में चालान द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के माम में, जो लेखा-अधिकारी उनके वेतन का भुगतान अधिकार देता है उसके प्रधान कार्यालय पर काम करने वाले आय-कर अधिकारी द्वारा कर-निर्धारण किया जाता है, क्योंकि लेखा अधिकारी के पास इन कर्मचारियों के वेतन, और स्रोत पर की गई कर की कटौती के सम्बन्ध में सभी सूचना आसानी से उपलब्ध रहती है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्यतः वेतन से भिन्न अन्य कोई आय नहीं होती है । जब उनकी ऐसी कोई आय होती है तो किसी भी आवश्यक बात का स्पष्टीकरण पत्रव्यवहार द्वारा कर लिया जाता है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान व्यवस्था कोई विशेषतौर पर राजस्थान के लिए ही नहीं है, यह तो सभी आय कर आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में चालू है और इससे कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही जल्दी से हो जाती है ।

बिल्सी में अग्नेजों की मूर्तियों को हटाना

1055. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजधानी में लगी हुई अंग्रेजों की सभी मूर्तियां हटा दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ स्थानों के अंग्रेजों द्वारा दिये गये नाम साउथ एवेन्यू, नाथ एवेन्यू, राजज एवेन्यू आदि अभी तक चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन नामों को बदलने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में अंग्रेजों की मूर्तियों को धीरे-धीरे हटाने की सरकारी नीति के अनुसार 12 मूर्तियों में से 11 हटाई जा चुकी हैं तथा इंडिया गेट पर केवल किंग जार्ज पंचम की एक मूर्ति रह गई है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) मड़कों के नाम आदि बदलना स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन नामों को बदलन का उन्होंने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

Study Team of Fertilizer Production

1057. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team on fertiliser production has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The summary of conclusions and recommendations of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-128/58].

(c) The report is under the examination of the Government.

Evaluation of Working of Public Undertakings

1058. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Committee to evaluate the working of the public sector undertakings in the country.

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be appointed; and

(c) the terms of reference of the proposed committee?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission have made certain recommendations for the evaluation of the working of public sector undertakings and these are under examination by the Government.

Social Production of Banks

1060. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private banks have demanded social protection of banks in view of the social control measure proposed by Government;

(b) if so, the demands made by the banks in this connection; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c) The import of the question is not clear. However, a few suggestions regarding certain provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 have been received from the Indian Banks' Association and these will be taken into account by the Government, to

the extent considered appropriate and acceptable in the light of the Government's policy on social control over banks, when the Bill comes up for consideration in Parliament.

कम्पनियों में अंशधारी आय-कर अधिकारी

1061. श्री राम चरणः
श्री मोहन प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 20 जनवरी, 1968 के "ब्लिट्ज़" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार का पता है कि आय-कर विभाग के कुछ अधिकारियों के उन कम्पनियों में अंश (शेयर) हैं जिन्हें कर देना पड़ता है और इस बारे में शिकायतें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भी आई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं तथा इनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप प्रश्नान्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जी, हां । प्रमुख व्यवसायियों तथा व्यापारियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर कर का अपबन्धन करने की दृष्टि से घन छिपाने में अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के किसी समूह की अभिसन्धि होने के आरोप की जांच की गई है । अधिकारियों की दुरभिसन्धि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकी, किन्तु एक व्यक्ति द्वारा कर अपबन्धन के मामले को जांच पड़ताल के लिए हाथ में लिया गया है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये परमिटों तथा कोटे का आरक्षण

1062. श्री राम चरण : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनौपचारिक परामर्श-

दात्री समिति की विभिन्न बैठकों में कई संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि विभिन्न परमिटों तथा कोटे के नियतन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये कुछ कोटे और परमिट आरक्षित किये जाने चाहियें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री मती फूलरेण गुह) : (क) हां ।

(ख) अब तक आयात और निर्यात लाइसेंस तथा सीमेंट लोहा और इस्पात के लिए एजेंसियां देने के सम्बन्ध में ही विशिष्ट प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं । जहां तक आयात लाइसेंसों का सम्बन्ध है वे केवल वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं को ही दिए जाते हैं । यदि अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई व्यक्ति वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता है और उसे कोई विशिष्ट उद्योग चलाने के लिए आयात किया गया माल चाहिए तो विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी । निर्यात लाइसेंसों के सम्बन्ध में कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है । जहां तक सीमेंट, लोहा तथा इस्पात की एजेंसियों का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति यह है कि इन पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया गया है ।

परमिट तथा कोटे देने के सभी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में आरक्षण का कोई सामान्य नियम साध्य प्रतीत नहीं होता है । यदि किसी विशिष्ट वर्ग के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई कठिनाइयां सामने आयें, तो योग्यता के अनुसार उस विषय पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

चोरी छिपे लाई गई वस्तुओं की बिन्धी

1063. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में

चोरी-छिपे लाई गई विदेशी वस्तुएं तस्करीों द्वारा भारत के बड़े बड़े बन्दरगाहों पर, विश्रुतः बम्बई पत्तन पर खुले आम बेची जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) देश में चोरी छिपे लायी गयी कुछ विदेशी वस्तुएं और जुमाना तथा शुल्क की अदायगी पर छुड़ाये गये यात्री-असबाब जैसे अन्य जरियों से प्राप्त की गयी कुछ विदेशी वस्तुएं कुछ दुकानों में और फेरी वालों द्वारा थोड़ी-थोड़ी तादाद में बेची जाती हैं ।

(ख) छापे मारने के लिये गुप्त सूचना-संग्रह करने तथा बाजारों में चौकसी एवं निगरानी रखने जैसे सामान्य निरोधक उपाय किये जाते हैं और किये जाते रहेंगे । विदेशी वस्तुओं को रखने तथा बेचने वाली दुकानों एवं पटरी की दुकानों की मौके बे मौके तलाशियां भी ली जाती हैं । जब कोई माल पकड़ा जाता है तो विभागीय कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है जिसके कारण पकड़े गये माल की जब्ती की जा सकती है तथा व्यक्तिगत दण्ड लगाये जा सकते हैं ।

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा लाई जाने वाली विदेशी वस्तुएं

1064. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में काम करने वाले सभी जूनियर और सीनियर कर्मचारी अपने साथ विदेशी वस्तुएं लाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने साथ विदेशी वस्तुएं लाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के कर्मचारी-दम के कनिष्ठ तथा वरिष्ठ सदस्य अपने वास्तविक असबाब और निजी सामान के रूप में इस प्रकार की विदेशी वस्तुएं लाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). वास्तविक असबाब और निजी सामान के आयात पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार कोई विचार नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से इन कर्मचारियों को कठिनाई होगी ।

नेपाल को चोरी छिपे माल जाना

1065. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल को जाने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी मार्गों पर तस्करी को रोकने की व्यवस्था सरकार ने कर ली है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच व्यापार और पारगमन सन्धि, 1960, में दोनों में से किसी भी देश के माल को सीमा के धार-पार बेरोक टोक

लान ले ज ने की परिकल्पना की गयी है और इसलिये नियमित रूप से सोमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी चौकसों के लिए चौकियाँ स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। जिन कुछ वस्तुओं के नेपाल को निर्यात का नियमन किया गया है, उनको छोड़कर भारत तथा नेपाल में बने अथवा उत्पन्न माल को स.मा-पार लाने अथवा ले जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। किसी तीसरे देश में बने अथवा उत्पन्न माल को नेपाल से भारत आयात किये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर 18 चौकियाँ हैं जिनमें से 8 चौकियाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में (संलग्न सूची में दिये अनुसार) हैं। प्रतिबन्ध लगे और निषिद्ध माल के सीमा के आर-पार चोरी-छिपे लाने ले जाने की रोक-थाम, सीमा चौकी अधिकारियों तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क निरोधक तथा गुप्त सूचना अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है।

भारत नेपाल सीमापर उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित चौकियों की सूची

1. नौतनवा
2. नेपालगंज
3. टोकपुर
4. पिथौरागढ़
5. तिकोनिया
6. बरहानी
7. गौरीफाण्डा
8. जरवा

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाना

1065. श्री मोजह्द प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने ने, 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में कितने विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किये, उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ और किन-किन समाचार पत्रों में ये विज्ञापन प्रकाशित हुए थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रकाशन के लिये अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों की अपेक्षा हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को कम विज्ञापन दिये गये थे;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से कोई योजना बनाने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरंजना) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और स.मा. पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Agreement on Narmada Project

1067. SHRI SRADHKAR SUPA-KAR:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:

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

(a) whether there has been any agreement among the Chief Ministers of the concerned States over the Narmada Project;

(b) whether there has been any further meeting of the Chief Ministers after November, 1967; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power convened a meeting on the 18th December, 1967, to discuss the development of the Narmada Water Resources. The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Irrigation Ministers of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Power Minister of Madhya Pradesh participated in the discussions.

Proposals put forward by the four States were discussed and there was a consensus that before any final decision was taken, some more data concerning water requirements for irrigation of the participating States should be collected. It was decided that technical experts of irrigation, power and agricultural departments of the States should finalise these details in consultation with the technical experts of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Centre within a month. A meeting of the experts was held at Bhopal on 18th and 19th January, 1968. A further meeting of the Experts is likely to be held during this month.

Ten-Rupee Silver coins

1068. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to mint ten-rupee silver coins for circulation in India;

(b) if so, the purpose of introducing the new coins; and

(c) whether the coins will be of pure silver?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to mint a commemorative Silver ten rupee coin.

(b) and (c). The F.A.O. have sponsored a plan of international issue of commemorative coins in 1968 to maintain public interest in a concrete way in the growing world food crisis, and have invited the member countries to participate in this issue. Considering that the issue of commemorative coins would highlight the theme of food and agriculture, Government have decided to participate in it. The intention is to issue a coin in a silver alloy containing 80% silver and 20 p.c. copper.

Effect of U.S. Nuclear Test on Koyana Tremor

1069. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation made by Dr. B. K. Nayyar of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research before the Geological Section of the Indian Science Congress attributing U.S. Nuclear test as the cause of Koyana tremor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The observations of Dr. Nayar are under study by the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government of India on Koyana earthquake. The enquiry is in progress. However, the Preliminary Report submitted by the Committee of Experts indicates that the cause of earthquake in the Koyana region is tectonic due to probable fault in the basement rock underlying basalt formation and seems to have no connection with the nuclear test in U.S.A.

Deficit Financing

1070. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficit financing is one of the main causes of price rise in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rise in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check the rise in the price by stopping deficit financing?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Deficit financing is one of the several factors which affects prices. Supplies of agricultural commodities are also a major factor affecting the price situation.

(b) The budgetary outcome for the current year will be indicated when the Budget for 1968-69 is presented.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees Drawing more than Rs. 500

1071. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to increase the Dearness Allowance in respect of those Government employees who are drawing more than Rs. 500 p.m. and up to Rs. 1,000 p.m.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commission on Dearness Allowance recommended increases in dearness allowance to Central Government employees only for the pay range up to Rs. 499 p.m. at the 12-monthly average number 205 of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index. The present rates of D.A. are based on the Commission's recommendation.

नई दिल्ली की नई बस्तियों की गलियों में बिजली लगाने का ध्य

1072. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कश्यप : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की नई बस्तियों की गलियों में बिजली का प्रबन्ध करने का व्यय वहन करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बीच एक झगड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो झगड़े का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) उसे शीघ्र हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, सरकार द्वारा अनुरक्षण प्रभार दिये वगैर, सरकारी बस्तियों में सड़क की बस्तियों (रोशनी) का अनुरक्षण करने को तैयार नहीं है । उनका कहना है कि वे केवल पंजाब म्युनिसिपल एक्ट के अंतर्गत घोषित सार्वजनिक सड़कों की सड़क की बस्तियों की व्यवस्था के लिए उत्तरदायी है । क्योंकि उस एक्ट के अनुसार सरकारी बस्तियों की सड़कें सार्वजनिक सड़कें नहीं हैं, अतएव नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका इन सड़कों पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था करने अथवा उनका अनुरक्षण करने पर कोई व्यय नहीं कर सकती । सरकार का यह आशय है कि क्योंकि ये सड़कें सार्वजनिक सड़कें हैं तथा सरकार नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को इन बस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सेवा प्रभार देती है, अतएव सड़क की बस्तियों के अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व स्थानीय निकाय पर है ।

सरकार के द्वारा सड़क की बस्तियों के अनुरक्षण का भुगतान किया जाये अथवा नहीं, इसका निर्णय करने के लिए उप-राज्यपाल, दिल्ली, वित्त सचिव तथा निर्माण सचिव की एक समिति बना दी है ।

Sterilization

1073. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the Press Conference at New York on the 9th January, 1968, the Minister of State announced that as a result of 26 studies undertaken, it was found that 77 per cent married women and 86 per cent of men with more than two children preper sterilization;

(b) if so, where these studies were undertaken; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report to that effect on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) No. While addressing the Press Conference at New York, I referred to the figures regarding attitude of people in favour of family planning and not preference for sterilization.

(b) Family Planning Attitude Surveys have been undertaken in different parts of the country—both urban and rural areas.

(c) The Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, has already published in 1962, a review of 26 such studies as occasional papers No. 5 entitled "Attitude towards Family Planning in India".

Family Planning Programme

1074. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Family Planning Scheme is percolating to the lower middle class and poor strata of society; and

(b) if so, the break-up in the statistics of sterilisation and of loop insertions in terms of income groups earning (i) over Rs. 1,000 (ii) between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, and (iii) below Rs. 500 annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) No such statistics are maintained.

Family Planning Programme

1075. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlay of family planning programmes during 1966-67; and

(b) how far this amount has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Rs. 13.69 crores (Central Sector).

(b) For States other than J&K, Madras and Punjab, the Central outlay was of Rs. 12.37 crores against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 12.11 crores. For the other three States, the actual expenditure figures are awaited.

Family Planning Targets

1076. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of achievements in the Family Planning in 1966-67; and

(b) how far these targets have been achieved, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-127/68].

Prohibition

1077. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take on the occasion of the forthcoming Gandhi Centenary to implement prohibition, as laid down in the Directive Principles of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU

GUHA): The Study Team on Prohibition recommended introduction of total production throughout India by 30th January, 1970, when the birth Centenary Celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi were to conclude. The State Governments are free to have prohibition if they choose so. The Central Government continue to pursue the policy laid down in the Constitution.

Income-Tax Arrears

1078. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of income-tax in arrears at present; and
- (b) the steps taken to recover it?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total income-tax arrears as at the end of December, 1967 amounted to Rs. 552.5 crores.

(b) Some of the important steps recently taken to realise the arrears are as under:

- (i) Gradual taking over of recovery work from the State Governments. Recovery work has been taken over fully in the Commissioner's charges of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and partly in the Commissioner's charges of West Bengal, Madras and Mysore.
- (ii) A scheme of functional distribution of work has been introduced in 67 ranges of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners under which the work of collection of tax dues is entrusted to Income-tax Officers exclusively engaged on this work.
- (iii) Responsibility for appropriate action in cases, where arrears are outstanding, has

been fixed on particular officers as under:

Income-tax officers	Cases of arrears below Re. 1 lakh
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner	Cases of arrears over Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakh
Commissioners of Income-tax	Cases of arrears over Rs. 5 lakh.

- (iv) Review of cases of arrear demand exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs by the Director of Inspection (Research, Statistics and Publications).
- (v) Maintenance of arrear sheets in respect of all company cases and non-company cases if the assessed income is over Rs. 20,000.
- (vi) Creation of Special Recovery Units in the Commissioner's charges to look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demand.
- (vii) Rate of interest in case of delayed payments has been raised from 5 per cent to 9 per cent with effect from 1st October, 1967.

Besides the above, such steps as are available in law for recovery of tax in arrears, are taken on the merits and circumstances of each case.

Income-Tax Arrears

1079. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR.
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of individuals who are in arrears at present and whose income have been assessed for more than Rs. one lakh a year; and
- (b) the amount of income of such individuals?

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.

Appointment of Chairman of Banks

1080. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many scheduled banks have appointed their General Managers as the Chairmen of their banks before the passage of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill;

(b) if so, the names of these banks; and

(c) whether the permission was taken by the Reserve Bank for doing so?

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

- (b) Bank of Baroda
Bank of India
Bank of Maharashtra
Dena Bank
Punjab National Bank
Syndicate Bank
Union Bank of India
United Bank of India
United Commercial Bank.

(c) The Reserve Bank is competent to give approval on its own without reference to Government.

Medical College in Haryana

1081. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have taken any decision on the location of a Medical College at Karnal;

(b) if so, the decision taken;

(c) whether any representations have been received for locating the college at Karnal from various organisations; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken in the matter by the Government of Haryana.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Complex by Tatas in Gujarat

1082. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the Tatas for setting up a giant fertilizer complex in Gujarat has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b) The proposal submitted by Tatas for setting up a fertilizer-cum-chemical complex in Gujarat is under examination by the Government.

Krishna-Godavari Water Dispute

1083. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: SHRI MOHSIN:

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

(a) the efforts which have been made to solve the Krishna-Godavari water dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore States; and

(b) when a final solution to the problem is likely to be found?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b) Prime Minister held discussions with Chief Ministers of the three States concerned in August and October of 1967, and further discussions are expected to be held ear-

Prime Minister's Residence

1085. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the question of an alternative residence for the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Export of Naphtha to Japan

1036. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has finalized a contract for the export of one lakh tonnes of Naphtha to Japan from Cochin;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) how the export rate compares with other countries exporting Naphtha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Danger to River Valley Projects due to Soil Erosion

1087. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a danger to the River Valley Projects in the country due to soil erosion; and

(b) if so, the steps envisaged to save them from soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and due account is taken of the same while planning reservoir projects by providing adequate dead storage to hold this silt. In order, however, to increase the life of the reservoirs by reducing the rate of silt load from the catchments, a Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation in the catchments of 13 major river valley projects was taken up by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture during the Third Plan. The scheme is being continued.

Oil Refining Capacity

1088. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has sought boosting of oil refining capacity to 30 million tonnes by 1975;

(b) whether the demand has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Recent studies made by Institute of Petroleum suggest that increase in refining capacity upto 32 million tonnes per annum by 1975 may be necessary to satisfy the likely demands by that time.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination by the Government.

दिल्ली में राजनैतिक दलों को प्लाटों का भ्रष्टान्त

1089. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले बीस वर्षों में सरकार ने किसी राजनैतिक दल अथवा राजनैतिक

दलों के कार्यालय अथवा कार्यालयों के लिये अथवा उनके नेताओं तथा पदाधिकारियों के निवास के लिये रियायती दरों पर दिल्ली में कोई सरकारी इमारतें अथवा भूमि के प्लॉट आवंटित किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित करने में जो श्रम तथा समय लगेगा उसके अनुरूप परिणाम नहीं मिलेगा ।

आय कर की बकाया राशि

1090. श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक लाख रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक आय कर देने वाले व्यक्तियों अथवा समवायों पर पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से अथवा क्रमशः पिछले पांच, चार, तीन अथवा दो वर्षों से आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि है; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष आयकर की बकाया राशि के मामलों के निपटारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) 1-4-1966 को कर-निर्धारण के कुल 21,61,670 बकाया मामलों में से 966-67 में 10,85,422 मामलों में कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी की गयी ।

Income Tax Assessment

1091. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain changes have recently been made in the method of assessments and collections in the Income-tax Department in accordance with the American system;

(b) if so, the broad features of this system and the areas in which the same has been started;

(c) whether there have been any improvements in the matter of quick disposal of assessments; and

(d) if so, the comparative figures of disposals under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta in the months of November and December in the years 1966 and 1967?

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

(b) The functions of an Income-tax Officer can be classified under three heads:—

(1) Administration;

(2) assessment that is, assessing the total income and tax due;

and (3) collection of tax.

All these three functions were being discharged by one and the same Income-tax Officer in respect of cases in his jurisdiction. Under the new scheme recently introduced, called the Functional Scheme, these functions have been separated. There is now, in a functional unit, an Income-tax Officer incharge of Administration, an I.T.O. incharge of collection and a number of I.T.Os. incharge of assessment. The work is, therefore, divided amongst Income-tax officers on a functional basis. Likewise, the

various aspects of work in the office, such as preparation of notices asking for returns, tax calculations, appeal effects, refunds, revisions rectifications etc. are also allocated to groups of Clerks/Headclerks, designated as cells, and each cell is required to discharge a specific function allotted to it.

This system has been introduced in one or more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners' Ranges in each of the Commissioners' charges. In all there are 71 units in which the functional scheme has been introduced in the department.

(c) Total disposals by functional units for November and December, 1966 and 1967 are as under:—

	1966	1967
November	73,370	82,059
December	72,920	80,607

The figures show some improvement.

(d) The comparative figures of disposals under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, in the months of November and December in the years 1966 and 1967 in respect of the functional units are as under:—

	1966	1967
November	6,623	5,463
December	6,529	6,792

The decline in disposals in November, 1967 was reported to be due to the disturbed conditions in the city.

Irrigation Projects in Bihar

1092. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation projects pending completion in Bihar and when they are scheduled to be completed and commissioned;

(b) whether any other schemes are also lagging behind the schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-128/68].

(b) No; Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Multi-Storeyed Building

1093. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of Public Buildings constructed for housing Government offices and officers since the 15th August, 1967;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on their maintenance;

(c) the cost of multi-storeyed buildings constructed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and such other bigger towns;

(d) the expenditure incurred on their annual maintenance;

(e) whether the expenditure on these buildings is desirable in the present state of economy; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to stop such constructions and divert the money for agricultural purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (f): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

C.P.W.D. Divisions

1094. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.P.W.D. Divisions in India at present;

(b) the monthly expenditure on them;

(c) whether Government propose to minimise these Divisions; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) 144 as on the 1st February, 1968.

(b) Average monthly expenditure is Rs. 31 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The strength of the Divisions is reviewed periodically on the basis of the work-load. Whenever it is observed that certain field units are not sufficiently loaded, their number is readjusted. During the current financial year, 5 Divisions have already been closed as a result of periodical review of the work-load.

Income-tax Assessee

1095. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN:
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of income-tax assessee in the country;

(b) the percentage of increase or decrease during the last five years; and

(c) the system of market survey for the assessee?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total number of assessee on the Register of the Income-tax Department as on 31st March, 1967 was 27,01,733.

(b) The total number of assessee as on 31st March, 1962 was 12,00,367. Thus, the number of assessee has gone up by 125 p.c.

(c) Shop-to-shop survey is conducted by the Inspectors of the Income-tax Department for locating persons not assessed to tax. Spot enquiries are made regarding the extent of their business, and the likely annual income. In case the income is estimated to be over the taxable minimum, a report is submitted to the Income-tax Officer concerned for instituting assessment proceedings against such persons.

Concentration of Wealth

1096. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the concentration of wealth in the hands of one single individual or a single group of individuals;

(b) if so, who is that single person and which is the single group of persons; and

(c) the proportion of concentration of wealth as compared to the Nation's total wealth in the hands of the aforesaid two categories?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No such study has been prepared apart from the Report of a Committee (Part I) on "Distribution of Income and Wealth and Concentration of Economic Power" as also the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Both these reports have been made available to the House.

(b) and (c). As no special study, other than the reports mentioned above, has been made, these do not arise.

New Fertilizer Policy

1097. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated new fertilizer policy;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAJAH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये चिकित्सा
सुविधाएं

1098. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर
विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् सदस्यों को उनके अपने
अपने राज्यों में चिकित्सा की सुविधायें प्रदान
करने की कोई व्यवस्था है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार संसद् सदस्यों को, जब वे दिल्ली से
बाहर हों, चिकित्सा की सुविधायें प्रदान करने
का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर
में विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स०
सूति) : (क) से (ग). संसद् सदस्य चिकित्सा
सुविधायें (संसद् सदस्य) नियम 1959 के
अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा पाने के अधिकारी हैं ।
सेण्ट्रल मिलिटरी सर्विस प्रथम श्रेणी के उन अधि-
कारियों को जिनके मुख्यालय दिल्ली अथवा
नई दिल्ली में हैं के द्रोय स्वास्थ्य योजना के
अन्तर्गत जो सुविधा प्राप्त है, संसद् सदस्यों
को भी दिल्ली में वे ही सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ।
दिल्ली से बाहर संसद् सदस्य केन्द्रीय सेना
(चिकित्सा) नियमों के अनुसार चिकित्सा
पाने के अधिकारी हैं । इन नियमों के अनुसार
संसद् सदस्य, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशासित
क्षेत्रों में रहने लिये अथवा वहां में गुजरते हुये
राज्य सरकार के आधीन नियुक्त मेडिकल

अफसरों से निर्धारित फीस देकर इलाज करा
सकते हैं । फीस सीधे इन मेडिकल अफसरों
को देनी होती है और नियमों के अनुसार
जितनी प्रतिपूर्ति हो सकती है उतनी वे लोक-
सभा / राज्य सभा से मांग कर सकते हैं ।
जहां तक इन नियमों के अनुसार अस्पताल में
उपचार का प्रश्न है, सभी राजकीय अथवा
राज्य सहायता प्राप्त अस्पताल अन्तर्गत
उपचार के लिये अधिकृत अस्पताल माने
जाते हैं ।

बिहार की वित्तीय सहायता

1099. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के अकाल तथा
दिनाशकारी ाड़ के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न
हुई स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सहायता
कार्य के लिये बिहार की संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार
ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने धन की मांग की
थी;

(ख) सरकार ने कितनी राशि मंजूर
की थी और उममे से कितनी राशि बिहार
सरकार को दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि
मन्त्री ने बिहार सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार
की संयुक्त आपात समिति की 15 जनवरी
को पटना में हुई बैठक में कहा था कि बिहार
सरकार को शेष राशि दे दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो शेष राशि का भुगतान
कितने दिनों तक करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री
भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) बिहार की भूतपूर्व
सरकार का अनुमान था कि 1967-68 में
सूखे और ाड़ से सम्बन्धित सहायता की
व्यवस्थाओं के लिए उसे कुल 59 करोड़ रुपये
की आवश्यकता होगी इसलिये उस सरकार ने
उतनी ही रकम की सहायता केन्द्र से मांगी
थी ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 1967-68 में मूल्य और बाढ़ से सम्बन्धित सहायता के स्वीकृत कार्यों के खर्च के लिए 45.74 करोड़ रुपये तक की रकम को व्यवस्था करना स्वीकार किया है। इस आधार पर, अब तक 43.25 करोड़ रुपये की रकम दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Famine and Drought Conditions in Bihar

1100. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have written to the Central Government for footing the entire famine and drought bill of Bihar;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the amount of assistance given to Bihar State so far in view of its present financial difficulties?

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

(b) The Government of India have agreed to provide the entire funds required for famine and drought relief, subjects to ceilings of expenditure prescribed by them after detailed discussions with the State Government.

(c) Assistance totalling Rs. 56.75 crores has been provided during 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far for drought relief.

राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य

1101. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की 3173-7.

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई सम्बन्धी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य के सभी प्रक्रम कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ; और

(ख) अब तक उपलब्ध जल तथा बिजली में से प्रति वर्ग राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में अलग-अलग कितने एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई की जा रही है तथा उन राज्यों को कितने-कितने वाट बिजली दी जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कुं. ल. राव) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [देखिये संख्या LT-129/68]

कंसर का प्रतिरोध करने वाली दवाइयों का निर्माण

1103. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पंद्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और अमरीका के कंसर संस्थान के बीच कंसर का प्रतिरोध करने वाली दवाइयां बनाने के लिये कोई समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पंद्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुसिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जवाहर ज्योति

1104. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल

नेहरू के निवास स्थान पर सतत जलती रखी जाने वाली "जवाहर ज्योति" पर किया जा रहा खर्च किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) (क) :
"50-पब्लिक वर्क्स" ।

(ख) लगभग 32,000 रुपये ।

बम्बई के निकट अरब सागर में मिट्टी का तेल मिलने की सम्भावना

1105. श्री बसवन्त : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूसी भूतत्व-वेत्ताओं ने बम्बई के निकट अरब सागर के तट से मिट्टी का तेल मिलने की सम्भावना बताई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनसे इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरदास) :

(क) रूस की एक पार्टी ने भारत के अन्तर्देशीय क्षेत्रों में जिसमें बम्बई तट भी शामिल है, भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये हैं । इस सर्वेक्षण से हाइड्रो-कार्बनज के संग्रह के लिये अनुकूल संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता का पता चला है ।

(ख) भूकम्पीय दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को भेज दी है ।

(ग) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का रूसी सहायता से शीघ्र ही खम्बात की खाड़ी की कुछ संरचनाओं के अध्ययन करने

का प्रस्ताव है । अन्य साधनों द्वारा बम्बई के पश्चिम में संरचनाओं की खोज करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है ।

Koyna Earthquake

1106. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of various departments of the Central Government visited the places affected by Koyna earthquake; and

(b) whether a final report has been received from them and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A Central Team of officers visited Koynanagar and other areas in Maharashtra affected by the earthquake to assess the situation caused by the earthquake and to estimate the likely requirement of funds for relief expenditure. The Team has submitted its report, a summary of which is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-130 168).

Offer for Fertilizer Factories by Rumania

1107. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rumania have offered to set up fertilizer factories against payment in kind by purchase of Indian goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The Government is not aware of any offer made by Rumanian Government for setting up fertilizer factories in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic or Unani Medicines for Contraceptives

1108. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Ayurvedic or Unani Medicines have been received by Government for use as Contraceptives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these medicines have been tried and if so, the results obtained of their uses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development have received 552 claims along with 47 samples of indigenous drugs for trial as contraceptives from practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

(c) In order to select efficacious drugs, Government had appointed a Screening Committee to scrutinise recipes claimed as Contraceptives. This Committee, in its meeting, held on the 16th November, 1967, screened 260 claims received by that time and recommended 56 recipes for being tried as oral contraceptives. These 56 drugs have been taken up for toxicity studies. The non-toxic drugs out of these would be put to clinical trial for assessing their dependability, effectiveness and reliability as oral contraceptives.

(d) Does not arise.

भारत में सिचाई की सुविधाओं का विस्तार

1109. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लगातार अकाल की स्थिति रहने का एक मुख्य कारण गिचार्ट की सुविधाओं का अभाव है ;

(ख) क्या गन्कार ने अन्य मामलों की तुलना में सिचाई की सुविधाओं के विस्तार के कार्यक्रम को कोई प्राथमिकता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) भारत में जलवायु की विविधता के साथ-साथ वर्षापात अनिश्चितता भी है। अतः यहां कृषि की सफलता सिचाई के सुनिश्चित संसाधनों पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) जी हाँ, उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में बागमती और अघवाड़ा नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1110. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बागमती और अघवाड़ा नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिये बिहार सरकार को किस रूप में सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) देश के सामने लगातार पैदा हुए खाद्य संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). बागमती परियोजना को तकनीकी स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और वह अब योजना आयोग के पास स्वीकृति के लिये पड़ी हुई है ।

अधवाड़ा परियोजना की जांच एक विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा कर ली गई है और विशिष्ट परियोजना रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षित है ।

देहाती क्षेत्रों को बिजली की सप्लाई

1111. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहाती क्षेत्रों को शीघ्र बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस पर राज्यवार कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या नियतन के मामलों में पिछड़े राज्यों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है ; और

(घ) बिजली की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में देश में प्रत्येक राज्य की स्थिति क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (घ). निर्धारित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये दी जाती है । 1966-67 से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें इस तरह बनाई जाती हैं जिनमें कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सिंचाई पम्पों को ऊजित करने पर बल दिया जाता है । राज्य योजनाओं के लिये कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता के तय हो जाने के बाद ही 1968-69 में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यवार आवंटन का फैसला किया जाएगा । इन आवंटनों को तय करते समय ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये राज्यों के संसाधनों तथा

कार्यक्रम का ध्यान रखा जाएगा । जिन ग्रामों को बिजली दी गई है उनकी राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण परिशिष्ट-1 में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-132/68] राज्यों में ऊजित किये गये सिंचाई पम्पों/नल-कूपों की संख्या परिशिष्ट-2 में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-131/68]

बिहार में देहाती क्षेत्र को बिजली की सप्लाई

1112. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में देहाती क्षेत्रों को बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिये बिहार सरकार को कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में देहाती क्षेत्रों को बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिये बिहार सरकार को दिया गया धन गत वर्ष दिये गये धन से आधे से भी कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली देने के लिये गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार सरकार को निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय

सहायता दी गई है :—

वर्ष	दी गई ऋण सहायता (लाख रुपयों में)	
	सामान्य	अतिरिक्त
1963-64	40	-
1964-65	50	20
1965-66	90	48
1966-67	275	600
1967-68	575	-

1964 से 1966 तक के वर्षों में अतिरिक्त सहायता कृषि उपज के आवर्द्धनार्थ "क्रेष प्रोग्राम" की कार्यान्विति के लिये दी गई थी और 1966-67 के वर्ष में अतिरिक्त सहायता मलकूतों 'पम्पों को ऊर्जित करके सूखा स्थितियों को दूर करने के लिये दी गई थी। जब कि बिहार और अन्य राज्यों को 1967-68 में अतिरिक्त आवंटन नहीं दिये गये, बिहार का सामान्य आवंटन उन्हें 1966-67 में दिए गए आवंटन से अधिक है।

बिहार में नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं

1113. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गंडक, कोसी और बागमती परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण हो जाने के पश्चात् बिहार में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) कितने एकड़ भूमि बाढ़ से बचाई जा सकेगी ;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर कितने वाट बिजली पैदा की जायेगी ;

(घ) इससे बिहार की कितने प्रतिशत खेती योग्य भूमि में सिंचाई की जायेगी : और

(ङ) एक एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई करने पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राय) : (क) लगभग 60 लाख एकड़।

(ख) लगभग 15 लाख एकड़।

(ग) 35,000 किलोवाट।

(घ) उपर्युक्त परियोजना के कारण बोये हुए क्षेत्र में 20 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त सिंचाई होगी।

(ङ) लगभग 280 रुपये प्रति एकड़।

Foreign Exchange Racket

1114. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Enforcement Agencies have completed investigation into a foreign exchange racket operated by some manganese ore exporters;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The question does not specify the case in respect of which information is required. During the last few years, the enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Finance have investigated into major groups of cases of contravention of foreign exchange regulations relating to the following important exporters of manganese ore:

(i) M/s Serajuddin & Co., Calcutta.

(ii) M/s Rai Bahadur Shreeram Durgaprasad Private Ltd., Tumsar.

Investigations are at various stages of progress. In some cases the investigations have been completed. In regard to some matters the parties have gone to the Courts.

(b) and (c). In cases where investigations are complete, adjudication proceedings have been initiated under appropriate laws. The further progress of the adjudication has been impeded due to the parties' going to court.

Insurance of Industry against Political Disturbances

1115. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Bankers had suggested to Government about the insurance of industry against political disturbances;

(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). A suggestion was received from a banker that Government should establish a scheme of insurance to cover industrial undertakings against loss or damage caused by political strife, collective action of workers, riots and civil commotion, sabotage, malicious damage etc.

(c) Government did not consider it desirable that it should establish such a scheme.

Smallpox in Kalahandi (Orissa)

1116. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small-pox has assumed epidemic form in Kalahandi district of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the Central assistance given to the State to eradicate the epidemic; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) Yes.

(b) The following Central assistance is being given to the State for eradication of the epidemic:

(i) Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, which is a Centrally aided scheme, 60 per cent assistance is given for additional staff required for intensive vaccinations and re-vaccinations campaign.

(ii) Freeze-dried smallpox vaccine is being supplied in ample quantity free of cost.

(iii) The State Health authorities were contacted in January, 1968 and provided necessary technical guidance to intensify the containment measures and to successfully vaccinate the vulnerable age groups and unprotected labour/migratory population with the help of intensified Health Education and publicity measures.

(c) The incidence of the disease is on the decline.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant

1117. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrutiny of techno-economic feasibility study prepared by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for a coal-based fertilizer plant has been completed;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when it is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU

RAMAIAH: (a) to (c). No, sir. The report on a coalbased fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh is at present under the scrutiny of sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Corporation has also approached the State Government and other authorities for suitable arrangements and assurances in respect of water, power, coal etc. The Government will further consider the report on receipt of the recommendations of the Board of Directors which are expected shortly.

Utilisation of Narmada Waters

1118. **SHRI S. N. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land which lies in Narmada basin or outside it separately which the Gujarat Government has proposed to irrigate by utilisation of Narmada waters;

(b) the acreage of land in Narmada basin which the Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed for irrigation by utilising the Narmada waters in the State; and

(c) the total acre feet of Narmada waters which will be utilised for providing irrigation when high-yielding varieties of crops are introduced in the lands in Narmada basin as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). As per Memoranda submitted to Khosla Committee by the concerned States, the area to be irrigated in Gujarat was 4.58 million acres and Madhya Pradesh 7.75 million acres.

(c): This is under study.

गंगा नदी की बाढ़ की रोक बाम

1119. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में प्रति वर्ष गंगा नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण सदा होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिये राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से कुछ समय पहले तैयार किये जा रहे कार्यक्रम का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा नदी के किनारे पर वसे हुए हसनपुर तहसील के क्षेत्रों में जान और माल की प्रति वर्ष अत्यधिक हानि होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) मुख्य अभियन्ता (बाढ़ नियंत्रण), केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग और मुख्य अभियन्ता, उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों ने मिल कर 3-2-68 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले की हसनपुर तहसील के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था। उन्होंने इस बात का मुझाव दिया है कि अनुसंधानों और इस क्षेत्र के विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों को देख कर बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्य किये जाएं :—

(1) गंगा और महेश्वर नदी के बीच के जल मार्ग का रेखांकन के साथ-साथ ही वर्तमान जिवपुर-कलक्टर साघु बन्ध को उत्तर की ओर बढ़ा दिया जाए।

(2) वर्तमान कलक्टर साघु जिवपुर बन्ध के स्तर को ऊंचा कम्बे पकड़ा कर दिया जा।

(3) (1) और (2) में बताये गए मुद्दावों की कार्यान्विति से पूर्व नरोरा वियर की सुरक्षा पर इन के प्रभाव की जांच कर ली जाय और वियर की सुरक्षा के लिये आवश्यक उपाय अपनाए जाएं ।

(4) गंगा और प्रस्तावित बन्ध के बीच के गांवों के स्तर को ऊंचा कर दिया जाए और उन्हें बन्ध के साथ मिला देना चाहिये । कटाव से बचाने के लिये गांवों की पत्थर लगा कर रक्षा की जाए ।

(ख) बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के उपलब्ध आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1966 1967

1. प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या	224	241
2. प्रभावित फसली क्षेत्र (एकड़)	42,675	49,520
3. मृत व्यक्ति व पशु	उपलब्ध नहीं	कुछ नहीं

सम्पत्ति की वार्षिक क्षति 1 लाख रुपये और 8.7 लाख रुपये के बीच बताई जाती है ।

(ग) (क) में बताए गए कार्यों के अनुसन्धान के पूर्ण हो जाने और प्राक्कलनों के तैयार होने के पश्चात् ही कार्यों के पूर्ण होने के समय का पता चल सकता है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

1120. श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री :
डा० सुर्व प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम जी राम :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को कारगर बनाने के लिए और क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में [ग्रामीण वर्षों में इस कार्यक्रम को और बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [संसदकाल में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-133/68]

Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station

1121. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present capacity of Dhuvaran thermal power station in Gujarat is inadequate to cope up with the demands for power from public, agriculturists and industrialists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some gas turbines are required to be installed to increase the present capacity to meet the demands of these people;

(c) if so, the reasons for not purchasing and installing them so far; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A scheme involving installation of gas turbines of capacity

totalling 94 MW at Dhuvaran has been sanctioned for implementation. Of these, two units of 27 MW each are proposed to be imported and four units of 10 MW each are to be transferred from other States. Procurement action is in progress.

Family Planning Centres in the States

1122. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the family planning centres are functioning in all States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have given financial assistance to the States for proper distribution of funds to the Family Planning Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The required number of Family Welfare Planning Centres are not yet functioning in all the States.

(b) These centres are to be brought into position on a phased basis. There are short falls therein, the main reasons being shortage of medical and para-medical personnel and want of staff quarters particularly, in the rural areas.

(c) Yes. Adequate funds have been provided to the States for this purpose.

Welfare of Tribal People in Assam

1123. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the welfare of tribal people in Assam in 1967;

(b) the number of schools started in the tribal areas of Assam during 1967; and

(c) whether all the areas have been covered by roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) For the year 1966-67, Rs. 149.30 lakhs.

(b) There was no scheme for establishment of new schools in the Backward Classes Sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Preclinical Classes in Silchar Medical College, Silchar

1124. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start pre-clinical classes in the Silchar Medical College during July, 1968;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the construction of the Silchar Medical College is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No. However, it is proposed to start the pre-medical classes at Silchar in a private college in 1968.

(b) The construction of the College and other buildings has not yet been completed due to paucity of funds.

(c) Completion of the Medical College building is likely to take at least two years more.

Allotment of Kerosene Oil to Maharashtra

1126. SHRI S. R. RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of kerosene oil

allotted to the Maharashtra State for the months of November and December, 1967 and the actual supplies during these months;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was shortage of Kerosene oil in the State during these months and several villages, towns and cities could not get Kerosene oil; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota of Kerosene oil for Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a)

(Figures in Tonnes)

November 67		December 67		January 68	
Quota	Actuals	Quota	Actuals	Quota	Actuals
44,700	2,313	44,700	42,049	44,700	46,563

(b) Some cases of shortage of Kerosene were reported.

(c) The question of increasing the Kerosene allocation is under consideration.

Overdraft by States

1127. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: SHRI C. C. DESAI: SHRI N. K. SOMANI: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have cleared their overdrafts as on the 31st December, 1967; and

(b) if not, the names of the States and the extent to which they have overdrawn on that date?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan were in overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India on 29th December, 1967 (30th and 31st December, 1967 being holidays) as

follows:—

(In Rs. crores)

1. Andhra Pradesh	1.84
2. Bihar	13.88
3. Madhya Pradesh	6.87
4. Madras	8.74
5. Mysore	0.43
6. Orissa	6.24
7. Rajasthan	4.94

Total: 42.94

Terms and Conditions of L.I.C. Loans

1128. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1591 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the terms and conditions of the Life Insurance Corporation for giving loans to companies has since been received;

(b) if so, the details regarding the types of loans to companies; and

(c) the names of companies and the amount of loans sanctioned during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the names of companies to whom loans have been given by the L.I.C. The loans sanctioned to companies during 1965-66 and 1966-67 as well as the total amount disbursed during these two years are given in the attached statement.

(b) (A) *For Industrial purposes:*

The principal terms are as under:—

Interest: 9 per cent per annum payable half-yearly subject to a rebate of 1 per cent p.a. for prompt payment of instalment of principal and interest on the due dates.

Period: Normally 15 years, the first repayment to fall due on the expiry of normally 10 years from the date of the first disbursement of the loan.

Security: The loan is secured on the fixed assets of the Company subject to a margin of normally 50 per cent.

(B) For Other Purposes :

The Corporation also advances mortgage loans to Companies under the following 2 Schemes, viz.

(i) the scheme for grant of loans on mortgage of immovable properties briefly known as Scheme M-I, and

(ii) The scheme for grant of loans to Public Limited Companies for the purpose of Housing Schemes of their employees briefly known as scheme M-VI.

Under Scheme M-I loans are granted upto a maximum of 50 per cent of the value of the property at 9 per cent annum with a rebate of 1 per cent per annum for punctual payment of instalments of principal and interest. The maximum period of the loan is 15 years repayable by equal half-yearly instalments.

Under Scheme M-VI loans are granted upto a maximum of 70 per cent of the value of the property at 9 per cent interest per annum with a rebate of 1 per annum for punctual payment of instalments of principal and interest. The maximum period of the loan is 20 years repayable by equal half-yearly instalments or by equated monthly instalments.

(c) For Industrial purposes:

Loans sanctioned and disbursed are as follows :

Financial Year	Loans Sanctioned	Disbursements out of (2) till 31.3.67
(1)	(2) (Rs. in lakhs)	(3)
1965-66	1535	566
1966-67	1335	Nil

(B) For other purposes:

Loans sanctioned and disbursed are as under :

Financial Year	Loans Sanctioned	Disbursements out of (2) till 31.3.67
(1)	(2) (Rs. in lakhs)	(3)
1965-66	197.90	62.15
1966-67	96.00	15.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	293.90	77.95

N.B. LIC maintains figures on the basis of financial years

"Excise Duty on Yarn Consumed by Handloom Industry"

1129. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to remove the excise levy on yarn consumed by the handloom industry has been made to Government by the handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Cotton yarn in the form of hanks, which is normally used by the handloom industry, is already exempt from the whole of the Central Excise duty, if it is of less than 29 counts (French). It has however been represented by the industry that the scope of exemption should be extended so as to cover such yarn of 20 or more but less than 34 counts (French).

(b) The matter is under examination.

गावों में बिजली लगाना

1130. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिन्धु और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1966 तक एक लाख

गांवों में बिजली लगाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उपलब्ध पन-बिजली का पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). गांधी जी की जन्म शताब्दी 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक एक लाख गांवों में बिजली लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर 1964 में विचार किया गया था। तत्पश्चात् 1966-67 से यह निर्णय किया गया था कि कृषि उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये गांवों को बिजली देने की स्कीमों को इस प्रकार से बनाया जाए कि उन में जोर सिंचाई के पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर हो। क्योंकि अब ज्यादा जोर पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर दिया जाने लगा है और वित्तीय संसाधनों की भी कमी है, इसलिये 1969 तक एक लाख गांवों में बिजली लगाना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 47,705 गांवों में बिजली लगाई जा चुकी थी और 5,14,231 पम्पों को ऊर्जित किया गया था। अप्रैल, 1966 से सितम्बर, 1967 तक, अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 10,000 अतिरिक्त ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई है। इसी प्रकार 2.55 लाख पम्पों को ऊर्जित किया गया है।

(ग) अनुमान है कि दश की कुल पन बिजली क्षमता 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर लगभग 410 लाख मै० वाट है। तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक पन-बिजली घरों की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 41 लाख मै० वाट थी। 1966-67 से 1970-71 की अवधि में 32 लाख कि० वाट की वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। इस समय कुल क्षमता के 10 प्रतिशत क्षम की शक्ति होती है।

निर्माणाधीन पन-बिजली स्कीमों को पूरा हो जाने के बाद से यह खपत बढ़ कर 10 प्रतिशत हो जायेगी।

Effect of Koyna Earthquake on Ankleshwar Oilfields

1131. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koyna earthquake had its effects right up to the South Gujarat area;

(b) if so, whether it also had its effects on the Ankleshwar oil-fields; and

(c) whether its effect have been surveyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Earthquake tremors were felt right up to the Broach area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vasectomy Operations and Loop Insertions

1132. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vasectomy operations conducted in the country upto the end of 1967;

(b) the total number of loop insertions during the above period;

(c) whether any cases of vasectomy operations to old people and boys have come to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, whether such cases have been verified; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) and (b). The total number of Sterilisation operations (both Vasectomy and Tubectomy) and loop insertions done upto the end of December, 1967 (as reported upto 10th February, 1968) is as follows:—

Sterilisation	Loop Insertion
(Nos)	(Nos)
36,44,571	21,96,398

(Separate figures for Vasectomy cases alone are not readily available).

(c) Yes, a few isolated cases of this type have been reported.

(d) Yes.

(e) Strict instructions have been issued to all the State Government to take necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Tungabhadra Project

1133. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of the High Level Canal Wing of Tungabhadra Project which goes into Alur Taluk of Kurnool District has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the villages which will be covered by this Canal and the extent of land so covered in each of these villages?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Desilting of Large Reservoirs

1134. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest methods of desilting of large reservoirs;

(b) the latest methods of arresting and controlling silting in large reservoirs;

(c) whether such measures have been employed and experimented in any projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). There are no practicable methods of desilting of large reservoirs. For arresting and controlling silt in the large reservoirs, proper watershed management and soil conservation measures such as afforestation, grass land development by closure to grazing and planting, terracing and contour bunding of agricultural lands, supplemented by engineering works such as small check dams, gully plugging, etc. are adopted. Systematic measures in the catchments of 13 major river valley projects in the country were taken up under a Centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture during the Third Plan and so far an area of 12 lakh acres has been treated. The scheme is being continued.

(d) Normally very large coverage is necessary before appreciable effects can be felt in the rate of silting of large reservoirs. So far only 2.5 per cent of the total catchment area of the major projects has been covered. Evidence has, however been forthcoming in small watersheds where substantial reduction in the rate of sedimentation has been observed in representative areas, as a result of soil conservation measures.

Oil Industry

1135. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil industry has been badly hit during the industrial recession facing the country;

(b) if so, in what respect; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to check the downward trend in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Upper Krishna Project

1136. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken as to the height and place of the dam of the Upper Krishna Project?

(b) the stage of the construction of the Project at present;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) and (c). Excavation for the foundation of Alamatti Dam is in progress. Preliminary works like construction of buildings, approach roads etc., have been substantially completed. About Rs. 2 crores have been spent to end of November, 1967.

(d) The Project has been sanctioned for an estimated cost of Rs. 58.2 crores.

Wages of O.N.G.C. Workers

1137. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Unions of the employees about the increase in wages;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the disparity in the scales of pay and wages of its employees and those of the Oil India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pay Scales of all the categories of Employees belonging to Class IV and Class III, have been revised with effect from 1.4.1967. The increase in basic pay ranges from a minimum of Rs. 10 per month to Rs. 35 per month. The agreement is valid for a period of 3 years from January 20, 1968 and no further revision in the scales can be made upto January 20, 1971.

(c) The management have reported that pay and Scales of Oil India Ltd., as well as other public Sector Organisations were duly kept in view while negotiating with the Unions and in arriving at a settlement.

Shortage of Anaesthetists

1138. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Anaesthetists in the country;

(b) whether any operational cases, where anaesthetics were administered by unqualified compounders and nurses resulting in occasional deaths have come to the notice; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Where there is only a single Medical Officer in-charge of a dispensary or hospital not fully qualified personnel may be assisting in the administration of anaesthesia. No instance, however, has come to the notice of Government where a patient had died on this account.

(c) In the Safdarjang Hospital a short course of training has been instituted for C.G.H.S. doctors. This has been taken advantage of by medical officers in Nagaland, Tripura, Coal Mines areas and Pondicherry. Madras has a short-term training programme in anaesthesia for all doctors working in district hospitals. Maharashtra has a three months course for doctors at Nagpur, Poona, Bombay and Aurangabad.

Specialised Export Credit Institution

1139. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the possibilities of setting up a specialised export credit institution for the promotion of export; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The existing institutions appear to be adequate for dealing with export credit and Government do not consider it necessary at present to set up a specialised credit institution for this purpose. However, if need be, the question could be remitted for consideration in detail by the proposed Banking Commission.

Primary Health Centres of South Kanara District

1140. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average occupancy of beds in the Primary Health Centres in South Kanara District;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the wards and beds have not been used for years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) The average occupancy of beds is three to ten days.

(b) No.

(c) The beds provided in Primary Health Centres are observation beds only and not meant for regular hospitalisation. These centres have no wards like hospitals and as there is no provision for supply of diet etc., they are only occupied in a case of emergency.

Management Expenses of General Insurance

1141. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenses of management of General Insurance of (i) Life Insurance Corporation, (ii) Private Indian Insurers, and (iii) non-Indian Insurers; and

(b) the reasons for the difference, if any?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Percentages of expenses of management to net

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Year 1966				
	Total net premium	Expenses of management	Ratio of expenses to net premium (per cent)	Net Commission	Ratio of net Commission to net premium (per cent)
Life Insurance Corporation	3,55,40	88,99	25.0	-62,38	-17.6
Other Indian Insurers	70,65,01	14,51,08	20.5	11,58,21	16.4
Non-Indian Insurers	13,51,16	4,90,49	36.3	51,30	3.8

Note: Figures for L.I.C. rebate to the financial year 19677-87.

The negative figure of net commission in the case of L.I.C. is apparently due to the fact that a substantial block of its business is Government controlled on which no commission is payable whereas the L.I.C. gets commission on the portion of that business which is reinsured.

(b) The above ratios depend upon several factors such as administrative set-up, composition of organisational force, source of business (tied or otherwise), distribution of business according to classes or according to geographical area (e.g. inside India or outside India), extent, nature and terms of reinsurance arrangements etc.

Bank Deposits

1142. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of private sector deposits to the total working capital in the (i) State Bank of India and (ii) other Scheduled Banks;

(b) the proportion of advances to the private sector to the total working capital in the above banks;

(c) the reasons for the low ratio of both in the State Bank of India; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken by the State Bank of India to attract more deposits?

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

Examination of Indian Economic Situation by World Bank Experts

1143. SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the World Bank experts is likely to examine the Indian economic situation;

(b) if so, when the team is likely to start its work and the time it is likely to take in preparing its report; and

(c) whether this team has been called by Government or it is at the initiative of the World Bank to examine our economy for advancing further loans for developmental purposes?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

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

Overdrafts by States on Reserve Bank of India

1144. SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop giving overdrafts to the States from the coming fiscal year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. If so, the Reserve Bank have already granted limits for both unsecured and secured avances which were also enlarged last year.

The Government of India have also stressed to State Governments the need to avoid overdrafts beyond these limits.

Balance of Payment Position

1145. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its November, 1967 issue of its Bulletin, the Reserve Bank of India has stated that the external payment situation which had become difficult over the last few years had turned critical early in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why our balance of payment position did not ease inspite of the devaluation of the rupee in 1966; and

(d) whether Government have considered any remedial measures in this regard and whether cooperation from the private entrepreneurs is being invited for the purpose?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank bulletin gives a fairly detailed account. The main reasons for the deterioration in the foreign exchange position were the need for substantial increase in imports of foodgrains, the mounting burden of debt service charges and the fall in exports.

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(c) Developments in the economy in the period following the devaluation of the rupee were dominated by the drought conditions which persisted in 1966-67. The capacity to export was circumscribed by the widespread failure of crops and the low output recorded by agriculture-based industries.

(d) Measures taken to strengthen the economy help improve the balance of payments position. The developments in the economy are being constantly watched and corrective measures taken. Private entrepreneurs have to play their role in exploring markets abroad and developing the country's export potential, as also in expanding import-replacing production. Suggestions from the private sector are also taken into consideration in formulating the Government policy in the fields of production, export, import substitution, etc.

Non-Development Expenditure

1146. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-developmental expenditure of the Central Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the non-developmental expenditure during the last three years has increased manifold; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to curb the increase on the non-developmental expenditure?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement showing the details of expenditure other than developmental expenditure of the Central Government for the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-134/68].

(b) and (c). The increase in the expenditure is mainly on account of

the requirements of defence and debt-servicing. The other contributing factors are larger grants to States following the Fourth Finance Commission's recommendations, larger food and fertilizer subsidies following the devaluation of the rupee, and the increases sanctioned from time to time in the rates of dearness allowance of Government servants. Every effort is, however, being made to keep the non-developmental expenditure of Government to the minimum.

Illegal Deal in Foreign Currencies in Delhi during UNCTAD—II

1147. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report published in the Hindustan Times of the 20th January, 1968 saying that the travel agents, transport companies, hoteliers have asked Government to take strong measures to stop illegal foreign currency deals in Delhi, specially during UNCTAD-II:

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the measures being adopted to stop illegal transactions of foreign currency?

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

(b) and (c). Normal measures to prevent illegal foreign currency deals are already in force. The Government feel that while there may not be any deliberate attempt on the part of the foreign tourists to contravene the law, they may, due to ignorance of our exchange regulations, enter into transactions constituting offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Therefore, in order to thward the efforts of the iouts to acquire foreign exchange illegally as also to provide adequate

facilities to the UNCTAD Conference, money-changing counters have been installed at the site of the Conference and at other important places. In addition, general surveillance has been stepped up over touts and known illegal foreign exchange racketeers.

Family Planning Programme Racket

1148. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR
 SHASTRI:
 DR. SURYA PRAKASH
 PURI:
 SHRI RAMJI RAM:
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR
 SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received lot of complaints about fraudulent practices being resorted to in the implementation of the family planning programme;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to scrap the scheme of giving remuneration to the person bringing persons for sterilisation and loop insertion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Only a few such complaints have been received.

(b) Strict instructions have been issued to all concerned in this regard.

(c) No. The motivator is paid remuneration to cover the usual expenses incurred by him in bringing a motivated case to the Family Planning Centre for receiving services. In the interest of the programme it is considered necessary to continue this scheme.

Dina Irrigation Project in Maharashtra

1149. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Dina irrigation project in Chanda District in Maharashtra was taken for execution;

(b) the amount spent so far on the project;

(c) the progress so far made;

(d) why the project has been held up; and

(e) whether Government propose to expedite its completion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Project was taken up for execution in the year 1961.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of December 1967 was Rs. 49.40 lakhs.

(c) Only preliminary works such as approach roads colony buildings, etc. have been taken up. Work on main components has not yet been started.

(d) State Government has reported that the progress is held up due to investigation of water tightness of foundation.

(e) Yes. Investigations to resolve the foundation problem are being carried out by the Government of Maharashtra.

Indo-Pak Dispute over water Resources

1150. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have recently contended that the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 has only partially solved the Indo-Pakistan dispute on sharing of the water resources in the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No, sir. However, at the Ninth Session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee held at New Delhi in December, 1967, the leader of the Pakistan Delegation, during the course of his statement, made an observation to this effect.

(b) The correct position in this behalf was stated by the Indian Delegate on the Committee and it was pointed out that the Indus Waters Treaty completely solved the problem, and not partially as stated by the Pakistan delegate.

Unaccounted Money

1151. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received through Members of Parliament against people holding unaccounted money during 1967-68 so far; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by Government on such complaints?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 19 complaints have been received from Members of Parliament by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) about tax evasion by various persons since April, 1967.

(b) Necessary investigations are being carried out in all these cases.

Violation of Foreign Exchange regulation by Companies in Delhi

1152. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the companies raided by Government officials for the violation of foreign exchange regulations in the

Union Territory of Delhi during the second half of 1967 and beginning of 1968 till todate;

(b) whether the raids were on the basis of complaints received from the private parties or on account of information received by Government from its own sources; and

(c) the foreign currency recovered during such raids?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the period from 1st July, 1967 to 15th February, 1968, the following limited companies (which term has been taken to mean public and private limited companies as distinct from partnerships and proprietary firms) in the Union Territory of Delhi were searched by the officials of the Enforcement Directorate for suspected violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act:—

- (i) M/s. International Equipment.
- (ii) M/s. Allied Motors (P) Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Allied Gas Service.
- (iv) M/s. Superseals India (P) Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Payen Talbros (P) Ltd.
- (vi) M/s. Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Ltd.
- (vii) M/s. Associated Instrument Manufacturers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (viii) M/s. Protos Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- (ix) M/s. Auto Kit Pvt. Ltd.
- (x) M/s. Mercury Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (xi) M/s. Everett Travel Service and Steamship Corporation.
- (xii) M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (xiii) M/s. Sita World Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (xiv) M/s. Indian Air Travels Ltd.
- (xv) M/s. Travel World.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this.

(c) The foreign currency recovered during the searches was only of a small amount being U.S. \$62 and £65. The main seizures were of incriminating documents which relate to suspected illegal transactions in foreign exchange.

Seats in Medical Colleges

1153. SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats in Medical Colleges in the country reserved by the Central Government for Specific Categories of students; and

(b) the basis for selecting of these seats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) 422 seats in MBBS/Pre-Medical courses were reserved by the Central Government during the year 1967-68 for the following categories of students:—

- (i) Students of the Union Territories (having no medical colleges), Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland; 178 seats.
- (ii) Sons and daughters of India-based staff serving with Indian Missions abroad, the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies; 178 seats.
- (iii) Sons and daughters of deceased or serving personnel of Armed Forces; 178 seats.
- (iv) Students belonging to Sikkim and Bhutan; 178 seats.
- (v) Nominees of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; 43 seats.
- (vi) Cultural scholars, private students of Indian Origin domiciled abroad and private foreign students; 7 seats.

- (vii) Students from relatively less developed Commonwealth countries; 201 seats.
- (viii) Students under T.C.S. of the Colombo Plan; and 201 seats.
- (ix) Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan Scholars 201 seats.

(b) The reservation of seats was made on the basis of the requirements indicated by the authorities concerned. In accordance with the decentralised procedure laid down by the Central Government, selection and nomination of students for seats reserved for (1) Union Territories having no medical colleges, (2) Himachan Pradesh, (3) Nagaland and (4) Jammu and Kashmir have been made by the Union Territories and State Governments concerned.

The Central Government have laid down the criteria for drawing up merit lists for selection of students against the seats reserved for the Union Territories and Nagaland.

Selection in respect of students from Sikkim and Bhutan, children of India-based staff serving in Indian Missions abroad and the United Nations Organisation, children of ex-deceased or serving personnel of the Armed Forces has been made by a Selection Committee set up by the Central Government.

As regards foreign students, except those coming under the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, the selection has been made by a Coordination Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs, Education and Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth Assistance Plan scholars have been selected by the Indian Missions, accredited to different countries.

Some seats have also been allotted by the Selection Committee in deserving cases to candidates other than those falling under the categories mentioned above.

Sale of Fertilizers

1154. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers Corporation of India has been authorised to sell a portion of the fertilizers produced in the public sector directly;

(b) whether the Corporation is utilising the agency of Cooperative Societies for such sale, and

(c) if so, the special concessions extended to Cooperative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes. With effect from 1st October, 1966, the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. was authorised to sell 30% of the production of fertilizers directly. From 1st October, 1967, this was raised to 50% and from 1st October, 1968 the entire production of fertilizers can be sold directly by the Corporation subject to the condition that the Government of India will have the right to procure upto 30% of the production at a negotiated price.

(b) Yes. At present Fertilizer Corporation has three production Units at Sindri, Nangal and Trombay. Almost all the fertilizer produced by Nangal and earmarked for direct sale has been and is being distributed through Punjab and Haryana States Co-operative supply and Marketing Federations. As regards Sindri, distribution of the direct sale quota to the extent possible is arranged through Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union. Some sales have also been effected to Co-operatives in U.P. and private parties. In respect of fertilizer produced by the Trombay Unit, the distribution of direct quota is being arranged partly by the Corporation's own Marketing Organisation and agents and partly by Co-operatives.

(c) Upto two months credit is allowed to the Co-operative societies on interest. But no interest is charged if payment is made within a month.

Coal-based Fertilizer Plant

1155. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (Assam) has found methods for setting up a fertilizer factory based on coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has already given his report to the Coal Board; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Coal Board in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A copy of the proposal formulated by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat was sent to the Study Group on Assam Coal, of which the Chairman, Coal Board, is a Member. After a preliminary consideration of the proposal, the Study Group has recommended that a complete project report be drawn up jointly by the Coal Board and the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

Charter of Occupational Therapist and Physiotherapist Bill

1156. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the Bill entitled "Charter for Occupational Therapist and Physiotherapist Bill" drafted some-time ago during the current Session;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Government have under consideration a proposal to establish a Joint Occupational and Physiotherapy Council by suitable legislation for the regulation of courses, syllabi, examinations and recognition of training in Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy. A draft Bill has been prepared and the State Governments are being consulted about it.

मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1157. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में मिट्टी के तेल की अत्यधिक कमी हो गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री(रघुभैया):

(क) दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में कुछ राज्यों से मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) मिट्टी के तेल का आयात, समय के अनुसार पूरा नहीं हो पाया क्योंकि लदान-पत्तनों (Loading Ports) पर तूफानी मौसम ने जहाजों के रवाना होने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला ।

Setting up of Thermal Plant in Punjab

1158. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has sent any proposal to set up a thermal plant to generate 200 MW of power; and

(b) whether any decision has so far been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Children Allowances

1159. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of the Central Government employees who are reading outside Delhi specially in villages (with less expenses) are paid children allowance;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the employees of lower middle classes whose children are reading in Delhi are not given any allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Children's Educational Allowance is admissible to employees stationed at Delhi, as elsewhere, drawing pay upto Rs. 349/- p.m. for their children residing and studying in schools at out-stations.

(b) and (c). Children's Educational Allowance is not admissible to employees in respect of their children studying in their stations of duty. In such cases, educational assistance under the scheme of Reimbursement of Tuition Fees, at the approved scales, is given to Government employees drawing pay upto Rs. 600.

Import of Petroleum Products from Rumania

1160. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new agreement for the import of Petroleum Products from Rumania has been signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir, the Indian Oil Corporation have signed an agreement for the import of petroleum products from Rumania during 1968.

(b) The contract provides for the import of about 75,000 tonnes of Lubricating Oils during 1968.

Income-Tax due from Fruit Merchants of Delhi

1161. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax arrears are due from fruit merchants of Subzimandi, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the amount of tax arrears due from each of them and the steps taken for their realization;

(c) whether there has been any complaints of tax evasion against the fruit merchants and fruit commission agents; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The names of the persons and the amounts due from each of them is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-135/68]. Recovery certificates and notices under section 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since investigations are in progress, it will hamper these investigations if the names of the persons concerned and the steps taken are disclosed at this stage.

Peace Corps men for Family Planning Programmes

1162. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the help of U.K. and U.S.A. Governments for more Peace Corps men to work in Indian villages for Family Planning Programmes; and

(b) if so, the response of the respective Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A request has been made for 24 American Peace Corps Volunteers for work in Family Planning.

(b) The request was made recently and the response is awaited.

Russian Aided Projects

1163. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had discussions with the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister about Russian aided Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Deputy Prime Minister met the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister on 29th January, 1968; there was, however, no specific discussion on the Russian-aided projects.

Eradication of Communicable Diseases

1164. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made so far in the fight against communicable diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that paucity of funds has affected the working of the programmes for eradication of communicable diseases; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate funds for these programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) Yes.

(b) The progress so far achieved under the various control/eradication programmes of communicable diseases is indicated below:

1. *National Malaria Eradication Programme.*

The incidence of Malaria in the country has been brought down from 10.8 cases per 100 fever cases in 1953-54 to 0.04 cases per 100 fever cases in 1966-67. The year-wise decline is indicated as below:

1953-54	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
10.8	0.23	0.1	0.05	0.04

The present phasing of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units is as follows:—

Attack Phase	68.50
Consolidation phase	121.61
Maintenance phase	203.14
Total:—	<hr/> 393.25 <hr/>

2. *National Filariasis Control Programme*

6.5 million people have been given protection till the end of 1967-68.

3. National Tuberculosis Control Programme

427. T. B. Clinics are functioning in the country. 34,317 isolation beds are available in different States in India. 244.61 million persons have been tuberculin tested and 109.48 million persons have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

4. National Smallpox Eradication Programme

61.75 million primary vaccinations and 394.26 million re-vaccinations have so far been performed.

5. Trachoma

By the end of the Third Five Year Plan period, the target of 5.54 million population coverage in the various States was exceeded to 6.8 million. By the end of 1966-67, a total population of 11.414 million is estimated to have been brought under Trachoma Control in various States.

6. Leprosy

182. Leprosy Control Units, 917. Survey, Education and Treatment Centres and 13 Training Units for para-medical personnel have been established.

7. Venereal Diseases Control Programme

The number of V. D. Clinics have increased from 142 to 261.

(c) and (d). Most of these schemes are Centrally-aided and the entire provision is made in the State Plans. The Central Government provides full assistance in the form of Drugs and Equipment and 60% of the administrative expenditure actually incurred by the States. The programmes could be more ambitious and the progress quicker; but there are obvious financial limitations. Every Care is, however, taken within the limited funds available so that the essential requirements are covered.

Flood Control Schemes

1165. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the

amount set apart and released for the Flood Control Schemes to Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore States during the period from 1955-56 to 1967-68, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-136/68].

Irrigation Loans to States

1166. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been given for irrigation purposes to the States during the period from 1955 to 1967;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned project-wise, with the rate of interest; and

(c) the amount of principal and interest due from the States?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-137/68].

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indigenous Drugs for Birth Control

1167. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 759 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to consider the use of Indigenous drugs for controlling Birth rate has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) I. Organisation of Central and State Committees for Family Planning through indigenous systems of medicine.

It was recommended that a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of Vaidyas and Hakims may be constituted at the Central level and similar Committees at the State level.

II. Inclusion of Family Planning in the Training Programme of Graduates of Ayurved|Unani|Siddha.

The Adviser in Indigenous systems of Medicine may persuade Universities/State Boards or Faculties of Indian Medicine to include the subject of Family Planning in the curricula and syllabi of Ayurvedic|Unani-Siddha Education in all recognised institutions. Similarly the Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education may be requested to add a chapter on Family Planning in the curriculum and syllabus of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education prepared by it.

III. Establishment of Family Planning Centres in Colleges.

As colleges of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in general do not have adequate teaching hospitals, the Committee suggested that necessary financial assistance should be given to these colleges for the setting up of Family Planning Centres.

IV. Utilisation of Practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

The graduates of Indian Medicine who had gone through the Concurrent Course of Training were to be given a further course of training in Family Planning and appointed to man Family Planning Clinics only when doctors of Modern Medicine were not available to fill the posts of Medical Officers in the Family Planning Clinics. The Committee recommend-

ed that this proviso may be deleted and all vacancies that may arise may be filled by Graduates of Indian Systems of Medicine also at par with Graduates of Modern Medicine.

V. Propaganda on Family Planning Matters.

It has been recommended that assistance should be given for publication of journals on Family Planning.

VI. Research on Single Drugs and Compound Formulations which may be used as contraceptives.

It was suggested that a Central Council may be set up for research in indigenous medicines with reference to Family Planning.

VII. Screening of Recipes for Family Planning.

For testing the efficacy of the drugs/recipes received from Vaidyas & Hakims and as recommended by a Screening Committee, the Committee recommended the establishment of Clinical Screening Centres in various parts of the country to undertake detailed study of cases and history of the female, menstrual history, sexual regimen, etc. before duration of the treatment and administration of the drug can be determined.

Ayurvedic Injection for Cancer

1168. SHRI S. A. AGADI:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an effective Ayurvedic Injection has been found to control Cancer disease; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) No such remedy has been established.

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Notes recovered in Andhra Pradesh

1169. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ninety lakhs worth of fake currency notes were recovered from the residence of a top ranking police official in Andhra Pradesh capital by the Central Intelligence Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

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

अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्तियां

1170. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये विशेष अनुदान के रूप में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गृह) : चतुर्थ योजना अब तक तैयार नहीं हुई है। चालू वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिये 1.80 लाख रूपये नियत किए गए हैं।

डालमिया सीमेंट कारखाना द्वारा दिया गया आयकर

1171. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उड़ीसा, मद्रास तथा हरियाणा में स्थापित

डालमिया समूह के सीमेंट कारखाने द्वारा कितना आय कर दिया जाता है ?

उप प्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

राज्य सीमेंट के कारखाने वित्तिय वर्ष का नाम 1966-67 में प्रदा किया गया कर (लाख रुपयों में)

उड़ीसा मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेंट लिमिटेड 69.99

मद्रास मैसर्स डालमिया सीमेंट (भारत) लिमिटेड 64.53

हरियाणा डालमिया-दादरी सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड 9.47

तेनूघाट-बोकारो नहर का निर्माण

1172. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेनूघाट-बोकारो नहर के निर्माण कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस नहर से कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ;

(ग) इस परियोजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है; और

(घ) इस परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्य किस तारीख को आरम्भ किया गया

था तथा इस के कब तक परा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव०) : (क) बिहार सरकार 300 क्यूसेक क्षमता की एक नहर के निर्माण के लिये जिस की अनुमित लागत 323 लाख रुपये है, एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने तेनूघाट परियोजना के बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना तथा दामोदर घाटी के बोकारो सिद्धी क्षेत्र में अन्य उद्योगों को पानी देने के लिये स्वीकार किया था। मूल परियोजना में सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं था। परन्तु बिहार राज्य ने तेनूघाट बान्ध से संबद्ध अपनी अप्रैल, 1967 की रिपोर्ट में तेनूघाट-बोकारो नहर से 6,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

(ग) और (घ). इस कार्य के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने भूमि अर्जन, नहर के रेखांकन के साथ-साथ सड़क के निर्माण, आदि जैसे प्रारंभिक कार्य शुरू कर दिये हैं। बोकारो स्टील लि० के निदेशकों के बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वे, यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो धन की तैमासिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर बिहार सरकार को पेशगियां दे देंगे। नहर सम्बन्धी कार्य 1969 के अन्त तक पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है, जिससे बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र को उपयुक्त समय पर पानी मिल जाएगा।

श्री बीजू पटनायक की कम्पनियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

1173. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 4275 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री बीजू पटनायक से

संबंधित शेष कम्पनियों के आयकर संबंधी मामलों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या इस जांच से इस बात का पता चला है कि कर्लिंग ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड का एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी के साथ संबंध है और श्री बीजू पटनायक का भारत से बाहर एक विदेशी फर्म में अंशधारी के रूप में हित निहित है; और

(घ,) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मेसस कर्लिंग ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड के कई विदेशी फर्मों के साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हैं। श्री बीजू पटनायक की किसी विदेशी फर्म में भागीदारी होने के बारे में अभी तक कोई पता नहीं चला है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Economy Drive based on Cost Effectiveness

1174. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any economy drive based on cost effectiveness as one of the measures to overcome the financial stringency;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how far it has helped in securing a higher level of effectiveness through a rational use of financial and manpower resources?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No specific economy drive based on cost effectiveness has been launched by Government. However, before a scheme is sanctioned, it is carefully scrutinised with a view to examining its necessity, exploring possible alternatives, keeping the costs to the minimum, and generally ensuring optimum return for the moneys spent. This is particularly so in the present financial stringency.

Supervisory Cadres of State Bank of India

1175. **SHRI M. S. MURTI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the serious discontentment prevailing among the supervisory cadres of the State Bank of India, Government propose to appoint a high-power committee to look into their grievances;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). There does not appear to be any serious discontentment prevailing now among the supervisory staff of the State Bank of India. Settlement has already been reached in respect of a number of demands of the All India State Bank of India Supervising Staff Federation and some others are under negotiation between the management and the staff. In view of this, no action by Government is called for.

Housing Scheme for Rural Areas in Andhra Pradesh

1176. **SHRI M. S. MURTI:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any housing scheme for the rural areas in Andhra Pradesh under the Housing Plan of the Central Government for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, the number and names of the Villages where the Scheme will be implemented; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No special scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for rural areas in Andhra Pradesh. However, Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh as in other States and it will continue during 1968-69 also.

(b) Selection of villages in which Village Housing Projects Scheme is to be implemented is left to the State Governments. According to the information available in this Ministry, the Andhra Pradesh Government are executing this Scheme in 187 villages out of 450 villages allotted to them. The names of the selected villages are not available with the Central Government.

(c) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the year 1968-69.

Abolition of 'P' Form System

1177. **SHRI R. BARUA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish "P" Form system for the Indians going abroad; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dam Safety Service

1178. **SHRI R. BARUA:**
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

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

(a) whether the constitution of a

Dam Safety Service in the country has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Unit under Central Water and Power Commission for inspection of dams is under consideration.

Fertilizer Plant at Mangalore and Haldia

1179. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the (i) fertilizer project at Mangalore, (ii) expansion of the Trombay Plant, and (iii) setting up a public sector Plant at Haldia have run into difficulties;

(b) if so, the nature of the difficulties and the reasons therefor;

(c) how far the delays in the various fertilizers projects are likely to cause a short-fall in the planned fertilizers capacity to be achieved by 1970-71; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The present position of the three projects is as follows. In the case of Mangalore project, the party to whom the licence was issued has modified the original proposal and he has been asked to give full details for further consideration. The Trombay Expansion project has been posed for assistance to US AID and their approval is awaited. As regards Haldia, the proposal was to set up a fertilizer factory in the private sector but the applicant M/s.

Phillips Petroleum Company has since intimated its inability to go ahead with the project.

(c) Irrespective of the likely delays, it is anticipated that the targeted capacity of 2.4 million tonnes of nitrogen will be reached by the end of 1970-71.

(d) Question does not arise in view of answer to part (c). The Government are, however, keeping a close watch on the progress of different projects approved or under implementation.

Allotment of a Quarter in Ramakrishnapuram to Open a Shop

1180. SHRI T. P. SHAH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a residential Quarter No. 558 in Sector 9 of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi, has been allotted to some shop-keeper for opening a shop;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no market has been constructed in the said Sector so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving monopoly to an individual whereas, no quarter has been allotted to any other person for opening a shop there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Soon after the allotment of newly constructed quarters in Sectors VIII and IX of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi, the residents of these Sectors represented to the Directorate of Estates that no shopping facilities existed in those Sectors and they were facing great hardship for purchase of daily necessities of life especially rationed commodities. They suggested that a suitable accommodation may be allotted to Jan Sewak Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd. in Sector IX. Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by

the residents of those Sectors, quarter No. 558 was allotted to this co-operative store and not to an individual.

Sanction for the construction of a shopping centre in Sector LX of Ramakrishnapuram has also been accorded. Necessary formalities for undertaking the construction work are being completed.

मध्य प्रदेश में पीने का पानी

1182. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्वाधि में मध्य प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की योजना रकीकार कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मोटा व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) योजना आयोग ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Economic Situation

1183. SHRI D. C. SHARMA;
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA;
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the economic situation in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to

(c). An analysis is being prepared and will be supplied shortly.

Mobile Liquor Bars in Delhi

1184. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile liquor bars are being operated in taxis etc. in Delhi at places like Connaught Place; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this illegal sale of liquor in public places in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No. However, a stray case regarding sale of liquor in a taxi in Connaught Place was detected by the Excise staff of the Delhi Administration on the 27th January, 1968.

(b) Six persons involved in the case, referred to in part (a) above, were arrested and the taxi was seized.

Police authorities and the Excise staff of the Delhi Administration have taken special steps to check the offences relating to illegal sale of liquor and its drinking in public places in the capital.

Allowances to Staff Nurses working in Manipur Government Hospitals

1185. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working staff nurses including Sisters and Midwives of the Government Hospitals of Manipur are paid the same pay scales and allowances as their counterparts in the Hospitals of Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the allowances enjoyed by the nursing staff of Assam;

(c) whether it is a fact that the staff nurses working in the Hospitals of Manipur are denied a number of allowances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collect-

ed and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Mahi Project

1186. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Central Government gave approval of the Mahi Project;
- (b) when the Planning Commission gave approval of this project;
- (c) the share of the Central Government in the total cost of the Mahi Project;
- (d) when the project will be completed; and
- (e) the extent to which Gujarat State will be benefited after the commissioning of this project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). Mahi Project Stage I (Mahi Right Bank Canal) was approved on 22nd September 1965 and Mahi Project Stage II (Kadana) was approved on the 12th December, 1966.

- (c) The entire cost of the project is to be borne by the State Government.
- (d) The main portion of Mahi Stage I is already completed. Extension of distribution system will be completed during the Fourth Plan. Stage II of the Project (Kadana) is expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan.

(e) The irrigation benefits to Gujarat from the project will be as follows:—

Mahi Stage I	4,60,000 acres
Mahi Stage II	
(i) Direct annual irrigation	.. 40,905 "
(ii) Firming up and extension of irrigation under Stage I.	.. 6,37,600 "

Work-Charged Staff of P.W.D. Manipur

1187. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Manipur have proposed the regulari-

sation in service of the work-charged staff of P.W.D., Manipur;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the facilities of pension and gratuity schemes to the work-charged staff who have rendered service for more than 25 years or so; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Government of Manipur for creation of permanent posts in various categories in the workcharged establishment to the extent of 50 per cent of the posts which had continued to exist for more than three years as on the 1st April, 1967. The proposal is under consideration.

(c) The question of extension of the facilities of pension and gratuity to the workcharged staff of the Manipur Government is also under consideration.

- (d) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factory at Viskhatnam

1188. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of M/s. International Chemical Company of the United States of America have visited Viskhatnam recently to study the feasibility of establishing a chemical fertilizers factory in the private sector;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the said company in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of their proposals and the decision taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH)

- (a) The Government are not aware

of any visit of the representatives of M/s. Occidental Chemical Co. Inter-company of U.S.A. to Visakhapatnam. The Government are however aware of the visit of the representatives of M/s. Occidental Chemical Co. International Ore & Fertilizer Co. to Visakhapatnam to explore the possibility of setting up a fertilizer plant there;

(b) and (c) No definite proposal has so far been received from them.

माडल टाउन विकास योजना में सागर

1189. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सागर को माडल टाउन विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने क्रमशः कितना कितना धन नियत किया है और यह योजना कब तक पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी एक नगर पर कम से कम तथा अधिक से अधिक कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सागर टाउन ग्रुप को केन्द्र समर्थित योजनाओं की उम्र सूची में सम्मिलित करना स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि जिनके लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार की शत-प्रतिशत सहायता से मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हैं।

3173—9.

(ख) राज्य सरकार तैयारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित परियोजनाओं के मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने में लगी हुई है तथा सागर का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने का काम अभी हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन किसी एक नगर पर किये जाने वाले खर्च की न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। प्रत्येक परियोजना की लागत का अनुमान राज्य सरकार तैयार करती है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी मंजूरी देती है।

Demonstration by Reserve Bank Employees

1190. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Reserve Bank of India have demonstrated by way of going on hunger strike and otherwise on the 6th February, 1968 in various parts of the country protesting against the installation of computers in Offices;

(b) whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation had also joined in these demonstrations; and

(c) if so, whether any instructions are proposed to be issued to stop the use of automations and ban its further import?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Honeywell machine which has already been imported and which is being installed in the Reserve Bank will undertake expeditious data processing and serve as a better tool for analysing important statistical data and will not be a substitute for the

existing clerical staff. It will neither lead to job displacement nor block promotional avenues for the existing employees. No instructions of the kind referred to are, therefore, considered necessary.

Trivandrum Airport

1191. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report published in the Blitz of the 13th January, 1968 regarding scandal in the construction of Trivandrum airport runway;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in this regard against the engineers who were incharge in supervising the implementation of the contract and who have given safe certificate when substandard material is reported to have been used in strengthening and widening of the runway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Fertilizers from Japan

1192. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizers have been purchased from Japan at \$75 per ton;

(b) whether Japan sold the same to China at \$53 per ton; and

(c) if so, the reasons for paying extra amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Contracts for various

types of fertilizers were placed in January, 1968 with the Japanese Suppliers at the rates given below:—

- (1) Urea : \$75.20 per m. ton
FOB (Bagged)
(= \$82.50 per m. ton C&F)
- (2) Ammonium Sulphate : \$36.00 per m. ton
FOB (Bagged)
(= \$43.10 per m. ton C&F)
\$31.00 per m. ton
FOB (Bulk)
(= \$37.10 per m. ton C&F)
- (3) Ammonium Chloride : \$37.50 per m. ton
FOB (Bagged)
(= \$44.60 per m. ton C&F)
- (4) NPK 14:14:14 Compound : \$65.10 per m. ton
FOB (Bagged)
(= \$72.20 per m. ton C&F)

(b) and (c). We have no information that China has purchased fertilizer from Japan in the recent past.

प्रभाव मंत्री द्वारा सम्प्रदा शुल्क का भुगतान

1192. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री कवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने पिता की मृत्यु पर सम्प्रदा शुल्क का पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . इस प्रकार के एक आरोप की जांच की गयी और इसे निराधार पाया गया ।

ये आरोप लगाये गये थे कि आनन्द-भवन का मूल्य कम निर्धारित किया गया है; आनन्द भवन (स्पष्टतः, स्वराज भवन उद्घुष्ट है) के मूल्य को कर-निर्धारण में

शामिल किया जाना चाहिए था; और पण्डित नेहरू द्वारा प्राप्त रायल्टी का कम अनुमान लगाया गया है।

बस्तुस्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

आनन्द भवन का मूल्य, नगरपालिका द्वारा किये जाने वाले वार्षिक मूल्यांकन का लगभग सौ गुना आँका गया है। चूँकि स्वराज भवन नेहरू जी की मृत्यु के दो वर्ष पूर्व से भी बहुत पहले दान में दे दिया गया था इसलिए इसके मूल्य को सम्पत्ति शुल्क निर्धारण में शामिल करना आवश्यक नहीं था। रायल्टी का मूल्य भी पिछले तीन वर्षों की आय के औसत का तीन गुना आँका गया है, जैसा अन्य मामलों में किया जाता है। न्तः इन सम्पदाओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई न्यून-निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

Credit from East European Countries

1192-B. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1522 on the 23rd November, 1967 regarding credit from East European countries and state the proportion of payment made in convertible currencies under credit agreements with East European countries under categories:

- (i) cost of third country imports;
- (ii) freight, if third country vessels are employed with prior approval; and
- (iii) where there is a specific understanding in the relevant contract to this effect

ever since the rupee payment agreements began to come in operation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Payment in convertible currency has been made towards cost of third country imports against certain contracts placed under the First Polish Credit and the First

and Second Yugoslav Credits only. While information in regard to actual payment made is not readily available, payment in convertible currency has been made upto 19% of the cost for ships but in the case of other equipment and machinery, it has ranged from 4% (four) to 11% (eleven).

Freight usually does not exceed 8% of the cost of equipment and machinery. No payment in convertible currency has been made towards freight for transport of cargoes financed under the Soviet Credits. As it is only the F.O.B. cost of equipment and machinery that is financed under the credits from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria, payment in convertible currency is made in case of shipments by third-country vessels. Every effort is however made to employ Indian ships or those of the lending countries so that payment in free foreign exchange is avoided. Thus the proportion of the payments for freight in convertible currency is very small.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1192-ग. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 जनवरी, 1968 से सारा कार्य हिन्दी में करने के बारे में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नगरपालिका के अध्यक्ष ने उक्त प्रस्ताव की अनुमति नहीं दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री व० सू० भूति): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Koyna Tremor

1192-D. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI BHAWAN DAS:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the formulation made by Dr. B. K. Nayar of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Relation at the Geology and Geo-physics session of the Indian Science Congress at Varanasi that the Koyna tremor was caused due to a thermonuclear blast at almost the same time near Leandro Canyon, New Mexico, U.S.A., which is situated right on the other side of the world;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to further investigate into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). The observations of Dr. Nayar are under study by the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government of India on Koyna Earthquake. The enquiry is in progress. However, the Preliminary Report submitted by the Committee of Experts indicated that the cause of earthquake in the Koyna region is tectonic due to probable fault in the basement rock underlying balt formation and seems to have no connection with the nuclear test in USA.

12 hrs.

Re. Discussion on Situation in Bengal

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I am very sorry that the Home Minister seems to be a chronic absentee from this House...

MR. SPEAKER: He is in the Rajya

Sabha. The other House is also there. The hon. Member wants that there should be a discussion. I have already said that there could be some discussion...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You know very well how deeply disturbed many of us are about this matter. But I cannot understand why this matter is being procrastinated, when in one part of the country and a very major part of our country at that, the Constitution is in complete disarray and everything seems to have broken down...

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly why I have said that I would be allowing a discussion...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: But the Home Minister is not here now...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it now. The Home Minister has got to attend the Rajya Sabha also and now he is there. Ministers cannot be expected to be only here all the time, because there are two Houses and they have to attend the other House also. Perhaps, today is question day for him in the other House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Since you have been pleased to refer to the other House, may I submit that presence at the other House in so far as the demand for a discussion of this description is concerned, in preference to presence in this House to which alone the Ministers are responsible, is something to which we have to take exception? I do not understand why you are being generous to them and you are allowing the other House to have an earlier discussion in regard to a matter which disturbs us so much...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no discussion there. I did not say that there was a discussion there. I said that it was question day for him there; perhaps that is so, I do not know; my information may be correct or may not be correct. Perhaps, it may be question day for him there.

Ministers can surely take care of them selves and I do not think they

need the generosity of the Speaker. They have got persons here who can take care of them.

So far as this matter is concerned, as we have already discussed in my chamber, we are going to have a discussion but not here and now. I shall fix the time . . .

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): A minority government is continuing there with impunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. P. C. Ghosh has been brought here; Mr. Chunder is here. How long can this continue in this manner?

MR. SPEAKER: The plane carries him and he has come here. How can this House stop it?

I have already said that I am allowing a discussion . . .

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Today?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Allow a discussion today. We want to have a discussion today. They do not even answer our calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is this. As I have said we are going to have a discussion. It is only a question of fixing time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):
सब कुछ वहाँ हो जायेगा तब आप समय तय करेंगे? यह कई दिन से चल रहा है
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I have said. I have accepted the position that we shall have to discuss this matter because it is an important matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is urgent also.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranga had also raised that question the other day. Everybody wants that we should have a discussion on this matter.

I just wanted to fix up the time so that there is no clash of business. I

have accepted it. We will get into touch with the other side and let you know when we will have a discussion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Will we have it today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Today is the sixth day since the crisis started.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I answer on behalf of Government? Leave it to me. I will see what can be done. I have heard you. I know your point of view, that we should have a discussion here and now, today itself.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sometime today, 4 O'clock—I do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

12.05 hrs.

RE: TEACHERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): We are living in Delhi. There are 30,000 teachers on strike. But there is the worthy Education Minister, who has betrayed their trust, sitting so complacent about the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: He has heard you.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):
ग्रथस महोदय, दिल्ली में 8 लाख बच्चों पढ़ते हैं उनकी पढ़ाई का मामला है

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly resume his seat?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Is he going to make a statement now?

MR. SPEAKER: We should get along with the work.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Please ask him what he proposes to do.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: बार बार हम आपको चिट्ठी लिखते हैं उनको भी लिखने हैं, वह सुनते नहीं हैं

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Examinations are starting without the students.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कछ आप हो बताइए और कौन सा रास्ता है जिस में हम इस सवाल को उठाएँ ? सारे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस बन्द हैं और हड़ताल हो रही है । ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या हो गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Will he sit down?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: He is Vice-Chancellor of a University. But here in Delhi our education is coming to a stop.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to help you provided you co-operate with me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Is it against my standing?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: As regards the teachers, I sympathise with them whatever be their case. I do not know the merits of this. Last time, I admitted it and the Minister made an elaborate statement.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): He has gone back on that.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, we will take it up again. The Minister may make a statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He does not know either.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to have another discussion some time. There are so many important things pending with me—the Bengal issue, the Bihar issue, the teachers' issue, the railway accident at Lakhiserai; so many important things are there. I have allowed one tomorrow; I am allowing another the next day. We can only progress in this way. What else can I do? We cannot have a discussion on all the subjects on the same day.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

(Bhubaneswar): If there is no time to discuss in the House, allow us to discuss outside also!

MR. SPEAKER: About the teachers' issue, I hope the Minister has heard you. Therefore, let us see. Let us proceed in an orderly way.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Instead of our raising these issues from time to time and asking for a discussion, you may advise the Ministers to make statements from time to time on any questions that come to notice that you consider to be of some importance.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. We tabled a call attention under rule 197. Recently, the Rules Committee has amended that rule.

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order must be concerning a matter which is under discussion on the floor of the House. Now we are not discussing anything; we are in a vacuum. The question hour was over. I have not yet called the Deputy Prime Minister in connection with the next item on the agenda.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The teachers' issue is on the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How can you declare it over without hearing me? My submission is only this, that a call attention notice was tabled on the question of the teacher's strike knowing fully well this is a serious matter.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I also tabled it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know you are greater than I. That is why you should keep quiet. Age should have some consideration.

We tabled the call attention notice knowing fully well that it is not a question of 10,000 teachers only.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are also interested.

MR. SPEAKER: The whole House is interested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly give me a patient hearing for one minute. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will send the teachers to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a ruling from you. Thirty thousand teachers are on strike. In every school there is a policeman.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech, it is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have allowed a discussion every time. Last time you allowed some question to be raised, and the hon. Minister replied. This situation is not a continuing matter. This is a new situation. Even our calling attention is refused. I do not know what course is left to us. Teachers are going to be arrested, they have been arrested already.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I tabled an adjournment motion also on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has heard. Let us see if he makes a statement.

SHRI CHINTAANI PANIGRAHI: May I submit that on this side also we are interested in the teachers' strike, and we request the hon. Minister to make a statement on that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the demand of that side and this side, both, that the Minister may make a statement. The whole House is interested.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I have to make some observations. I stood up. What has happened to my point of order?

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Re: National Credit Council

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 4(43)-BC/67 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968, announcing the constitution of the National Credit Council. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-110/68.*]

NOTIFICATIONS REG: BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to:

- (1) re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi:—
 - (i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F. 4(83)/67-Fin (E)(1) in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th October, 1967. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1682/67.*]
 - (ii) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(83)/67-Fin. (E) (I) dated the 14th November, 1967, containing corrigendum to Notification No. F. 4(83)/67-Fin. (E) (I) dated the 19th October, 1967. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-2114/67.*]
- (2) lay on the Table—
 - (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (a) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) **Tenth Amendment** Rules, 1968,

[Shri K. C. Pant]

- published in Notification No. G.S.R. 211 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (b) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 212 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (c) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 213 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (d) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 214 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (e) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (f) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (g) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (h) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 219 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (j) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (k) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 221 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (l) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 272 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968.
- (m) G.S.R. 274 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1406 dated the 16th September, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-111/68.]
- (ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (a) G.S.R. 222 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (b) G.S.R. 223 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968.
- (c) G.S.R. 237 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1968.

- (d) G.S.R. 273 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968.
- (e) G.S.R. 277 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-112/68.]

Post Office Savings Certificates Rules

SHRI K. C. PANT: On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-113/68.]

12.12 hrs

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Railway Budget for 1968-69.

Beginning with the last completed year, I am glad to report that when the accounts for 1966-67 were closed the deficit was reduced to Rs. 18.27 crores from the earlier estimate of Rs. 24 crores as there was a saving of Rs. 5.75 crores in Ordinary Working Expenses. The saving was mainly because less staff were appointed, less ballast purchased and less repairs to buildings and structures carried out in the closing weeks of the year.

I wish I had a better account to give of the current year. Hon'ble Members will recollect that in deference to the views expressed in the House I had moderated my proposal for increase in the Ordinary Third Class passenger fares and exempted foodgrains from the 3 per cent increase in the supplementary charges on goods. These two changes had the effect of converting the nominal surplus of Rs. 1.28 crores in the Budget presented by me to a small de-

ficit of about Rs. 2 crores. The estimate of earnings from goods traffic in the current year had been worked out on the expectation of an addition of revenue earning traffic of 8½ million tonnes. But the trend of goods traffic this year has been very disappointing, due, no doubt, to the current recession in the economy. Revenue traffic remained almost at the level of last year up to the end of August, but in September there was a sudden drop of nearly one and a half million tonnes, and a further drop of another half-million tonnes in October, leaving us with a shortfall of about two and a quarter million tonnes at the end of October as compared to last year. Traffic in November and December was a little better than last year reducing the shortfall to 1.7 million tonnes by the end of December. On the subsequent trend of traffic it is very likely that we will end the current year with about one million tonnes less of revenue earning traffic than the 164.2 million tonnes achieved last year. Accordingly, in the Revised Estimate I have reduced the earnings from goods traffic by Rs. 17 crores from the Budget figure of Rs. 526 crores.

I may mention in passing that, though this year has been very difficult for railway operation in many respects, the failure to achieve the estimated increase in goods traffic has in no way been due to any failures on the part of the railways. The pattern of traffic flows changed with the heavy import of foodgrains which severely strained port capacity at Bombay, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta so that the Railways were obliged to move supplies to the drought-stricken areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from distant ports like Madras and Kandla, which often involved the movement of empty wagons overlong distances. Despite these difficulties and handicaps the Railways were able to move between April and November 1967 two million tonnes of foodgrains to the scarcity areas from these ports and were able to meet fully and promptly all demands for the movement of foodgrains. In fact, since July

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

1967, the outstanding indents for wagons have generally been less than one average day's loading on the Broad Gauge. With the further increase in the capacity of the ferry across the Ganga at Farakka and the transshipment capacity at New Bon-gaigaon and New Jalpaiguri, the movement of traffic to North Bengal and Assam has been free practically throughout the year. Traffic between the South and North of the country and along the East Coast route also has been moving freely, quota regulations via Waltair having been withdrawn.

The rate of increase of passenger traffic this year has been slightly better than was anticipated in the Budget, but this will only make up for the loss of earnings from the reduction in Third Class Ordinary fares that I had agreed to during the budget discussions. I have, therefore, made no change in the Revised Estimate of passenger earnings from the Budget Estimate of Rs. 255.25 crores. The changes in the estimates under Other Coaching, Sundry earnings, and earnings awaiting realisation are of a minor character.

In the result, total gross traffic receipts are expected to be Rs. 17.45 crores less than the budget of Rs. 847.00 crores.

Ordinary Working Expenses are now estimated at Rs. 22.53 crores more than the Budget. Out of this, Rs. 1.65 crores for payments to Port Trusts, is not an increase over the Budget in a real sense but only in a technical sense, being due to a change in accounting procedure; the real increase over the Budget is only Rs. 20.88 crores. Of this, Rs. 2 crores again is not in fact a real increase as it is a part of the arrear rental that became payable to the Posts and Telegraphs department for line wire and cables after the framing of the Budget. The balance of Rs. 18.88 crores is made up of two items, the additional amount of dearness allowance of Rs. 10.62 crores and the additional requirement of Rs. 8.26 crores for fuel.

The bulk of the increase under fuel, as much as Rs. 5.10 crores, is due to the increase in the price of coal from September 1967 following decontrol and Rs. 1.54 crores on sales tax on coal, diesel oil and electric power relating to the previous year. There has been a saving of about Rs. 3 crores on expenditure on staff and of about Rs. 1½ crores on fuel, due mainly to traffic having been at a lower level than was anticipated in the Budget. But sundry increases have offset these savings. It will be seen from what I have said that the increase of about Rs. 22½ crores is almost fully accounted for by post-budget developments which were entirely beyond the control of the Railways, particularly the increase in dearness allowance and in the cost of fuel.

Since a reduction of at least Rs. 6 crores is now expected in the withdrawal from the Depreciation Reserve Fund and we have a difficult revenue position, I propose to reduce the contribution to the Fund from the Budget figure of Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 95 crores. I also propose to reduce the contribution to the Railway Pension Fund from the Budget figure of Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 10 crores. Even so the accrual to the Pension Fund during the year will be Rs. 8.05 crores and disbursement Rs. 5.27 crores.

In the final result, we get a deficit of Rs. 22.59 crores for the year.

While I have been maintaining unabated pressure on the Railway Administrations to effect the maximum possible economy in working expenses, I cannot claim that the results achieved could not have been better; and I have reason to hope that they will be better in the coming year. But I have to request the Hon'ble Members to bear in mind what I had explained during the budget discussions last year are necessarily the limitations and impediments in achieving any large economies in a short period. I have the further difficulty that what economies we can secure can take

care of only a fraction of the inescapable increases in operating costs from year to year. I need refer to only a few of these. The Pay Commission's scales having not yet stabilised, the annual increments on the time-scales have for some years been adding nearly Rs. 5 crores to the wage bill each year. The periodical increases of dearness allowance now total up to about Rs. 92 crores, the increase in this year itself being as high as Rs. 28.25 crores. Fuel prices also have been going up steadily. From the beginning of 1961-62 up to the middle of 1967 the increase in statutory prices, including cesses, was as much as Rs. 7.62 per tonne, and following decontrol the prices have gone up by another Rs. 5 per tonne, so that the pit-smooth cost of coal has risen by nearly Rs. 13 per tonne over 1961-62 prices. The rate of sales tax on coal increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent from 1-7-1966. There have also been successive increases in the duties and sales tax on diesel oil. On account of these factors alone, the Railways' fuel bill has risen by over Rs. 22 crores since 1961-62.

Then, in recent years there has been the increase of about Rs. 10 crores every year in dividend on the Capital-at-charge. In this context a word on the subject of capital investment on the Railways will be appropriate. The increase in goods traffic has been substantial. It rose from about 44,000 million net tonne kilometers in 1950-51 to nearly 117,000 million net tonne kilometres in 1965-66—an increase of about 1.65 per cent in fifteen years. In the earlier part of this 15-year period capital outlay was relatively low, partly because rehabilitation had priority over additions to assets during the First Plan and partly because it was possible "to pick up the slack" in installed capacity with comparatively small capital investment. Thus the average increase in the Capital-at-charge during the First Five-Year Plan was less than Rs. 29 crores a year. As traffic increased further, cheaper methods for increasing capacity were first adopted, like reducing

the length of block sections, improved signalling, providing more crossing stations, or increasing the length and weight of trains, and only when these measures proved inadequate or could not have given the required increase in line capacity, were more expensive measures undertaken, like doubling certain sections of lines or converting certain sections from Metre Gauge to the Broad Gauge or building new lines. In the Second Plan period the average annual expenditure on capital account rose to Rs. 110 crores and in the Third Plan period it rose to about Rs. 228 crores, the peak having been Rs. 275 crores reached in the year 1964-65. Here I have to remind Hon'ble Members of certain special features of expansion of railway capacity. Firstly, the construction of new lines or the doubling of existing lines etc. have necessarily to take two to four years for completion and commissioning, and since a number of such works have to be always in progress a large amount of capital is tied up in such works without yielding any return. Secondly, increases in capacity can rarely be tailored to meet just the minimum required from year to year, and when a section is doubled or a new line is built it usually takes a few years for the traffic to grow to the level at which the additional capacity is utilised to optimum advantage and the full anticipated return realised. Lastly, line capacity found in excess in any section is not transferable to another where there may be shortage. Thus we have come to have such examples as of capacity created on specific sections to handle the projected heavy traffic of raw materials and finished products of steel plants or the projected large increases of traffic in coal from East India to the West having remained only partially utilised because the development of steel plant traffic and coal traffic has been much slower than was expected.

As soon as indications appeared about two years ago of a definite slowing down in the rate of increase of traffic, capital expenditure was suitably curtailed from the peak of

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Rs. 275 crores touched in 1964-65 to Rs. 161 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 150 crores in the current year, and this in spite of increase in prices and costs. Any further reduction in capital expenditure would have been neither feasible nor desirable. We have had to pay due regard to the need for maintaining a level of capital outlay that would not lead to excessive idle capacity in industry, particularly the wagon building and other engineering industries, to the detriment of the economy. A planned development of a railway system and capacity does require sustained and steady capital investment over a period of time. Too great a reduction in the works programme would further lengthen the period during which the substantial amounts already invested in the works in progress would not yield any return and could prolong the existence of bottlenecks which have been constricting traffic even at its present level.

In the current year the Revised Estimate of expenditure on works chargeable to Capital the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the Development Fund and Revenue has been reduced by about Rs. 19 crores, from the Budget of Rs. 305 crores to Rs. 286 crores.

Thus, both the revenue and capital expenditure has been strictly controlled to the optimum extent.

While the economic recession has certainly affected the budgetary position of the Railways, I am glad to be able to say that the financial structure of the Indian Railways remains sound. The deficit last year and in the current year is not a working deficit. The Railways have covered working expenses and have not defaulted on dividend payment. They have struck a bad patch due to an unexpected pause in the planned development of the economy, and to meet this situation they are drawing upon their dividend equalisation fund, i.e. the Revenue Reserve Fund, which was built up precisely for such a contingency.

It can be a matter of some satisfac-

tion and even pride to the Railways, that in the last 16 years they kept down the increases in the charges to their customers as low as possible and only just enough to give a surplus to cover the expenditure from the Development Fund on unremunerative improvements that could not bring a return sufficient to justify their being debited to capital. They were able to do this because during this period although prices and wages had been steadily increasing the traffic had also been expanding steadily and appreciably. The increase in average earnings in 1967-68 over that of 1951-52 per tonne kilometre has been of the order of only 50% and per passenger kilometre of 38%. During the same period, the price of coal has risen by 115%, of iron and steel by 143% and the per capita cost of employees by 106%. This disparity between the increase in costs and increase in charges could be maintained without a set-back to the Railways' budgetary position only so long as economies of scale accrued year by year with developing traffic. As suppliers of a service like transport, Railways are specially sensitive to a recession in the economy. Just now they are at a stage—which I hope will be short-lived—when the sluggishness of the economy has led to a temporary stagnancy in the growth of traffic. Unfortunately, at the same time the burden of dearness allowance, of annual scale increments, of dividend and of prices of fuel, iron and steel, and stores etc. continues to increase. This is, in short, the cause of the Railway deficit last year and this year, and not any weakness in the Railways' financial structure.

It may not be inappropriate in this context to refer to the substantial social burden which the Indian Railways carry. Fares charged for commuter traffic on suburban services are extremely low—monthly season tickets for certain distances are charged as low as the cost of seven single journeys at ordinary fares. Large concession in fares are given to students. There is the sharp taper built into the

telescopic scales for long distance movement of essential commodities like coal. Thirdly, the Railways have been charging low rates on a number of commodities as a measure of export promotion. Fourthly, the rates charged for the movement of fertilisers and the raw materials for their manufacture have been kept very low, as also the rates for the movement of foodgrains. The Railways have been carrying free of charge foodgrains, fodder, clothing, blankets, milk powder, medicines and salt to areas affected by natural calamities like drought, famine, floods, cyclones. The amount of these concessions and subsidies on goods traffic alone is conservatively estimated at about Rs. 6 crores per year. It is difficult to estimate the amount of the concessions on passenger fares, but it will not be an insignificant amount. In some countries it is recognised that such social burdens are to be borne by General Exchequer and not by the Railways. The Indian Railways can afford to bear these burdens in normal years but in times like the present they do constitute a severe strain.

I now come to the outlook for the year 1968-69. With the prospect of a good agricultural year, an increase of 3½% is expected in passenger traffic and passenger earnings have been estimated at Rs. 268 crores. Other coaching traffic is not likely to be higher than in the current year. On a careful survey of the prospects of goods traffic for the next year it is estimated that there should be an increase of 6 to 7 million tonnes of originating traffic. The estimates of goods earnings is about Rs. 21 crores higher than in the current year. With an increase of Rs. 2 crores under sundry earnings and a provision of rupees one crore more for unrealised earnings, Gross Traffic Receipts would amount to Rs. 864.5 crores.

Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs. 614 crores—an increase of Rs. 24.27 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current

year. This includes a provision of about Rs. 5 crores for annual increments; about Rs. 6½ crores more for dearness allowance for a full year at the rates which have been effective for only five months this year; a provision of about Rs. 3½ crores more for coal, diesel oil and electricity at the higher rates that the Railways have had to pay part of the current year; of Rs. 2 crores for fuel for carrying the estimated additional traffic; an increase of Rs. 4 crores under 'Repairs and Maintenance', most of which is for overhaul of carriages and wagons; and some other minor increases needed for the additional traffic and assets newly brought into use.

Appropriation from revenue to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is proposed at Rs. 100 crores and to the Pension Fund at about Rs. 10 crores. The provision for Open Line Works—Revenue has been reduced to Rs. 9 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 10.25 crores this year and net miscellaneous expenditure will consequently be about Rs. 84 lakhs less. The dividend is expected to be Rs. 11 crores more than in the current year.

These figures work up finally to a net deficit of Rs. 27 crores.

As I have already said, I shall continue to press the Railway Administrations to achieve further economies in all directions. The ban on the recruitment of staff to administrative offices will continue and recruitment of additional staff will be permitted only to the extent absolutely necessary for moving the traffic and for operating and maintaining sections of line and yards newly opened to traffic and other new assets brought into use during the year. Efforts for the conservation of fuel and other stores will be intensified and so also for reducing loss and damage to goods.

The Railways will make an all out effort to look for and nurse traffic in the coming years so that more traffic is secured and further diversion of high rated traffic to other means of transport may be prevented and

[Shri C. M. Poonacha] wherever possible even lost traffic won back to the Railways. In pursuance of the Railways' policy to provide an increasingly customer-oriented service, the setting up of a Marketing & Sales organisation in each zonal Railway in recent months, will I am hoping, turn out to be fruitful. These organisations are manned by specially selected officers and charged with the responsibility of conducting market research, keeping in touch with Trade and Industry, ascertaining and meeting their requirements and spearheading improvements in the Railways' service to their customers. Initial results have been quite promising. A branch of this organisation is looking after the development of Container services, which combine the advantages of rail and road transport by providing an integrated service all the way from the consignor's premises to those of the consignee, the Railway looking after both the road and the rail portion of the transport. The consignor loads and locks the container and it is only opened by the consignee on receipt at his end. The first container service on Indian Railways was introduced in February 1966 between Bombay (Carnac Bunder) and Ahmedabad (Asarva) with containers of 4½ tonne payload hauled by tractors one at a time to the rail head and loaded four to a 4-Wheeler flat truck. In December 1967 a container service was introduced between Carnac Bunder and New Delhi with road units capable of taking two containers at a time. In November 1967 yet another type of container which can be folded when not in use was introduced in service between Gwalior and New Delhi. The Railways' Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow has evolved an improved type of container capable of carrying a payload of 5 tonnes which can be used both on broad gauge and metre gauge. Plans have been worked out for introducing container services between important cities in the country. The service is proving to be popular and it is hoped that, in course of time, the Indian

Railways will catch up with advanced countries in extending the full benefits of containerised transport to their customers.

Super Express Goods trains have been running on trunk routes for the last two years. Some of these trains are now hauled by diesel locomotives and there has been a substantial reduction in running time. For example, the run from Carnac Bridge to New Delhi has been reduced from 35 hours to about 50 hours and that from Wadi Bunder to Shalimar from 94 hours to 73 hours. In addition, a fast diesel express goods train named 'Freight Chief I' has been introduced on the Central Railway which covers the distance of 746 Kilometres from Wadi Bunder to Itarsi in about 17 hours and has greatly reduced transit time between Bombay and areas served via Itarsi such as Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras and areas beyond.

I have to revert to a subject I had touched upon while introducing the last Railway Budget in Parliament in May last year, that of the heavy losses, amounting at a conservative estimate to about six crores a year, being incurred by the Railways in operating several unremunerative branch lines. Since then detailed investigations have been made of the transport position in the areas served by several of these branch lines and I have also been able to give more detailed and careful consideration to this matter. With rising costs and little likelihood of traffic on these branch lines developing any further, the loss on operating them will progressively increase. The Railways having run into a deficit in the last year and the current year, and the estimates of 1968-69 also showing a sizeable deficit, as I have mentioned a little while ago, every possible measure has to be adopted for eliminating avoidable loss. I am, therefore, obliged to pursue very seriously the question of closing down unremunerative branch lines as speedily as possible. The utmost care will, of course, be

exercised to make a most judicious selection of the branch lines for closure. We shall select for closure only those lines which are operating at a much greater cost to the economy than would be the cost of carrying the same meagre traffic by road transport. Being fully aware of the popular local sentiment that generally asserts itself against proposals for closing down railway lines, however economically justified this may be, I have to appeal to this House, as I already have to the Chief Ministers of States, to give me its fullest support in implementing a proposal which is based on the sound principle of providing transport at the lowest cost and to the maximum advantage of the economy. This will enable me at the same time to achieve the important objective of cutting out a sizeable loss to the Railways in their *ur* of need. I have also told the State Governments concerned of my readiness to consider any requests from them for financial assistance for improving or developing the road transport services that may be necessary for filling any small transport gap created by the closing down of such lines.

With all the success that I can expect in achieving economy, cutting out waste and improving earnings, the estimated deficit of about Rs. 27 crores in the budget year cannot be avoided. In fact, much of this I have already taken into account in framing the budget estimates. The balance left in the Revenue Reserve Fund after meeting the deficit of the current year will be about Rs. 21 crores. In estimating an increase of 6 to 7 million tonnes of goods traffic in the budget year I am hoping that our economy will begin to move forward again so that our expectation of increase in traffic in commodities like steel products, raw materials for steel, coal, cement, export ores, etc. will not again go overboard, as happened in the current year. I could not be any more optimistic than this. Further, we have to sincerely hope that the high level of agricultural production, especially of foodgrains, expected this year will

have a stabilising influence on the cost of living and will ward off any further increases in dearness allowance in the budget year. But there is no evading the additional burden of about Rs. 5 crores a year on the wage bill on account of annual increments in the time-scales and of the Rs. 11 crores in the dividend, which I touched upon a little while ago. Even in the year 1969-70 it is unlikely that there can be such a large increase in traffic as will cover a deficit of the level of the budget year and also meet the additional burden of Rs. 16 crores. In the circumstances, Hon'ble Members will no doubt agree with me that it is but prudent to adopt some measures to bridge the gap in the budget year.

I shall now explain my proposals. Firstly, I propose to increase the fares for the air-conditioned class by 10% and to raise the charge for air-conditioned Chair Cars of the Deluxe Expresses up to the level of the Second Class fare. I do not expect any diversion of traffic on account of this increase, which is expected to bring in Rs. 32 lakhs of extra earnings. Secondly, I propose to levy a charge of Rs. 4 per night for sleeping accommodation in the Third Class, whether in three tier or two tier coaches and irrespective of distance. So far as I am aware, no country in the world offers sleeping accommodation without an extra charge for this extra facility. Staff have to be posted in the sleeper coaches in three shifts round the clock to ensure that sleeping accommodation is available for those who have reserved it. Moreover, the total number of passengers that can be accommodated in the three tier sleeping coaches is less than in the ordinary Third Class coach thus involving some loss of earnings. An extra charge for this service is, therefore, amply justified. I also propose to raise the charge for Second Class Sleepers from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per night. These proposals are expected to produce about Rs. 225 lakhs a year. Present charges for parcels and luggage traffic do not cover costs. As long as the Railways were making profits on the

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totality of their operation, the loss on this traffic could perhaps have been accommodated, but in present circumstances it seems necessary to bring the charges for this traffic nearer to cost by raising the surcharge by 10%. Newspapers, milk and fresh vegetables will be exempted from the increase so that no excise is offered for increase in the price of these articles of necessity marketed in the cities. The additional revenue from this increase is expected to be about Rs. 250 lakhs.

I propose to levy, as a purely temporary measure until better times come and the Railways can again earn a surplus for feeding the Development Fund, a nominal surcharge of 5 Paise on each passenger ticket up to a value of Rs. 5, of 10 Paise on each ticket of value between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 and 25 Paise on each ticket of value above Rs. 15. Third Class monthly season tickets will, however, go up by only 25 Paise and First Class by Rupee One. Hon'ble Members must be aware that the Development Fund, from which the expenditure on passenger amenities is met, has been exhausted. It received no contribution last year and none can be made this year either. Expenditure chargeable to the Development Fund is being met by taking loans from General Revenues of about Rs. 19 crores this year and about Rs. 20 crores next year. As recommended by the Railway Convention Committee and approved by Parliament, the expenditure on users' amenities is to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores per year. (Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is only going to cover the inefficiency of the Railways.) The receipts from the surcharge I propose to levy on passenger tickets are expected to be about Rs. 8 crores and will just suffice to cover the expenditure on users' amenities in the current year and in the budget year.

With the minimum fare coming to 20 Paise, the cost of Platform tickets has to be raised to that figure. This should bring in an extra revenue of Rs. 34 lakhs.

All these measures together will bring in total revenue of only about Rs. 13.4 crores, leaving a gap still of nearly Rs. 14 crores out of a total revenue deficit of Rs. 27 crores. To fill this I propose to increase the existing supplementary charge on goods freight by 3%, which should bring in an extra revenue of about Rs. 15 crores. This will leave a nominal surplus of Rupees one crore in 1968-69.

I shall now mention briefly a few of the highlights of works which have been completed recently or are now in progress. The Pokaran-Jaisalmer rail link of 105 kms. undertaken to improve communications with the Rajasthan border and for the exploitation of mineral deposits in the area was opened to traffic last month. This work was completed in a record period of about a year. The Salem-Dharmapuri section of 67 kms. which is part of the Bangalore-Salem Project was also opened to traffic during the current year. The Bailadilla-Kottavalasa railway line of 450 kms. is ready and some iron ore for export is already moving along this line. Good progress has been achieved on the Jhund-Kandla line. The Hindumalkot Sriganganagar line, the Dharmapuri-Bangalore section of the Bangalore-Salem line and the Mangalore-Panambur section of the Mangalore-Hassan line are expected to be opened to traffic in the coming year. Work on the Panchkura-Durgachak section of the Haldia Rail link has been accelerated to assist in the movement of construction materials for the Haldia port and is expected to be commissioned in 1968-69 for this purpose. The Kathua-Jammu rail link of 80 kms. has been included in the budget for the coming year at a cost of Rs. 10 crores as also an 80 kms. line from Cuttack to Paradeep port to facilitate the movement of two million tonnes of iron ore from the Tomka-Daiteri area for export. 476 kms. of new double line were opened to traffic during 1966-67 and 450 kms. more are expected to be completed in the current year. Doubl-

ing of about 950 kms. is at various stages of progress. Electrification of 404 route kms. was completed last year and 351 route kms. are expected to be commissioned in the current year and 264 route kms. in the budget year.

A new phase of modernisation of signalling and telecommunication was inaugurated with the first multi-channel microwave link on the Bilaspur-Anuppur section of the South Eastern Railway during the year. Work has started on the automatic train control system being provided on some sections of the Eastern Railway, and route relay interlocking has been commissioned during the year at Howrah, Sealdah, Liluah and Kalyan stations during the year. 192 stations were provided with track circuiting for greater safety of operation last year, and 200 more stations are expected to have track circuiting of the main run-through line by the end of this year. Automatic signalling has been provided on the Ghaziabad-Sahibabad, Borivli-Virar, Thana-Kalyan, Tata-Sini, Sitarampur-Mugma and Villivakkam-Avadi sections.

Efforts to eliminate or defer imports continued during the year and foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1.24 crores was saved. The Railways assisted the Ministry of Commerce, the State Trading Corporation and the private sector in their drive for the export of rolling stock. Compared and other equipment exported last year, orders this year amount to over Rs. 10 crores, production for which will be spread over this year and the next. Railway Workshops are manufacturing five Metre Gauge locomotive boilers for a foreign country and it is hoped that more export order will be secured in future.

The Railways' Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has been giving priority attention during the year to the improvement of technical methods and supervision in the maintenance of track and rolling-stock, to

effect economy in maintenance and enable increase in speeds without substantial additional expenditure. The Organisation has also assisted the State Trading Corporation with designs for export orders for wagons and helped in the designing of containers for use within the country.

A Central Ticket Checking Squad controlled by the Railway Board has been operating in the current year on the Northern, Central, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways and has given a fillip to ticket checking work on these Railways. Detection of ticketless travellers on the Northern Railway alone was about 13% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year and window sales have gone up by 6.3%. It is proposed to continue the operation of this special squad to check the loss of revenue from ticketless travelling.

The working of the Railway Protection Force during the year resulted in more recovery of goods stolen from the Railways and the arrest of about 89,000 persons under the Indian Railways' Act and the Railway Protection Force Act. The Force have also rendered invaluable service in the protection of passengers, railway track, stations and trains during civil disturbances in various parts of the country and on the sections of the Northeast Frontier Railway affected by the activities of Naga hostiles.

Relations between the organised labour and the Railway Administrations were generally cordial during the year and the permanent negotiating machinery continued to function usefully. A Joint Consultative Machinery for all the Central Government employees was set up during the year to promote harmonious relations and cooperation between the Government and the general body of employees. The scheme has started functioning at the National Council level and steps are being taken for setting up a Departmental Council at the Railway Board level.

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12.58 hrs.

I conclude with a sincere expression of my appreciation of the loyalty and sense of duty exhibited by all ranks of railwaymen throughout this year in the face of grave personal risk in the riots and civil commotions in various parts of the country and the lawless activities of train robbers, dacoits and other anti-social elements. Hon'ble Members must have seen the reports of personal violence against innocent station staff and running staff on such grounds as delays to trains for which they were not responsible. A matter that has been causing me great concern is that Railways are increasingly becoming the target of attack and violence for all and sundry wishing to ventilate a grievance, real or imaginary, or to further an agitation whether over the location of a steel plant or the language issue, or connected with a 'bundh' or a labour dispute, inadequacies of rationing or the activities of smugglers or, as in one case, connected with the raising of school fees. Concerted attacks have also been made not only on railway coaches but even on very expensive installations like the route relay equipment at Howrah and elsewhere, damage to which would paralyse the working of these important stations and disrupt the life of the cities which they serve. It is only the devotion to duty in the finest tradition of railwaymen that has kept the staff at their posts to keep the trains moving in spite of the grave risks and severe handicaps to themselves. I have appealed to State Governments to appreciate this position and give maximum protection to railway property and railway personnel by the preservation of law and order. I am sure the House will join me in this appeal and in thanking the railwaymen for the fine job they have been doing in spite of all these difficulties and handicaps.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SUPPLEMENTARY) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to supplement the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People, Act, 1957.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गोविन्द मेनन साहब ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं तीव्र विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। उसका कारण यह है, इनके विधेयक का मतलब होता है कि पार्लिमेंट अपने सभी अधिकारों को खत्म करती है और काश्मीर की विधान सभा हमको जो कुछ भी करने के लिए कहती है उस पर हम अपनी मुहर लगा देते हैं।

पिछले साल हमारा जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी कानून था उसमें हमने कुछ परिवर्तन किया और हमारी चुनाव अदालत के सामने जो मामले रहते थे उस चुनाव अदालत को हमने खत्म किया और यह तय किया कि हाई कोर्ट चुनाव सम्बन्धी याचिकाओं को सुनेगी। उसके बाद हमने यह भी सुविधा दी कि हाई कोर्ट का जो फैसला होगा उसके खिलाफ अपील की सुनवाई सर्वोच्च न्यायालय यानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट करेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा ने एक कानून पास किया है और उन्होंने उस कानून के द्वारा अधिकार दे दिया सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कि चुनाव याचिकाओं के बारे में हाई कोर्ट के फैसले हैं उन पर अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट सुनेगा।

*Published in Gazette of India Extra 19-2-1968.

ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated

सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जब ज्यादा अधिकार देने की बात आती है तो किसी भी राज्य की विधान सभा को, जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा हो या महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा हो या तमिल नाडु की विधान सभा हो, किसी भी विधान सभा को यह अधिकार नहीं है। आप संविधान की 138वीं धारा को देख लें। इस धारा में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है :

"The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer."

अब 72, यूनिन लिस्ट आप देख लीजिये। उसमें चुनाव सम्बन्धी सारे मामले हैं। इसलिए मेरी राय में जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं था इस तरह का कानून पास करने का।

यह इस तरह से है :

"Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice-President; the Election Commission."

यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों के तहत आता है। फिर भी जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार ने यह कानून पास किया और इस कानून को जो बिल्कुल असंवैधानिक और आर्डन के बरखिलाफ है मंत्री महोदय मान्यता दे रहे हैं—पहले तो एक आर्डिनंस के जरिये और अब यहां पर एक बिल लाकर। मैं इस बिल का एक ही खंड पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जलसे यह पता चलेगा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर विधान सभा ने जो गैर-कानूनी और असंवैधानिक काम किया उस को वैध करने के लिए यह बिल रखा गया है।

इस सदन को पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों के बारे में कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। अगर

दूसरे लोग इस पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण करके कोई काम करें तो क्या हम आर्डिनंस या विधेयक पास करने की अपनी शक्ति और अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर के ऐसे कामों पर मूहर लगाने का काम करें ?

इस विधेयक के खंड 2 इस प्रकार है :

"The provisions of sections 123, 124 and 124A of the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957, providing for appeal to the Supreme Court from every order made by the Jammu and Kashmir High Court under section 106 or section 107 of that Act and for matters connected therewith, shall be as valid as if those provisions had been enacted by Parliament."

इसका मतलब यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा ने एक गैर-कानूनी काम कर दिया और इस बिल के द्वारा हम कह रहे हैं कि वह उतना ही वैध माना जाये जैसे कि पार्लियामेंट ही के द्वारा कानून पास किया गया है। असल में जम्मू-काश्मीर में चुनाव-अदालतों के सामने दर्जनों मामले थे। जम्मू-काश्मीर में चुनाव बिल्कुल अवैध ढंग से अलोक-तांत्रिक ढंग से हुआ है। वहांपर फर्जी चुनाव हुआ है। जम्मू-काश्मीर की विधान सभा में आज जो सदस्य हैं उन में से अधिकतर सदस्यों को वहां बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है। ये लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि चुनाव अदालत के सामने जो याचिकायें हैं उन पर जल्दी फैसला हो। इसलिए वे हाईकोर्ट वाली चीज को ले आए। अगर लाना था तो जैसे पिछले साल समूचे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए किया क्यों नहीं जम्मू काश्मीर में भी किया ?

चूँकि इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में बड़े-बड़े संवैधानिक मामले खड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए आप इस पर पूरी बहस की इजाजत दीजिये। अगर किसी विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कोई

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संवैधानिक आपत्ति है, तो नियम 72 के अनुसार उसकी इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर ही पूरी बहस की इजाजत दे सकते हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में जल्दबाजी न की जाये। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस प्रश्न पर दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी सुन लीजिये। बरुशी साहब तो शायद इस समय वहीं हैं। जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस विधेयक पर घोर आपत्ति है और मैं श्री गोविन्द मेनन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी विधान सभा हमारे अधिकारों पर आक्रमण करेगी, तो मैं इसको वर्दाश नहीं कर सकता। अगर उनको कोई नया संविधान बनाना है और राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार देने हैं, तो एक नई संविधान सभा, कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली, बनानी चाहिए। मैंने इसकी मांग भी की है लेकिन जब तक यह संविधान है, तब तक जम्मू-काश्मीर की फ़र्जी, नकली सरकार को, जो सही मायनों में जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती है, इस तरह का असंवैधानिक काम करके हमारे अधिकारों पर आक्रमण करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए और न ही उसके उस काम पर अपनी मुहर लगानी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage there cannot be a general discussion. The Speaker may permit a brief explanatory statement from the member who opposes the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये: नियम 72 के अनुसार आप पेंरी बहस को इजाजत दे सकते हैं। अगर कोई बोलना चाहे तो ठीक है वर्णा मैं किसी को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता हूँ। अगर श्री वाजपेयी या और कोई नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you want a full discussion during this stage also, you should have written to me. But this is the only point, at the introduction stage.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय आद्य नियम 72 का प्राविको पढ़िये। अगर किसी

बिल के बारे में कोई संवैधानिक प्रश्न न हो तब तो एक संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य ही पर्याप्त है लेकिन अगर किसी बिल के बारे में संवैधानिक और बुनियादी आक्षेप है तो आप इस नियम के अनुसार पूरी बहस की इजाजत दे सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have read:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House.."

If you say that this House is incompetent to legislate, naturally, I would allow it, but how does it help if you go into the merits now? That is exactly what I wanted to know. If you say it is incompetent, it has no authority, legal or judicial, then you can go into it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): My hon. friend has read it out. This Bill seeks to make us commit ourselves to whatever has been passed by that legislature and allow those provisions and consider those provisions—sections 123, 124 and 124A and so on—as having been passed by this House. It is an extraordinary thing. It never happened before.

MR. SPEAKER: This is one of competence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): यह सवाल नहीं है। आप इस सारे मामले के सम्बन्ध में इतना सीमित दृष्टिकोण न अपनायें। प्रश्न यह है कि जब संसद की बैठक नहीं हो रही थी तब एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और उस अध्यादेश के द्वारा राज्य की विधान सभा जो काम नहीं कर सकती थी जो काम संसद के अधिकारों की परिधि में आता है उस काम को एक कानूनी जामा पहिना दिया गया। यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि हिंसा मंत्री महोदय उस आर्डिनंस को कानून क्या का बिल इस सदन के सामने लायें या वह अध्यादेश खत्म हो जाने ~। अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर की

अपीलों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाना है तो उसका कानून इस सदन में आना चाहिए इस सदन से उसका आरम्भ होना चाहिए। राज्य को विधान सभा जो कुछ करे यह सदन उस पर मुहर लगाने का काम नहीं कर सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are not objecting to the introduction. But this ought to have come here earlier.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आज भी मंत्री महोदय के लिये यह विधेयक लाना आवश्यक नहीं है। अगर वह चाहें तो वह अध्यादेश को खत्म हो जाने दें और एक नया विधेयक इस सदन में ला सकते हैं।

श्री नधु तिमये : जम्मु-काश्मीर विधान सभा ने जो कुछ किया है उसको बलीडे न किया जाये।

SHRI RANGA: That legislature had no right to pass a law on this. Why did they pass it, and this Government want us to accept all that in the name of Parliament. We must know the reasons.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय

MR. SPEAKER: If each party wants to speak, there is no end.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is no question of party.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very clear. At the introduction stage, one or two leaders have spoken.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : शायद उनके पास कोई और नया मुद्दा हो।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका ध्यान कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 138 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार है :

"The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer."

मेरा कहना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को और पावर या जुरिसडिक्शन देने का अधिकार सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट को है और विधान सभा ने इस बारे में जो कानून पास किया है वह गलत है। इस लिए जैसा कि श्री मधु तिमये ने कहा है मंत्री महोदय जो कानून इस सदन में लाए हैं वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I only wanted to say this. Here, we are to uphold the dignity of the Supreme Court; Parliament is meant for that, and that is the only thing that Parliament intends to do how. But this Bill which has been brought forward tries to take away that thing from the Supreme Court. I cannot understand it; how Parliament can be a party to it. Moreover, Parliament, as has been stated, is supreme and so far as the Election Commission, the Delimitation Commission and so on are concerned, the Parliament is supreme. The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly tries to arrogate to itself the power which really belongs to Parliament. So, as a Member of Parliament, I would be very unhappy to part with this power which is vested in Parliament.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: With great respect to the hon. friends who raised this objection, I should like to submit that the objection is being raised under a misapprehension Rule 72, as you rightly pointed, refers to the competence of Parliament. If a Bill which is introduced or is sought to be introduced is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament, then the discussion arises. Now, it is because the conferment of power of appeal on the Supreme Court is solely within the jurisdiction of Parliament that this Bill is being brought here.

It is not as if we are abdicating our function. What the Kashmir legisla-

[Shri Govinda Menon]

ture did was to copy exactly every word of what was done by Parliament with respect to appeals to Supreme Court and it was done with the best of intentions.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Was it legal or illegal?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: So far as they were concerned, they had no powers.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को पावर नहीं थी, फिर भी उन्होंने एक काम किया और मंत्री महोदय उस को बैलिडेट करन वाला बिल ला रहे हैं, यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: This is not a Bill speaking to give power to a State legislature which it does not possess. What we are proposing to do is to adopt that and make a part of the Parliamentary legislation. In clause 2 we have said, sections 123, 124 and 124A of the Kashmir Act. All this objection will disappear if, instead of the numerals 123, and 124A, we incorporate the words which have been used in those sections in the Kashmir Act.

श्री मधु लिमये : काश्मीर एक्ट क्यों ? मंत्री महोदय अपने एक्ट को लागू क्यों नहीं करते ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He himself says, it is illegal.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I request hon. members to have patience to understand what I say. As I said, the Kashmir legislature has no power. It thought it had the power and said that against the decisions of the Kashmir High Court with regard to the numerous election petitions there should be appeals to the Supreme Court. In the interests of bringing uniformity in the law regarding elections throughout India, including Kashmir, it is necessary to provide for

appeals from the decisions of the Kashmir High Court to the Supreme Court. It is also necessary to give retrospective effect. Otherwise, many of those appeals will get time-barred. What is sought to be done now is in substance to pass legislation by this House with regard to appeals from the Kashmir High Court to the Supreme Court. This House alone can do it. Instead of merely giving the numbers of the sections, probably it would be better to incorporate those sections. That can be done at the time of consideration, because this objection has been raised. When I was going through this, I too was feeling that it would be better if those sections are reproduced here, instead of saying sections 123, 124 and 124A of the Jammu and Kashmir Act, which has been done for the sake of brevity. Even so, it is not a matter of competence of this legislature. If this is not introduced now and passed by this Parliament, a large number of election petitions which have already been decided by the Kashmir High Court would go without any appeals to the Supreme Court. That is why this House should exercise this power, which this House alone possesses and pass a legislation providing for appeals.

In order to make this legislation possible, we have modified entry No. 72 of the Kashmir Order, by providing that Parliament will have power with respect to that.

So, Sir, this is the objection, in substance, raised by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye and others, and this refers to the way in which clause 2 has been worded. If the House so desires I shall change the manner of statement in clause 2, and I seek leave of the House to introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You are moving for leave to introduce this Bill?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह वापस लिया जाय और कल नया बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Minister if he is taking back the Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am moving for leave to introduce the Bill. At the time of consideration of the Bill I will come forward with amendments to clause 2 as desired by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to supplement the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: We will adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 14.15 hours.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: TEACHERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी विन में हमारे पास जो समाचार आये हैं, उन से पता लगा है कि पुलिस ने यहां पर काफी टीचर्स को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है, करीब 8 लाख बच्चे जिन इंस्टीट्यूशन में पढ़ते थे, वे सब बन्द हैं तथा तीस हजार टीचर्स स्ट्राइक पर हैं। बच्चे भी बाजारों और गलियों में नारे लगाते हुए घूम रहे हैं। मुबह भी यह बात यहां पर उठाई थी, लेकिन अभी तक पता नहीं लगा कि माननीय मंत्री, इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई बयान देंगे या नहीं देंगे।

इस में दिक्कत क्या है? हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो ग्रेड्स हैं, वे भी दिल्ली वालों को नहीं

दिये जा रहे हैं और जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने दिया था, उस में कहा था कि जो भी रिवाइज्ड ग्रेड्स हम देंगे, वे दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और टीचर्स के साथ बातचीत कर के देंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई बातचीत नहीं की और एकतरफा कार्यवाही कर के वे ग्रेड्स उन को दे दिये। दिल्ली प्रशासन इनको बार-बार कह रहा है कि इन में कुछ और रिवीजन होना चाहिये, कम से कम हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो ग्रेड्स दिये हैं, वे ग्रेड्स इन को मिलने चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार सो रही है और कुछ बोलती नहीं है। यह ला-एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम है, परीक्षायें नजदीक आ रही हैं, म पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में क्या करें ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has raised the matter. Let the Minister have his say.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : काल-एटेंशन्स एडमिट नहीं हो रहा है।

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : इस के बारे में इस समय कुछ कहने का सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि श्री गुप्ता जी जानते हैं कि सरकार इस बारे में काफी सचेष्ट है। जो बात उन्होंने अभी उठाई है, उस से मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को अवगत करा दूंगा

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : और उन से कहूंगा कि वक्तव्य दे।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : वह यह बनायें कि यह वक्तव्य कब होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will convey the feelings of the Members to the hon. Minister and request him to make a statement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us rely on the good sense of the Minister

14.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. JAMMU AND
KASHMIR REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (SUPPLEMENTARY)
ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1968 under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-114/68.]

14.18½ hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Mohamed Imam will continue his speech.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while resuming my speech, it is necessary for me to refer to the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Government of Maharashtra has been carrying on an intensive propaganda and campaign against the report and also against the author of the report, assailing his character and impeaching his impartiality. I must refer to this in view of the fact that this House and the hon. Members of this House have been denied the privilege of discussing this report, because the Minister of Home Affairs has refrained from keeping this report on the Table of this House.

I must make it clear that the Commission itself was appointed on the insistence of the people and Government of Maharashtra with satyagraha, fast unto death and so on. It was the Home Ministry of the Government of India that selected Shri Mahajan and appointed him as the one-man commission. Though the Government of

Mysore and the people of Mysore opposed the appointment of the Commission and opposed the reopening of the border issued, as it would create further confusion, the Government of Mysore reconciled itself to the appointment of the Commission because, firstly, it wanted that this dispute which created bad feelings should come to an end and, secondly, the person appointed was an eminent jurist. Shri Mahajan has held the highest judicial post in India, being the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India at one time. He had also served in the Boundary Committee that was appointed under Lord Radcliffe and had good knowledge of the intricacies of boundary disputes. In view of all this, the Mysore Government agreed to this appointment and offered all co-operation to Shri Mahajan in arriving at a decision.

After the reorganisation of States Mysore was allotted some areas from Madras, Andhra and Maharashtra. Mysore had its own differences with Madras and Andhra. But they were amicably settled. In fact, there were serious differences with the State of Andhra regarding Bellari. But we had adopted the give-and-take policy and we came to the decision. Since then, they have been living very happily like brothers exchanging blessings instead of curses. Our Maharashtra friends deem it to be their mission to grab as much area as possible out of the area that has been allotted to the State of Mysore. I must make it clear that Shri Mahajan has allotted a good portion of the territory from the State of Mysore to the State of Maharashtra. Two valuable and prosperous tracks, Nipani and Khanapur have been given to the State of Maharashtra. Nipani which fetches a revenue of Rs. 2 crores to the Government of Mysore and Khanapur with its rich track of forests have been awarded, under the Report, to the State of Maharashtra. But this has not satisfied them. Their target, from the beginning, is on the city of Belgaum. In fact, they have rejected this Report on this ground. They call

the Report as a bundle of inconsistencies; they accuse Shri Mahajan as being contradictory, as being discriminatory, and per verse. In fact, it is very unfortunate that in the State of Maharashtra, there is a good deal of mudslinging against him and, I am told, in some places, even his effigies are burnt. This is rather unfortunate. I never expected that the Government of Maharashtra would descend to the level of an ordinary litigant who, when he finds that the judgement of the court is against him, will call the judge by all sorts of names. About the city of Belgaum, leave alone the opinion of Mysore, leave alone the opinion of Maharashtra, because we argue according to our own conjectures, the two highest judicial tribunals have examined the case and have given their verdict that the city of Belgaum must be in the State of Mysore. The S.R.C. an eminent Commission consisting of eminent people, allotted Belgaum to the State of Mysore. Shri Mahajan whose integrity and impartiality is unquestionable also examined it and allotted Belgaum to the State of Mysore. I think, we, as a disciplined nation, must consider that the opinion given by these two impartial tribunals is paramount and impartial than the biased opinion of each Government. So, I submit, according to this, Belgaum should be in Mysore and it shall remain in Mysore.

Now, the Home Minister has been making it more complicated by adopting a novel method of obtaining consensus of the nation. I do not know what the consensus of the nation means. It is a new theory, a new device, a new manoeuvre, of extricating himself from the difficulties which he himself has created. About the language issue also, he wants consensus. About the border disputes, he wants consensus which was not heard of before and which was never heard of at the time of States reorganisation. Even if you want consensus, this is not the time for that. He ought to have obtained the consensus of the people before the event, before the mischief was done. What is the use

of obtaining consensus after the event and after the mischief has been done. If he wanted consensus, he should have obtained it before the appointment of the Mahajan Commission. To think of a consensus now is impracticable and it is not at all possible. He says that the consensus must be between Mysore and Maharashtra. The Chief Minister of Mysore has openly rejected this procedure of consensus. This consensus is a thing which we cannot accept. What is this consensus? Recently, the Home Minister tried it by inviting some persons who are either interested in this issue or who do not know anything about it. This will not help. I submit that this Report must be accepted in pursuance of the assurance given. Though legally, it cannot be considered as an award, it must be considered, morally, as an award. The Congress Working Committee and the Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Nijalingappa, came to an understanding that the Mahajan Report and its findings must be accepted and implemented when the Commission was appointed, I submit to the Government that they must implement it and leave it to the impartial judgement of this House to make any changes. The Report itself was published nearly eight months back. It has not been placed before this House. It looks very highly suspicious and goes against the Home Minister. I appreciate the position of the Home Minister. He was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He himself initiated this border dispute. He himself was responsible for this. Now, I appreciate his position. He cannot take a stand against Maharashtra. I suggest that, the Prime Minister or another Minister take up this question and come to an amicable settlement. Otherwise, Sir, to allow this question to drag on like this will be highly prejudicial to the country. If this Report is disregarded, we will have to appoint another Commission. The same thing will repeat itself.

Sir, we are in a lamentable position. There is the language trouble which has a tendency to disrupt the country

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

and divide the country vertically. We are in the midst of this trouble and these problems are going on and growing. In this way, I do not know what the future of this country will be. The future is dark and uncertain. But still, Sir, I am an optimist. I am an optimist and I believe that things must get worse before they become better. The nation is now divided as it has never been divided before. I am certain that this country will survive, that India will survive. "The moving finger writes, having writ, moves on and not all the efforts of the Government can obliterate one word of it."

श्री श्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की लगभग सभी समस्याओं, सरकार के कामों, उस की सफलताओं और योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने संसद सदस्यों से यह अपील भी की है कि राष्ट्रीय हित की महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर सरकार विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बैठ कर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि विरोधी दल इस सुझाव पर ठण्डे दिल से विचार करेंगे। राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं, देश की एकता, देश की रक्षा, देश की अखण्डता, खाद्य समस्या, विकास कार्य और विभिन्न देशों में स्थापित विभिन्न दलों की सरकारों, इन सभी समस्याओं पर देश के हित को सामने रख कर हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में आप से कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। मेरी यह मांग है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाय। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में पिछड़े जातियों के उत्थान का जिक्र किया है लेकिन पिछड़े इलाकों के उत्थान का नहीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है जो 22 हजार वर्गमील में फैला हुआ है। मगर फिर

भी केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है। सन् 1948 में जब कि यह प्रदेश बनाया गया था उस वक्त कई पहाड़ी रियासतों को खत्म कर के यह एक छोटा सा सूबा बना था और उस वक्त भारत सरकार ने हमारे साथ कुछ वायदे किए थे। सन् 1948 में इस की आबादी 9 लाख थी लेकिन आज 30 लाख है। सन् 1948 में इस का क्षेत्रफल 9600 मील था। लेकिन आज 22 हजार वर्गमील है। उस वक्त इस का रेवेन्यू 8.5 मिलियन था लेकिन आज 137.9 मिलियन है। मगर फिर भी वह केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है। पंजाब के पहाड़ी इलाके जो इस के साथ मिलाए गए हैं वह फुल फ्लैज्ड स्टेट से इस में शामिल हुए हैं लेकिन आज वे दूसरे दर्जे के शहरी माने जा रहे हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश की प्रसेम्बली ने एक मत से भारत सरकार से मांग की है कि उसे पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाये। केवल प्रसेम्बली ही नहीं बल्कि पंचायतों, ब्लाक समितियों और जिला परिषदों सभी ने मतालबा किया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की समस्याओं का हल तभी हो सकता है जब कि उसे पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाय। आसाम भी एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है। उसमें नारा लगता है आसाम आसामियों के लिये है। वहाँ पर गैर-आसामियों को लूटा जाता है, उनका निकाला जाता है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है वहाँ बहादुर लोग बसते हैं। आज देश की फौज में हमारे बहादुर डोगरे सरहदों पा डटे हुये हैं। पाकिस्तान की फौजों के मुकाबले में और उनके पैटन टैंकों के मुकाबले में अपने शरीर को ऑफ कर उन्होंने उनकी गोलियों की बौछार को बन्द कराया था। देश के लिये सैकड़ों जवानों ने अपनी जिन्दगियाँ सर्फ कर दी थीं। फिर भी अगर ए.मा. मीका आया तो हमारे बहादुर डोगरे देश की रक्षा के लिये बलिदान देंगे। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ आसाम के पहाड़ी प्रदेश के लोग आसामियों का नारा लगाते हैं वहाँ पर हमारे बहादुर डोगरे जो नारा

लगाते हैं वह जंग के मैदान में लगाते हैं, वे जय हिन्द का नारा लगाते हैं, हर हर महादेव का नारा लगाते हैं, वे देश की समस्या और संस्कृति की याद दिलाते हैं। जय हिन्द का नारा लगाकर, पैंटन टैंकों के सामने अपने शरीर को झाँक कर वे उनकी गोलियों की बीछार को बन्द कर देते हैं। मैं आपसे वादा करता हूँ, उस प्रदेश के 30 लाख लोगों के नुमायन्दे की हैसियत से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी हमारा प्रदेश इस संसद् को विश्वास दिलाता है कि अपने मतवाले के लिये हम कोई भी ऐसी बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं जिममें देश की एकता पर, देश की अखण्डता पर किसी तरह की फूट का अमर हो हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते। हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, शान्ति से अपने मतवाले को रखना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी मांग पर गौर किया जाय और गौर करने के बाद हमारा सूबा में दिया जाय। हमारी मांग जमहूरी तरीकों से है। हमारा जो पिछड़ा प्रदेश है जिसमें कि फौजों लोग सबसे ज्यादा रहते हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी डोंगरे हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों में सब जगह पर हैं और देश की हिफाजत के लिये वे अपना काम करते हैं। चीन की लड़ाई के समय भी उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया था, पाकिस्तान की जंग के अन्दर भी उन्होंने बड़े काम किये हैं और आज भी सारे देश की फौजों में उनका महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी से और भारत सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के इस मतवाले को मंजूर किया जाये और हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाय।

दूसरे हिमाचल प्रदेश के टीचरों की हड़ताल भी 29 तारीख से होने वाली है। हमारी सरकार ने यह बात मान ली थी कि कोठारी कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं इनको मान लिया जाये लेकिन इसके लिये अगर भारत सरकार पैसा नहीं देती है तो हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार भी उनको

पसा नहीं दे सकेगी। इससे ऐसे हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं कि अगर टीचर्स दोशर। फिर हड़ताल पर चले गये तो लाखों बच्चे जिनके इम्तिहान नजदीक आ रहे हैं, उनका सारा साल बेकार हो जायेगा। मैं इस संसद् के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, और आपसे भी निवेदन है कि आप भारत सरकार तक हमारे विचारों को पहुँचा दें ताकि टीचरों की बात है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो पैसा देने की जिम्मेदारी है, वह पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी दे दे ताकि यह झगड़ा आगे न बढ़े।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने वजीरों और सरकारी अफसरों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार की तहकीकात करने के लिए लोकपाल और लोक आयुक्त मुकर्रर करने की बात कही है। वह अच्छी बात है। इससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन साफ सुधरा होगा और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो खामियां हैं, उनको दूर करने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की जो पहिले बड़ी समस्या आज हमारे सामने है वह यह है जैसा कि हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि तीस हज़र और चालीस हज़ार रुपया लेने वाले प्राय र म और गया राम हैं, इनके नाम में ये कहे कि श्री श्री 21 हज़ार एक और पदम श्री 41 हज़ार एक है जिनके नाम कि आया राम और गया राम हैं। हमारे खयाल में इन लोगों के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं है कोई बन्धन नहीं है कोई भी चीज नहीं है। एक प्रदेश के अन्दर ही नहीं, सारे प्रदेशों के अन्दर यह हालत है, अभी अपोजीशन की बैंचेंज से जैसा कि कह रहे थे कि पिछले सेशन में यहां आए थे तो कहते थे कि काश्मीर से लेकर बंगाल तक सफाई हो गई है, सब जगह संयुक्त विधायक दलों की सरकारें हैं लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि भानुमति का कुनबा जो है वह इकट्ठा हा कर बैठ गया था।

उसी तरीके से आज वह सारे एक एक करके त्रिखर गय हैं, ढह गये ह यहाँ तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जोकि सब से बड़ा प्रदेश था

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

उस में भी संयुक्त विधायक दल की जो सरकार कायम हुई थी वह भी खत्म हो गई है। अब अगर इस तरीके से प्रदेशों में हम स्थायी सरकारें बना नहीं पायेंगे और वहां पर इम तरह से सरकारें ढावांडोल होती रहेंगी टूटती-दलती रहेंगी तब यह हमारा प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह की राजनैतिक अस्थिरता जैसी की प्रान्तों में हाल में देखने को मिली है वह एक स्वस्थ चिन्ह नहीं है। जब तक प्रान्तों में शक्ति-शाली सरकारें और स्थाई सरकारें कायम नहीं होती हैं तब तक प्रजातन्त्र की नींव मजबूत नहीं हो सकती है।

आज जिस तरह की राजनीतिक अस्थिरता चल रही है, और उसका स्तर गिर गया है और हालत यह बन रही है कि आज के राजनीतिज्ञ चांदी की झंकार से, नोटों के अम्बार से और हुस्न के मार और पदों की ललकार से प्रभावित होकर अपने ईमान और धर्म से गिर रहे हैं और जो एक अमानत, जिम्मेदारी जनता ने उनको दी हुई है अगर उसको वह इस तरह से बेच देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक ऐसी चीज कर रहे हैं जिससे एक देश की आजादी, एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

हमें इस सिलसिले में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के अन्दर पाकिस्तान व चीन के एजेंट बैठे हैं, उनके पास यह सारी चीजें हैं और वह उन के जोर पर इन राजनीतिज्ञों को जनता के इन नुमाइन्दों को खरीद सकते हैं और अपने काम के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं और मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ऐसा हो भी रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सतर्कता बर्तने की जरूरत है। असम में जो कुछ हुआ है, असम में जिस तरीके से बारे आदि लगे हैं मद्रास में जिस तरीके

से नारे लगे हैं, कहीं माओ के तरीकों व विचारधारा का प्रचार हो रहा है तो कहीं देश में पाकिस्तान के अय्युव का नाम लिया जा रहा है। इस बात पर हमें गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा और केवल विचार ही नहीं करना होगा अपितु इस देश की अखंडता को हर हालत में कायम रखना है, बनाये रखना है। सब से बड़ी बात हमारे सामने यह है कि हम देश के अन्दर मजबूत सरकारें कैसे बना सकते हैं? मजबूत और स्थायी सरकारें प्रान्तों में कैसे कायम हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वे राजनीतिज्ञ जो इस तरह की अस्थिरता का परिचय देते हैं और आचार्य राम व गयाराम का सा पालिटिक्स में व्यवहार करते हैं उनके खिलाफ हमें एक्शन लेना चाहिए। जहां वजीरों और सरकारी अफसरों के काम आदि में गड़बड़ हो उसे ठीक करना है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप करना है, सरकारी अफसरों के कामकाज उन में चल रही लाल-फीतेशाही गड़बड़ी व भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने का काम करना है वहां मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ उन के द्वारा ली गई जायदादों आदि अन्य सम्पत्ति आदि के बा में जांच पड़ताल करवाना है वहां साथ ही तमाम दीगर लोगों की भी जादादों व कारनामों आदि के बारे में जांच बैठाना है जो कि पोलिटिकल फ्रील्ड में और सोशल फ्रील्ड में काम करते हैं क्योंकि वहां भी कम गड़बड़ नहीं है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वजीरों और सरकारी अफसरों के साथ साथ उन लोगों की भी बाकायदा इन्वैयरी होनी चाहिए उन तमाम लोगों की जांच के लिए बाकायदा कोई एक कानून बन जाना चाहिए ताकि जहां हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से इस बीमारी और गड़बड़ घुटाले को दूर करना चाहते हैं वहां समाज से भी इस बुराई का खात्मा हो जाय।

मैं आगे कहना चाहूंगा कि समाज के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि

जोकि चोरी करते हैं, डाके मारते हैं, नाजायज शराब बेचते हैं और तस्करी व्यापार करते हैं, जुआ खेलते हैं और दूसरी नाजायज व गैर-कानूनी चीजें करते हैं लेकिन चूंकि वह ताकत रखते हैं, दौलत रखते हैं, असर वाले हैं और आज के समाज के अन्दर उन्हें बहुत बड़ा दर्जा शामिल है इसलिए जहां हम लेजिस्लेटर्स और आफिशिएल्स के ऊपर एक स्वस्थ अंकुश लगाना चाहते हैं, उनके अंदर मौजद सारी खामियों को दूर करना चाहते हैं और गिल्टी लोगों के खिलाफ हम ऐक्शन लेना आवश्यक समझते हैं वहां जैसा मैंने कहा समाज में ऐसे तत्व मौजद हैं, ऐसे राजनीतिक लोग विद्यमान हैं जोकि विभिन्न पार्टियों में काम करते हैं यदि उनके ऊपर भी हम कोई अंकुश नहीं लगाते तो यह समाज के माथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करना होगा सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

उसके बाद मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर के ऊपर आता हूँ। भारत सरकार इस सिलसिले में बघाई की पात्र है कि उसने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र स्थापित कर के देश को खुशहाली के एक नये रास्ते पर डाला है। सरकार का यह कदम सराहनीय है क्योंकि चंद सरमायेदारों की इजारेदारी को तोड़ने के लिए यह चीज जरूरी थी। देश में सोशलिज्म लाने के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि हमारे सरकारी क्षेत्र जितने हैं पब्लिक सैक्टर जितना है उस को हम आगे बढ़ाते।

देश का काफ़ी सरमाया सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगा हुआ है। काफ़ी लोग हम ने इस के लिए लिया हुआ है। अरबों रुपया लगाया हुआ है। हमारे द्वारा इतना रुपया लगाया जा रहा है लेकिन यह सब करने के बावजूद भी हम जितना इस पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उसे बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर के तरक्की न करने उस के कामयाब न होने का कारण सब से बड़ा यह है कि जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर है उस की कोशिश होनी

है बड़े बड़े प्राइवेट सरमायेदारों की कोशिश होती है कि इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को हम किसी तरीके से आगे न बढ़ने दें। उस को फेल करने के लिए बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति कितने ही तरीके अख्यार करते हैं कोई न कोई ऐसी बात निकालते हैं डंग निकालते हैं जिससे कि उस के काम में गड़बड़ हो और वह पनप न सके बढ़ न सके।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो भी खामियां हैं उन्हें दूर करने की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आज लोगों को ऐतराज है कि उस में मुनाफा कम होता है। हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रति जनता में उत्साह हो विश्वास हो जनता का तमाम पैसा जो इस पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है वह सुरक्षित रहे और उसका ठीक रिटर्न उन्हें मिले। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को शक्तिशाली व प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए अच्छा व अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए जरूरी है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो खामियां हैं उन को हटाने और उस में सुधार लाने हेतु कोई एक ऐसा कमिशन कोई ऐसी कमेटी मुकर्रर करें जो कि उन तमाम चीजों को देख कर उन खामियों को दूर करे। उस क्षेत्र की प्रगति के लिए हम कोई ठोस कदम उठाएँ।

प्रजातंत्र की नींव मजबूत करने के लिए भाषा का भी सवाल महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने भाषा के बारे में अपने अपने भिन्न भिन्न विचार प्रकट किये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं भी सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे दक्षिण के भाई अग्रर कहते हैं कि हमें तीन भाषाएँ पढ़नी पड़ेंगी जब कि उत्तर भारत के लोग जो हैं उन को दो भाषाएँ ही पढ़ कर काम खूब हा जाएगा और उन को बोझ बराबर करने के लिए ऐसी बात शायद सोची जा रही है कि उत्तरी भारत में तीसरी भाषा अनिवार्य

श्री: प्रेम नन्द वर्मा]

की जाय। मेरे खयाल में सब से बड़ा झगड़ा जो भाषा का है वह केवल एक बात का है और वह नौकरियों का सवाल है। अगर नौकरियों का मामला हल हो जाय तो भाषा का मामला अपने आप हल हो जाता है। इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारा जो भाषा सम्बन्धी फारमला बना हुआ है उस के मुताबिक ही रहने दें, उस में तबदीली करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर भाषा का स्वीकृत फारमला बदला जाता है उस में अब कोई संशोधन किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि अभी हाल ही में उसे पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है। हर प्रदेशों के मुताबिक सेंटर सर्विसेज के अन्दर नौकरियों में उनका कोटा मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय और अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो यह उनका सर्विस का झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता है। मेरी राय में सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में परसेंटेज का कोटा मुकर्रर करना एक उचित सुझाव है। ऐसा करने से जो लोग डिंडोरा पीटते हैं चौराहों पर कि उनको इस भाषा सम्बन्धी निर्णय से बड़ी तकलीफ है और वह तरह तरह की घमकियाँ भी देते हैं जैसा कि मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि इस भाषा के सवाल को लेकर देश के बंट जाने का सवाल आ गया है यह खत्म हो जायेगा लेकिन मेरा यह कहना भी है कि भाषा के सवाल को लेकर देश के बंट जाने का सवाल नहीं आना चाहिये। हिन्दी भाषा बोलें अंग्रेजी बोलें किसी पर कोई दबाव नहीं है, किसी पर कोई भाषा थोपी नहीं जानी चाहिये। हम भी यह मानते हैं कि भाषा किसी पर थोपी नहीं जानी चाहिये लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे देश की एक सम्पर्क भाषा हो। अब सम्पर्क भाषा देश की होने का जहां तक सवाल है तो हिन्दी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जो कि सारे देश में समझी जा सकती है और सारे देश में आमतौर पर बोली जाती है। वावणकोर कोचीन में भी चले जायें तो वहां भी लोग टूटी फूटी हिन्दी

बोल सकते हैं व समझ सकते हैं हिन्दी क अलावा और कोई दूसरी भाषा ऐसी नहीं है जो कि सारे देश में समझी व बोली जा सके।

जो लोग भाषा के सवाल को लेकर गड़बड़ फैलाते हैं, झगड़ा फिसाद करते ह म अपने उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहूंगा, हालांकि मैं उन्हें नाराज नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह कहे बगुर भी नहीं रह सकता कि इस लैंग्वेज के सवाल में पार्लिटिक्सम का ही है। कुछ प्रदेशों की सरकारों में रहने वाले मेरे दोस्त मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ करें कि यह लैंग्वेज का सवाल उछाल कर, इसका टंटा बनाये रख कर वह अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध कर रहे हैं। दरअसल उन लोगों और उन संस्थाओं का न तो कोई उद्देश्य है, न उनका कोई रास्ता है, न उनका साधन है, किसी प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं है बस केवल एक चीज उनके सामने है किसी तरह यह लैंग्वेज की ग्राइ लेकर अपना राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा कर लें और वह सत्तारूढ़ हो जायें, हुकूमत हमेशा उनके हाथ में बना रहे। हुकूमत को हाथ में लेने के लिये जनता को किसी तरह से एक्सप्लॉएट किया जा रहा है, जनता के जजबात से खेलकर किस तरह उसका फायदा उठाया जा रहा है यह यहां देखने में आता है। जब तक यह इक्तदार में बने रहने की उनकी भूख खत्म नहीं होती है तब तक वह बात बनने वाली नहीं है। मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि भाषा का मसला हल हो चुका है, अभी हाल ही में पार्लियामेंट ने उस पर निर्णय लिया है उसको दुबारा रिप्रौपन करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

एक मेरी अर्ज है और कल भी उसका हाउस में जिन्न आया था और वह शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू विरासत कानून है। इस हिन्दू विरासत कानून की वजह से हमारे शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में जो छोटी छोटी जायदादें हैं, जो छोटी छोटी जमीन हैं इस कानून की रू से उसके और भी टुकरे होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार को उसके ऊपर

विचार करना चाहिये क्योंकि वह जो हिन्दू विरासत कानून है उसमें जो लड़की को हिस्सा दिया गया है बाप की जायदाद में वह एक ऐसा कानून है कि जिससे हमारा सारा का सारा पारिवारिक जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है। इसलिये जो लड़की है उसे अपना हिस्सा ससुराल वालों की जायदाद में से मिलना चाहिये।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम)
जब भाई भाई का हिस्सा होता है तब क्या जमीन नहीं बंट जाती है ?

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : हमारे अपोजीशन की ओर से कुछ संशोधन आये हैं। उनमें हमारी कम्प्यूनिस्ट सदस्या श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन का भी एक है। उसमें कहा गया है कि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों में आटोमैटिक मशीन से जो काम होता है उसको बन्द करने के बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने कुछ नहीं कहा। अजब बात है। कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी अपने को प्रोग्रेसिव कहती है लेकिन कहती है कि देश धाज सोलहवीं सदी में चला जाये। वह कहती है कि आटोमैटिक मशीनें न लगाई जायें, आदमी गधों की तरह काम करें। हमारी बहन यहां बैठी हुई हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई नई बात कहनी चाहिये, कोई न कोई नई बात होनी चाहिये, इसलिये उनका इस तरह से कहना बड़ी नामुनासिब बात है। मैं भी प्रोग्रेसिव हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अपोजीशन वालों का इस तरह से कहना मुनासिब नहीं है।

इस के बाद एक संशोधन में कहा गया है कि भारत में जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें ह, उन के साथ भारत सरकार का रबैया बड़ा गलत है और वह उन के साथ इन्साफ नहीं करती। मैं इस बात का खंडन करता हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि जब हम लोग चीख रहे थे कि हिमाचल में लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है तब भारत

सरकार ने ने हिमाचल को अनाज नहीं दिया लेकिन केरल को जरूर गाड़ियां की गाड़ियां गई हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि भारत सरकार गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों से डरती है क्योंकि वह उस को बदनाम करती है और उस से नाजायज फायदा उठाती है।

अन्त में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊपर उठाने के लिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अपोजीशन वाले उन की ओर ध्यान देंगे और उन्होंने जो प्रमोडमेंट दिये हैं उनको वह वापस लेंगे। मैं ने तो केवल एक दो का नही हवाला दिया है, लेकिन इसी तरह की बेलुकी बातें उन सबों में कहीं गई हैं, जिन में कोई सार नहीं है।

मैं अन्त में फिर राष्ट्रपति जी का उन के अभिभाषण के लिये अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से कोई नहीं बोलेगा ? उस को भी तो बुलाया जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may explain it. I know you had sent it individually, but your party has sent the name of Mr. Hem Barua. So, I thought he would be here. Otherwise, I will call you.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
Shri Hem Barua has given you a letter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Oh, I see—Then I will call you.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President in his address, among other things, referred to the recrudescence of divisive forces causing conflict and violence and to the question of reorganisation of Assam for which he sought the co-operation of this House

[Shri Swell]

in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution in the near future. Last week, this House had a debate on the situation in Assam in which, in the words of the Home Minister, "this nation had witnessed the most disturbing exhibition of regional feelings." In that debate, certain views have been stated; certain positions have been taken; certain explanations have been offered which I feel are not the whole story and have not helped this House and this nation to understand the true nature of the problem in that troubled-spot of our country in its proper perspective. Therefore, without running the risk of repetition, I would take this opportunity of reverting to these two issues, because I consider them the most urgent and most important not only for the continued peaceful existence of that part of our country—north-eastern India—but of the nation as a whole. For, if this Government and this Parliament fail in their duty in doing what is right for that part of the country, it will set in motion a chain reaction that may threaten the integrity and the peaceful existence of this nation as a whole.

The Home Minister, in explaining the situation, had said almost everything that could be said and that could lie in the power of the Home Minister speaking with relation to the existing State Government, short of saying that the State Government was guilty of all that had taken place in Assam and therefore deserved to get a sack. I shall quote from what the Home Minister himself has said:

"I had mentioned this matter to the Chief Minister himself that the local administration, the local machinery, had completely failed, that the Collector wanted to enforce law and order, but he could not do that. That is a fact."

That is in one part of his speech. In

another part of his speech, he has said:

"About this question of reorganisation and poster-campaign, etc., we were aware of it and we have raised this question many times with the State Government and we had pointed out to them that this was something very serious. Some of us have had discussions with the Chief Minister also on this question once or twice. I must say that it was pointed out that possibly Gauhati city itself might be the focus of this trouble."

In another part of his speech, he has said:

"The Central Police Force, whatever we could spare, was present in other parts of Assam. If they had a proper assessment, they possibly could have made use of it by sending the police force there."

This morning, we had it from the mouth of the Deputy Prime Minister in answer to a question when he said that he refused to give any grant to the State Government of Assam for the rehabilitation of the affected people of the Gauhati riots, because that was the result of what the State Government did not do, or to put it in other words, it was the work of what the State Government did.

Now, Sir, there are certain questions which come up to which this house must have a clear answer and this nation must have a clear answer. With all these warnings which the Home Ministry had given to the State Government of Assam, very pointed warning even pointing out the place where the trouble might occur, with all the police force that the Central Government had placed at the disposal of the State Government and with all its own intelligence and the things that had happened in Assam during the days and the weeks and the months preceding the eruption, how was it, why

was it, that the State Government of Assam did not think it necessary to take even elementary precautionary measures to meet such a situation? That is a question which has not been answered adequately by the Home Minister. I think he has answered it, but he did not say so in so many words, that the State Government was derelict in its duty, that the State Government, for whatever reason, chose not to pay any attention to the warning given by the Central Government and not to make use of the police force that the Central Government had placed at its disposal, not to speak of utilising its own State police force. The second question to which an answer has to be found is, after the troubles had started round about 9 o'clock in the morning at Gauhati, how was it, why was it, that the State Government police, even the ordinary police force that was responsible there at Gauhati—and a few furlongs away there was also the military cantonment and near about Gauhati there were camps of the Central Reserve Police—did not take any measure whatsoever to intervene and to try to stop the mischief? How was it, why was it that it allowed the whole day a free hand to the miscreants to go round as if in a holiday spree, young boys, tiny boys, going from one part of the town to another over an area of 40 square miles and to another place, 17 miles away from Gauhati, carrying bottles and buckets of petrol, spraying the petrol into the houses and shops of people and setting them afire without any kind of resistance whatsoever? How was it that these things were possible? These are the questions to which answers must be found.

I would leave it to the good sense, to the understanding, to the power of reasoning of the Members of this House and of the Central Government to put two and two together and to find an answer. But I have a better answer than mere inference, 3173—11.

and the answer is that these things were planned, planned not only by the people who indulged in those acts but planned by the State Government itself, that these things were done with the knowledge, with the connivance of the State Government. That is the answer. I am not indulging in a piece of imagination.

AN HON. MEMBER: Dismiss that Government.

15 hrs.

SHRI SWELL: I am coming to that. Here in my hand is a copy of the Assam Tribune dated 22nd January, 1968. This is the paper which is supposed to be the voice, the English voice, of the Assam Government, and the Assam politicians. This paper says that on the 21st of January the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, together with the parliamentary party of the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly, in a meeting at which the Chief Minister himself was present adopted a certain resolution, giving a warning to the Central Government that they would fight against it and that was five days before the trouble erupted. This is what the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Party decided and said:

“that the APCC also took a solemn pledge to stand by the people and take any steps necessary to maintain the unity of Assam”.

To stand by which people? It knew who were the people and what the people were planning. According to the Home Minister himself, he had warned them, he had told them, that Gauhati might be the focal point of the trouble. After the Home Minister had drawn the attention of the State Government to this state of affairs, the Government of Assam together with the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee adopted this resolution, taking a solemn

[Shri Swell]

pledge to stand by the people. Then, further than that, as a follow-up of this resolution, I have here in my hand a cutting from the same Assam Tribune dated 28th January, 1968 which says that the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri B. P. Chaliha on the Republic Day, addressing a Republic Day parade, where it is expected that the head of government and the head of the State would dwell on matters of policy and generalities relating to the welfare of the nation, went out of his way and brought in a controversial issue and said this:

"If the existing geographical homogeneity was not maintained, there could be no future, no safety and no development in the whole of Assam."

No future and no safety,—a clear warning that there would be no safety in Assam; and no development—another clear warning that those people from outside who have gone to Assam in order to develop that State by setting up trade, commerce and industry, those people should be withdrawn, that Assam does not need this development. Read these two, the resolution of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and what the Chief Minister said, in the context of what subsequently happened a few days later at Gauhati and the whole picture is clear.

To accuse the State Government of Assam of knowing what was afoot, particularly after the Home Minister had warned them and of giving the miscreants the green light to go on. That was how it was possible. That is the only explanation why it did not use the police force, why it did not try to intervene.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI SWELL: Sir, I am very much concerned with this problem and I would like this House to understand it. So, I would beg your indulgence to give me a little more time.

Now, the Home Minister, in his speech, has rejected a suggestion or a demand made by certain Members of this House that the President's Rule should be imposed in Assam. I wish he had not done that so nonchalantly, so hurriedly. I can understand that in a debate on the floor of the House, he was carried away with the desire to secure a debating point or, perhaps, that he did not have the previous chance to discuss this matter in detail with his own colleagues and that he could not just make a commitment in the House. But I should have expected of him that he should have been a little more self-restrained and he should not have been so categorical in rejecting such a demand outright.

I say that the President's Rule in Assam is a dire necessity because the last thing has not been heard about what is going to happen in Assam. Everyday almost, when you pen the newspapers of that area, you find reports of acts of lawlessness within the city of Gauhati, in the suburbs and other parts of Assam, of people being stopped in cars and beaten up, of young people, going from one part of the State to the other, telling the non-Assamese to get out, tearing down the sign-boards, whether English or Hindi, and ordering that these sign-boards should immediately be changed into Assamese. There are reports of bigger troubles shooting up and we do not know when these troubles will overtake us again.

The question now is what is to be done in these circumstances, to ensure the safety of the life and property of the citizens living in Assam. I would submit to you that any Government that rules anywhere cannot rule, specially in a democratic set-up, like our country—this is not a dictatorship, this is not a monarchy—any Government that rules must rule not only with legal authority but more so with moral authority.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Can the President's Rule

give a guarantee to the non-Assamese people? Only the people of Assam can give a guarantee.

SHRI SWELL: I have very little time at my disposal; I don't yield.

The Home Minister would like to leave the matter even now in the hands of the State Government. He has taken shelter cleverly under the appointment of a judicial commission to inquire into the matter and, he says, whatever the findings of the inquiry, he shall have to take action accordingly and if the State Government is found to be guilty, it will have to face the music. It sounds very reasonable. It would have been all right if the situation can wait. But the situation in Assam cannot wait. The question now is this. Can the State Government of Assam, can the Government of Mr. Chaliha, impose its moral authority on the people to keep peace and to keep law and order in the State? Can that Government of Mr. Chaliha, that has been behind the miscreants who went round Gauhati, indulging in these acts of lawlessness, has given them the green light, can that Government that has got a sort of secret understanding with these people, turn round now and say to these people, "Now, it is enough; stop these acts. If you do not stop these acts of lawlessness, I am going to take strong action against you." In other words, Sir, if I drink and I am a drunkard and I turn round to my friend who drinks and say "Don't drink, it is bad for you", has my word any moral authority on that person? He will not respect me. The position in Assam today is this, that the people who have indulged in these acts of lawlessness and hooliganism with the connivance of the State Government will snap their fingers at the State Government because the State Government has lost the moral authority to tell them to stop and not to indulge in these acts of lawlessness any more. That is one aspect which has to be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SWELL: I want to have some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may have a couple of more minutes.

SHRI SWELL: This is one aspect which has not been properly considered by the Home Minister and by this Government. And I wish the hon. Members of this House to understand this and to impress this on this Government that the State Government of Assam today has entirely lost the moral authority to impose its will on the anti-social elements in that State. Then what follows, Sir? A deep feeling is there among the victims of this act of lawlessness. Then what about the common people who have been the witnesses of this most disturbing exhibition of lawlessness, in the words of the Home Minister? They too have completely lost faith in the machinery of the State Government to protect their lives and property. I may take this opportunity to tell you, Sir, that we were much disturbed in Shillong when all those incidents in Gauhati occurred. I come from Shillong, from the hill areas. After all these things that happened in Gauhati, a large number of non-tribal communities living in Shillong, including my friends the Assamese, have a feeling insecurity that because these things had happened in Gauhati something might happen in Shillong also. They did not have any faith in the State Government and it was necessary for us, under the auspices of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference to take out a procession on the 9th of this month in 150 buses and trucks full of our volunteers, to go round in the City of Shillong, and tell the people, especially the minorities, that while the Government had failed, we are here. We told them: "You should have no fear of your life and property. We shall see that nothing untoward happens to you as long as we are here." That is the kind of

[Shri Swell]

feeling that is there in Assam today.

I would like to speak on the reorganisation question, but you would not give me any time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may take some other opportunity.

SHRI SWELL: I will conclude now. We can take care of the hill areas, but what about the plains? The miscreants would not listen to Mr. Chaliha and his Government any more. The ordinary people have no faith, and they do not know what is going to happen. What is going to happen is this, that the people will defend themselves. I have it on good authority that on the 26th of January when the trouble started the main targets were the Marwaris, the Sindhis, the Punjabis. But there were attempts also to attack some Bengali localities in Gauhati. The Bengalis happen to constitute a sizeable section of the population. I am told that immediately 500 Bengali young men organised themselves as a volunteer force and were prepared to defend that particular locality, and that was how that locality was saved. In Assam today that is the kind of psychology—we cannot depend on the Government, we shall have to defend ourselves. And therefore, any kind of violence, any eruption of violence in any party of Assam will immediately be resisted by the people. And when it is done, the trouble takes a new dimension, all groups of people fighting senselessly against each other in different parts of Assam. It is an easy thing for groups of young people to go and burn up shops without any resistance and the police force standing by. But it is different thing for different sections of the people to come to grips in a kind of violent struggle; there is utter chaos in that State. In a situation of chaos like this—and we have heard of Pakistani infiltrators and some sort of Chinese agents—what guarantee is there that they would not pitch in, in that kind of disturbed condition?

Therefore, I say that if peace and order is to be restored in Assam, if the

security of life and property is to be there, if we are to avoid any greater development in the very near future, it is necessary for the Government to take immediate steps. If they do not take these steps, they will be failing in their duty, for which this House and this nation has the right to censure them.

Just one word more. I have been talking about the plains of Assam. I am not talking about the reorganisation question. But I am telling you this. So long the atmosphere in the Hill areas has been peaceful. We have been disciplined. We have carried ourselves in a disciplined manner, as I have told you just now. But we cannot wait indefinitely. We are watching very keenly if this Government is going to surrender to this kind of brow-beating and blackmail by hooliganism. If they do, I tell you it will set a chain repercussion, not only in Assam, but in the other parts of the Hill Areas as well. We have taken a solemn decision—we are a democratic people—that if this question of reorganisation is not settled during this Session, things will take a different turn. The Government had said that they were going to settle it in the last session. We have waited. If they are not going to settle it in this session, we have taken a decision to launch direct action against the State Government of Assam to eject it from the Hill areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is already there.

SHRI SWELL: When the comes, you have a new element in the situation, and the situation will be well-high beyond the control of this Government.

श्री म. युंजय प्रसाद : (महाराजगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी को उन के अभिमाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देने के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने को मैं उठा हूँ। इस अवसर पर उनकी सरकार का ध्यान मैं आप के द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने सब

कहा है कि पिछला साल हमारे लिए चुनौतियों और कठिनाइयों का साल था और हमने सारे देश की मदद से इस का सफलता के साथ सामना किया। हमारी कठिनाइयों और सफलता की सही कल्पना के लिए हमें 2-25 साल पहले के इतिहास की ओर जाना होगा। 1943 में बंगाल में एक छोटा सा अकाल आया था और सारे बंगाल की बात छोड़ दोजिए, केंद्रल कलकत्ता के महानगर की गली गली में लाशें सड़ रही थीं। इन बार जब कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल के कुछ हिस्सों में, इतने बड़े क्षेत्र में दो साल लगातार सूखे के बाद अकाल आया तब भी इन तीन प्रदेशों की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों का दावा रहा कि हमारे यहाँ कोई नहीं मरा। इतना जो हम मान ही लें कि अगर मरे भी कुछ लोग हैं भूख से तो भी इतने कम मरे हैं कि जिन का नहीं के बराबर ही माना जा सकता है। इतने कम मरे हैं, फिर भी इन गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों ने बराबर भारत सरकार को ऐंशी शिकायत की कि हमें जितना चाहिए, जितना हम मांगते हैं उतना गल्ला भारत सरकार से नहीं मिलता। तब अगर काफी गल्ला न मिला और वहाँ था नहीं तो क्या लोग आशोर्षादों के बल पर ही जीवित रहे? ऐसा तो नहीं है। जो ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार फूटी आँखों भी नहीं सुहाती थी इसलिए मौके बेमौके, अकारण सकारण जब कभी उन को अवसर मिले तो उसे कुछ न कुछ बुरा बला कहना ही चाहिए, एसा उन्होंने अपना धर्म बना लिया है। यहाँ तक कि केरल और बंगाल की सरकारें भी इस बात पर अटल बनी रहीं, पूरा मात्रा में और अगर चावल न मिल सका। तो चावल की कमी को गेहूँ से पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई तो इस बात पर भी वह नाराज रहे खैर, इस तरह से प्रश्न कठिनाई से भी हम लोग किमी तरह पार निकले। और

इस सफलता के लिए भारत सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है।

किन्तु इस संदर्भ में मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहूँगा कि हमें अकाल को एक आकस्मिक रोक नहीं मानना चाहिए, बल्कि इस का इलाज इस हिसाब से करना चाहिए कि यह बार बार आता है और आगे भी आ सकता है और इस लिए इस का ऐसा उपाय करना जरूरी है कि इस रोग से हमें हमेशा के लिए मुक्ति मिल जाये। इसका बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक ही सब से बड़ा इलाज है और वह है पानी का इंजाम करना। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि बहुत से ट्यूबवैल्स और पम्प लगाए गये हैं। किन्तु इन से साल भर ठिकाने से काम तभी चल सकता है जब कि इसका भरोसा है कि साल भर बिजली उन को ठिकाने से मिलेगी और पम्पों का रख रखाव, मेंटिनेंस भी वाजिब तरीके से होता रहेगा। इन दोनों बातों में हम शंकाशील हैं। इस के बाद एक बहुत बड़ा भरोसा से का उपाय अभी तक अधूरा रह गया है उन दोनों प्रदेशों के लिए और वह है गंडक योजना। आप ने गंडक योजना बनाई। उस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किए काफी दूर तक काम होने के बाद अब सब काम ठप्प पड़ गया, रुक गया। अगर गंडक योजना आप पूरी की पूरी नहीं कर सकते तो उस के छोटे रूप में ही उसे पूरा करना आपके लिए अनिवार्य है। कोई उपाय उस से बचने का आप के पास नहीं है क्योंकि अगर आप उसे बन्द भी करने जाते हैं तो भी करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च आप के ऊपर पड़ जाना है। ठेकेदारों को पैसे देने होंगे, जो काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है वह अगली बरसात में वह जायगा इन सब बातों में करोड़ों का घाटा आप को ठेका छोड़ देने पर भी और पूरा करने में उस से कुछ ज्यादा पैसा लग जायगा अगर अगर छोटे रूप में भी यह योजना पूरी की

जाय तो बिहार के तीन जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के भी दो जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें अकाल का प्रश्न तो हमेशा के लिए हल हो ही जायगा और इन जिलों के जो हिस्से दूसरों पर अन्न के लिए निर्भर रहते हैं वह खुद खाकर दूसरों को काफी अन्न खिलाने लगेंगे। तो अगर यह पूरी योजना पूरी हो जाय तब तो कहना ही क्या है। यों खर्च की आप के आगे कठिनाई तो है ही मगर सब कठिनाइयों में यह देखना है कि किस योजना में पैसा लगाने से जल्द से जल्द और अधिक से अधिक लाभ होता है? साथ ही इसे अधूरा छोड़ने से नैसल का भी नुस्सान हूंगा और हमारे सम्बन्ध में कमजोरी आयेगी।

यहाँ एक यह भी मुश्किल है कि बिहार के तीन जिले सारन, चम्पारन और मुजफ्फरपुर उद्योग के लिहाज से बिलकुल कंठे रह गये हैं। यहाँ सब से बड़ा उद्योग है चीनी मिलों का और चीनी मिलों के उद्योग के मानी हैं किसान और खेती। इसलिए यहाँ पर पानी दे कर कृषि को अपन बढ़ाएंगे तो यह मारे जायेंगे। सारन जिला दुनिया की सबसे घनी बस्ती वाले जिलों में से है। मुझे बिहार में पिछले साल नई सरकार बनाने के बाद जाने का अवसर मिला। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया। वहाँ पहले गण्डक योजना को नहर बन रही थी जिसे अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया था, काम क गया था, कारण उस के जो भी हों। कभी कभी मन में यह भी शंका होने लगती है कि शायद इस का दोष कुछ मरे मत्थे भी ना आये क्योंकि पिछली सरकार के हमारे रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर कम्प्यूनिस्ट लीडर है और मैं उन को हरा कर आया हूँ और तब के इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर भी कम्प्यूनिस्ट लीडर हैं। उस क्षेत्र को जिसने रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर को हराया था उसे शायद एक सबक सिखाया गया।
(स्यवधान)

यह भी दुख की बात है कि अकाल की

राहत के लिए अटूट धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार को दी और यह भी कहा कि आपको जितने की जरूरत होगी देंगे उस में हाथ नहीं रोकेंगे लेकिन वह राशि चाहे वहाँ भी खर्च हो लेकिन हार्ड मैन्युअल लेबर में सारन जिले में उस का प्रयोग बहुत कम हुआ या नहीं के बराबर हुआ। अगर उस का प्रयोग वहाँ पर गंडक नहरों की योजनाओं पर हुआ होता तो काम बहुत आगे बढ़ गया होता।

अब मैं अकाल को हमेशा के लिए रोकने की दृष्टि से दो तीन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ तथा वह स्थिति केवल हमारे यहाँ ही नहीं बल्कि कम व देश सभी जगहों पर लागू होती है। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि हर जगह पर उन्नत जाति के बीज पहुंचाने चाहिए परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि जहाँ की जैसी जमीन हो जैसी आबोहवा हो, सिंचाई की जैसी व्यवस्था हो, उसी के अनुकूल बीज वहाँ पहुंचाना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि जहाँ की जमीन ऊंची हो वहाँ नीचे का बीज पहुंचे और जहाँ की जमीन नीची हो, वहाँ ऊंचे का बीज पहुंचे। मैंने इस बात का उल्लेख इस लिये किया है कि एसा घटाला बहुत जगहों पर देखने में आया है।

रासायनिक खाद के लिए व्यवस्था हो रही है, यह बहुत वाजिब बात है और मुझे खुशी है कि इस की उत्पत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। किन्तु केवल रासायनिक खाद से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमें दिन-ग-दिन गोबर की खाद की जितनी जरूरत होती है, वह नहीं मिल पाती है, उसकी कमी हो रही है। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि गाँवों में जलाने की लकड़ी की कमी है, इस लिए उस के स्थान पर गोबर जल जाता है। ऐसी हालत में मेरा सुझाव है कि हमें ग्रीन मैन्योर (हरी खाद) अधिक बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए इस में एक कठिनाई यह है कि उसका बीज सब जगह पैदा नहीं

नहीं किया जा सकता। इंगलिये जहां जहां बीज पैदा किया जा सकता है, वहां से उन क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जहां कि उन की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा हो नहीं पाता है। क्योंकि जब मैंने अपने लिये उस को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की तो मालूम हुआ कि अगर कानपुर से बैंगन लोड मैं मंगारू तब तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं है लेकिन यदि मैं एक दो बोरी लेना चाहूं तो मुश्किल है। जब मेरे साथ ही ऐसी कठिनाई पेश आई तो औरों के साथ तो होगी ही।

इसी तरह का घंटाला कीट नाशक रसायनों के सम्बन्ध में देखने को आया है। कागजों में तो सब कुछ ठीक लिखा होता है कि कीटाणुओं का नाश हो गया है, लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि आपकी दवाओं से बहुत कम कीड़ों का नाश होता है। कम से कम बिहार में इसकी बहुत शिकायत है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पम्प आदि लगाने के लिये योजना तो बहुत बनती है, बहुत सी व्यवस्थायें की जाती हैं मगर काम में समय देखने में आता है कि गरीब किसानों को इस के लिये दौड़ना ही हाजिर रहता है, छः छः महीने बरस दिन दौड़ते रहते हैं तब भी काम 10 में से दो का ही होता है, बाकी दौड़ते ही रह जाते हैं। इसलिये यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लेवल की बात है और राज्य सरकार को इसे सुधारने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

पटना बिहार की राजधानी है, परन्तु उत्तर बिहार से पटना का सम्बन्ध बहुत ही कमजोर है। पटना से उत्तर बिहार जाने के लिये हमें नाव से या स्टोमर से गंगा पार जाना पड़ता है, जिसमें बहुत काफी समय लगता है। यह ठीक है कि मुकामा के निकट गंगा पर पुल बना है परन्तु वह पुल पूर्वोत्तर बिहार और पटना का सम्बन्ध जोड़ सकता है, उस से उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं होता है। कलकत्ता और उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध मुकामा के पुल से बहुत

अच्छी तरह से जुड़ गया है, इस के लिये हम आपके आभारी हैं, किन्तु उत्तर बिहार से पटना का सम्बन्ध ठीक प्रकार से जुड़ नहीं पाया है। हम सुनते हैं कि बक्सर में गंगा के ऊपर पुल बनने जा रहा है, बहुत खुशी की बात है।

संघ कार्य तथा संसार मंत्री : (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : वह तो बनना ही चाहिए।

श्री अतुलचंद्र प्रसाद : जरूर बनाना चाहिये आपके क्षेत्र में है न। मैं कह रहा था कि बक्सर में पुल बन रहा है, बहुत खुशी की बात है, उस से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का बहुत अच्छा सम्बन्ध जुटेगा मगर साथ साथ ही साथ एक बात यह भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि जो काम पटना में हो सकता है वह न बक्सर में पूरा होगा और न मुकामा के पुल से पूरा होगा।

श्री सभापति महोदय, एक दूसरे विषय की ओर आना चाहूंगा। मुझे यह देख कर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि विरोधी दलों के कई नेताओं ने सदन के भीतर होने वाली अशोभनीय बातों के प्रति अपना क्षोभ व्यक्त किया है, परन्तु यह तो यहां की बात हुई अभी ता० 14 को कलकत्ता में जो बीता उसके लिये मैं नहीं समझता था कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी या प्रो० रंगा या किसी और नेता के पास कोई जोरदार शब्द ऐसे हैं कि उसकी यथेष्ट रूप से भर्त्सना कर सके। उनकी भाषा में शब्द ही नहीं हैं, लाचार हैं। अब तो यह हालत हो गई है कि हम पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को स्ट्रीट डेमोक्रेसी बना रहे हैं, स्ट्रीट पार्लियामेंट बना रहे हैं, और अब वह स्ट्रीट तक ही न रह कर गलियों से मुड़कर आपके सदन में आ रही है। जो दृश्य बंगाल में देखने में आये भगवान न करे, परन्तु कौन जानता है, एक दिन यहां भी न आ जाय। गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों और संविद दलों के नेता लोग यह मानते हैं कि जो वह करें, वह ठीक है और जो दूसरे

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

करें वह गलत है। जब डा० घोष ने संविद सरकार को छोड़ा तब उन को देश दोही और गद्दार कहा गया। कम्युनिस्ट नेता ने कलकत्ते में कहा कि उन के समर्थकों की चमड़ी खींच लेनी चाहिए, उन के घर में आग लगा देनी चाहिये They should be skinned, their house set on fire शायद वह हुकुमनामा श्री अशुतोष घोष के लिये भी लागू था जिस समय वह संविद दल के साथ थे, लेकिन जिस समय वह डा० पी० सी० घोष साहब का दल छोड़ कर आ गये तभी वह देशप्रेमी हो गये, वीर हो गये, नेता हो गये, त्यागी हो गये अब उनके लिये वह हुकुमनामा लागू नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री चरण सिंह ने जब कांग्रेस को छोड़ा, तो वह बलिदानी और वीर थे, यही बात मध्य प्रदेश में श्री गोविन्द नागायण सिंह के लिये कही गई, लेकिन बिहार में सात या आठ सितम्बर, 1967 की दोपहर तक हमें पता नहीं था कि कांग्रेस में भी चार बलिदानी वीर छिपे हुए हैं। किन्तु उसी दिन शाम को पता चला कि वे चारों बलिदानी वीर कांग्रेस छोड़ कर संविद में चले गये और रांची जा कर मन्त्री बन गये

श्री लखन लाज कपूर : लेकिन फिर वापस आ गये।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : ठीक है ; जिस समय वह कांग्रेस छोड़ कर गये थे उन को बलिदानी, वीर, त्यागी कहा गया लेकिन उनमें दो ने पुनः संविद को छोड़ा तो उन को गालियां दी जा रही हैं, गद्दार कहा जा रहा है और जिस तरह की भाषा उनके लिये प्रयोग की जा रही है मैं उस भाषा का प्रयोग इस सदन में नहीं कर सकता। मगर उस के बावजूद भी आज संविद के नेता बाबू महामाया प्रसाद इस प्रयत्न में हैं कि वे लोग फिर से लौट कर आजायें और यदि लौट

आयें तो शतिया फिर से वे बलिदानी और त्यागी बन जायेंगे।

अभी हाल में पटना में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की कान्फेंस हुई थी, उन्होंने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हमें सब जगहों पर कांग्रेस सरकारों को गिराना चाहिए। आपका दल है, आप राजनीतिक दल के रूप में काम करते हैं, जरूर गिराइये, आप अपनी कोशिशों से क्यों बाज आयें, मगर जब हम ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो हम बुरे हैं और आप कहते हैं तो अच्छे आदमी हैं? अगर हम ने संविद की सरकार को गिराया तो क्या गुनाह किया? बिहार में महामाया बाबू ने क्या किया। हम असेम्बली के बाहर की गिाती नहीं मानते हमें असेम्बली में हराओ। मगर हम जब नहीं चाहेंगे, असेम्बली नहीं बुलायेंगे। आखिर महीने बाद उन्होंने कहा कि 18 जनवरी को असेम्बली बैठेगी, 18 जनवरी को वहां बैठेगी, लेकिन उस के बाद भी कोशिश करने लगे कि किसी तरह से अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव वहां न आने पाये, लेकिन वही बात आई, एक नहीं सकी और फिर उनकी सरकार गिर गई। उस के बाद उन्होंने फिर उसी काम को शुरू कर दिया, जो वह पहले किया करते थे। पहले वह कहा करते थे कि हम ब हर की गिनती को नहीं मानते, असेम्बली में हराओ अब वही महामाया बाबू गवर्नर के पास जा कर कहते हैं कि हमारी शक्ति फिर से बढ़ गई है, इसलिये इन को हटा कर हम को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाओ। मानों गवर्नर को फिर से अधिकार मिल गये हैं बंगाल में पहले गवर्नर को अधिकार नहीं था सरकार को बदलने का, लेकिन बिहार में वे अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं कि गवर्नर सरकार को डिस्मिस कर सकता है इसलिये आप इन को डिस्मिस करके हम को बनाओ, खैर वह जो चाहें कहते रहे।

अब मैं आपके सामने एक कोटेशन दे कर समाप्त करूंगा। उसके पहले मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं कह रहा

हूँ बल्कि आपके ही विरोधी दल के एक नेता की बात कह रहा हूँ। श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा था कि चाहे नक्सलबाड़ी हो, रांची हो, कोयम्बटूर हो सब जगह एक ही नक्शा, एक ही पैटर्न दिखाई देता है। सब जगह एक ही मिसाल है अब मैं जरा पुरानी जगह चला जाता हूँ। मेरे सामने यह पैटर्न है बहुत पुराना पैटर्न है। 1949 में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कागजात जो सरकार ने पकड़े थे उनमें से पढ़ता हूँ :—

“Offering a general definition, of appropriate guerilla activities, the document listed the raiding of police stations, zamindar or jotedar houses, ambushing police parties to annihilate and collect arms from them, the sabotaging of enemy communication lines, cutting of telegraph and telephone lines for isolating the enemy.”

Another leaflet declaring “Set fire to the whole of Bengal... Attack the Congress brutes in all directions”.

सरकार ने सन 49 में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का डाकूमेन्ट पाया था। किताब मेरे पास है मैं दिखा दूंगा उसी में से मैंने डाकूमेन्ट पढ़ा है। आगे है :

Another leaflet declaring “Set fire to the whole of Bengal... Attack the Congress brutes in all directions.”

Another leaflet declaring, “The blood of our martyrs is calling for revenge. The gaping wounds of our prison-heroes cry for justice. Forward to unprecedented mass militant struggles. Forward to storm the Congress Bastilles.”

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : कौन सी किताब है ?

श्री नृत्यंजय प्रसाद : कम्युनिस्ट इन इंडिया। गवर्नमेंट के पब्लिकेशन से

उन्होंने लिया है। गवर्नमेंट का पब्लिकेशन हुआ था। गवर्नमेंट ने कागज पकड़े थे। किताब मेरे पास है आप ले लीजियेगा।

मैं तो यही कहता हूँ कि सब जगह एक ही पैटर्न रहा और उसी पैटर्न के मुताबिक काम होता है और यह आज से नहीं शुरू से चला आया है। अभी कलकत्ते में जो हुआ उसका भी वही पैटर्न है। तो अन्त में मैं यही कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अपील है विरोधी दलों के उन नेताओं से और उन मित्रों से जो कि कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं और जो कि कम्युनिज्म के धोखे को थोड़ा बहुत समझ रहे हैं बल्कि हम से ज्यादा समझ रहे हैं कि वे भले ही हमको हरायें, कोई परवाह नहीं है क्योंकि वह भी हमारे साथ रहेंगे मगर वे केवल इसलिए उनका साथ न दें कि हम से नाराज हैं। वे उनका साथ न दें जिनका अराध्य या तो चीन है या रूस है, जिनके टुकुम के मुताबिक वे काम करते हैं। मैं यही कह कर बैठूंगा कि कुछ हमारी भी सुनें :—

हम ग्राह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

श्री बॅणो शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री चन्द्रजीत जी यादव ने महामान्य राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसका यदि मैं समर्थन कर सकता तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती लेकिन मैं सख्त अफसोस है कि मैं उसका समर्थन करने में अपने को लाचार पा रहा हूँ क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में वे ही धिसी पिटी हुई बातें कही गई हैं जो कि हम पिछले 20 वर्षों से सुनने आ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे देश में चारों ओर आग लगी हुई है। जब मैं इस शब्द “आग” का प्रयोग करता हूँ तो मैं कोई अलंकारिक भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि उसे उसके सही शब्दार्थ में प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ। उत्तर में देखिए या दक्षिण में कहीं भाषा के नाम पर,

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

कहीं साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर, कहीं प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर चारों ओर आग लगी हुई है। गोहाटी में जो कुछ हुआ, उसका स्मरण मनो में ताजा है। मुझे इसका अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में उसकी जरा भी चर्चा नहीं की गई यद्यपि राष्ट्रपति का भाषण उसके करीब करीब दो हफ्ते बाद हुआ।

आसाम की घटनाओं के बारे में यहां बहुत काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसके विषय में स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया, काल अटैन्शन आया और मैं देख रहा हूं कि यहां जितने सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर, वे भी आसाम की घटनाओं की चर्चा किए बिना नहीं रह सकते। जब तक मैं आसाम नहीं गया था और जाकर अपनी आंखों से नहीं देखा था, मैंने जो कुछ सुना था, उस पर कभी विश्वास नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन मैंने वहां जाकर जो कुछ देखा और जो कुछ सुना उससे कलेजा मुंह को आ गया किन्तु मैं उन घटनाओं का वर्णन करके आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि वहां पर करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ, मुझे इस बात की भी चिन्ता नहीं है कि वहां सकड़ों और हजारों लोग बेघरबार हो गए और न मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है कि वहां लोगों को इतनी तकलीफें हुईं, किन्तु सब से बड़ी चिन्ता का जो विषय है, वह यह है कि 26 जनवरी को जिस दिन कि हम अपना राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार मनाते हैं, हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे का घोरतम अपमान हुआ। हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे को केवल गवर्नमेन्ट के आफिसेज से या पाटियों के आफिसेज से उतारा नहीं गया बल्कि उसे पैरों तले रौंद कर जलाया गया। यह सब हुआ पुलिस की आंखों के सामने फौज के जवानों के सामने, जिनका कि कर्तव्य था कि उस झंडे की रक्षा करते और उसके लिये बलिदान हो जाते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि ऐसी घटनाओं में करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति की क्षति होती है, लोगों को तकलीफ होती है लेकिन हमें उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। इसके भीतर जो प्रवृत्ति काम कर रही है उसको हमें देखना है।

आसाम में जो घटनायें हुईं क्या उसके पीछे विद्यार्थियों का रोष था? क्या वहां पर जो घटनाएं हुईं उनके पीछे प्रान्तीयता की भावना को उभारा गया था? क्या इस रोष का कारण व्यापारियों का विरोध था या गैर आसामियों की जो भावना है वह था? मैं कहूंगा कि इसमें लोगों ने बहुत कुछ अटकलबाजियां लगाई हैं। किसी न किसी एक कारण पर जोर दिया गया है और किसी ने सभी कारणों को इसके लिए दोषी ठहराया है। लेकिन इन अटकलबाजियों के पीछे हमें इसके असली रूप को देखना है।

कुछ भाषणों में हमने देखा कि इसको साम्प्रदायिकता का भी रूप दिया गया है। गोहाटी की घटनाओं में हमने देखा कि जहां जहां गैर आसामियों (हिन्दुओं) की सम्पत्ति को लूटा और जलाया गया वहां आसामियों की सम्पत्ति को क्षति नहीं हुई। यहां तक भी देखा गया कि आस पास में जहां हिन्दुओं के घर में आग लगी हुई थी वहां मुसलमानों के घरों में आग लगाई नहीं गई बल्कि उन्हें बचाया भी गया।

मैं यहां पर एक बात और साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। हाल ही में जहां जहां हिन्दू मुसलमान दंगे हुए हैं, उन्हें मैं साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं मानता। साम्प्रदायिकता तो हिन्दुस्तान में तभी दफना दी गई थी जब कि हमने पाकिस्तान को स्वीकार कर लिया था। मैं अदब के साथ आपके माध्यम से सदन को कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत में रहने वाले हिन्दू और मुसलमान आपस में लड़ने के आदी

ही हूँ वे शताब्दियों से एक साथ रहते आए हैं उन्हें तो किसी और ने आपस में लड़ाया। अंग्रेजों ने अपने स्वार्थ के लिये हिन्दू मुसलमानों को लड़ा दिया था। लेकिन जब अंग्रेज चले गए तो फिर हमें देखना चाहिये कि फिर भी उनमें कौन से ऐसे तत्व हैं जिसके कारण आज भी वे लड़ रहे हैं। आप इन् लोगों के इतिहास को देखें हिन्दुओं का कोई पूजा का जलूस है—गणपति का जलूस हो या भाषा विवाद से सम्बन्धित कोई जलूस हो उनमें किसी न किसी तत्व ने पहले ईट पत्थर या बम फेंके हैं।

हो सकता है कि उन्हें फेंकने वाला मुसलमान हो, हिन्दू हो या और कोई हो लेकिन वह सही मायनों में भारत वासी कभी नहीं हो सकता। स्पष्ट है कि उसने जो कुछ किया वह केवल हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को आपस में लड़ाने के लिये किया हो।

यह हाल के रांची और मेरठ में हुए दंगों के बारे में आप विचार करके देखिये कि आखिर वे शुरू कैसे हुए? रांची में जो दंगा हुआ वह कैसे शुरू हुआ? वहाँ उर्दू भाषा के विरोध में और हिन्दी के समर्थन में स्कूलों के कुछ लड़के एक जलूस निकाल रहे थे जब वह जलूस जब उर्दू बाजार में पहुँचा तो उस पर कुछ डेले व बोतलें फेंकी और लाठियाँ चलाई गईं और इस तरह वहाँ पर झगड़ा आरम्भ किया गया। उसमें सर्व प्रथम जो शहीद हुए वे थे हमारे एक कार्यकर्ता श्री मल्होत्रा। मुझे याद आता है कि जब मैं मल्होत्रा जी की स्त्री से मिलने गया था तो उन्होंने रो रो कर कहा था कि एक तो हम पाकिस्तान से लूट पीटकर शरणार्थी बन कर यहाँ भारत में आये लेकिन यहाँ भारत में हमारी हालत तो पाकिस्तान से भी बुरी हुई है।

जब तक उन दंगों में हुई क्षति का सवाल है मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें मुसलमानों की क्षति आधिक होनी चाहिये, हिन्दुओं की अपेक्षा मुसलमानों के जानमाल

की अधिक क्षति हुई लेकिन इन दंगों में हुई क्षति की बैलेंस शीट मिलाकर दोष निर्धारण करना उचित न होगा बल्कि आप को देखना तो यह चाहिये कि उसमें पहल किसने की? पहला दोषी कौन है? अब अगर इस बैलेंस शीट के सिद्धांत के अनुसार ही इसका निश्चय करना चाहेंगे तो उस सिद्धांत के अनुसार तो 1965 में भारत और पाकिस्तान में जो युद्ध हुआ था यदि उनका बैलेंस शीट मिलावें तो देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान की ही जानमाल में अधिक क्षति हुई थी तो क्या आप यह मानने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने पाकिस्तान को बहुत क्षति पहुंचाई थी अतएव हिन्दुस्तान और भारत सरकार ही दोषी थी? अब जैसे आप उसे नहीं मानते हैं वैसे ही यहाँ की घटनाओं के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये कि दरअसल पहल किने की? यह मैं नहीं कहता कि हिन्दुओं का उसमें कोई दोष ही नहीं है लेकिन आपको देखना है कि इन तथ्यों के पीछे किसका हाथ है और कौन सी शक्ति यह काम करवा रही है?

मैं ने कहा है कि भारत वर्ष में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् हमारे यहाँ साम्प्रदायिकता को मिट जाना चाहिये था लेकिन साम्प्रदायिकता मिटी नहीं है और वह अधिक पनपी है। उसके लिये हमें देखना है कि इसके पीछे किन शक्ति का स्वार्थ है, किन लोगों का स्वार्थ है जो कि उसके पीछे हैं?

इसपृष्ठ भूमि में असम की घटनाओं का यदि आप सिंहावलोकन करें तो आप पायेंगे कि असम की घटनाओं के लिये न मुसलमान दोषी है और न ही चालिहा साहब दोषी हैं। जो कि केन्द्र की असम पुनर्गठन नीति के विरुद्ध हैं न विद्यार्थी और न प्रांतीयता रूपी मन्दिरों से की हुई कैसे मत आसामी जनता को ही दोषी मानता हूँ। इस असम की घटनाओं के पीछे लाचित सेना का भी नाम लिया गया है। लेकिन अब तक हमें यह नहीं मालूम हो सका कि वह लाचित सेना क्या बला है, इस का संगठन क्या है या उसके पीछे कौन सी शक्तियाँ

[श्री वंश. शंकर शर्मा]

काम कर रही है ? सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि लाचित सेना के नाम पर जहाँ तक मैं सोच सका हूँ और मैंने जो देखा है उसमें से मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे जो शत्रु देश हैं वह लाचित सेना का नाम लेकर यह काम कर रहे हैं और साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभाड़ कर, असम की जनता की भावनाओं को उभाड़ कर केन्द्र के प्रति जो असन्तोष है उसको उभाड़ कर व्यापारियों के प्रति जो उनका रोष है उसे उभाड़ कर वह अपना उल्लू, सीधा करने में लगे हुए हैं।

अभी मैं कलकत्ता गया था। मेरे हाथ में एक पत्र आया था और उसकी फोटो स्टेट कापी मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि अभी तक असम में गोहाटी में और डिब्रूगढ़ में लोगों के पास धमकियों की भरी लिट्टियाँ आ रही हैं। इस तरह के पोस्टर्स वहाँ पर लगाये जा रहे हैं कि 30 जून तक अगर गैर-आसामी असम को खाली नहीं करेंगे तो इन बार उन की जान की खतर नहीं है और वहाँ भी गैर-आसामी जनता इस कारण बड़ी घबड़ाई हुई है। अभी वहाँ की प्रांतीय सरकार कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है। जो लोग इन घटनाओं के पीछे थे और जो इन घटनाओं के मूल में थे सरकार उन तक पहुँच नहीं सकी है। जो लोग गिरफ्तार किये भी गये हैं वह छोटे मोटे धंधे करने वाले पीट्टेडर्स हैं लेकिन दरअसल जो बैन इन के पीछे है उन तक सरकार का हाथ नहीं पहुँच सका है और सरकार उनको पकड़ नहीं सकी है और न उनके लिये कुछ कर ही सकी है।

अभी जैमा मैंने कहा वहाँ अभी भी पोस्टर्स लगाये जा रहे हैं, लोगों के पास धमकी भरे पत्र आ रहे हैं, टेरीफॉंस आ रहे हैं। लोगों ने पोस्टर्स बिपकते हुए दिखला भी दिया लेकिन कोई भी गिरफ्तारियाँ उस पर अमल में नहीं आईं। उस कारण लोगों के

मन में भ्रमों भी शंका बनी हुई है कि प्रागे क्या होगा ? वह जब पहले धमकियाँ दी गई थी तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया था कि ऐसी धमकियाँ तो रोज देते रहते हैं लेकिन बाद में साबित हो गया कि वह धमकियाँ थोड़ी धमकियाँ नहीं थीं और उन के अनुसार वहाँ काम हुआ इसलिए प्रागे भी जो अब धमकियाँ दी जा रही हैं वह थोड़ी होंगी ऐसा मैं विश्वास नहीं करता और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह धमकियाँ भी थोड़ी नहीं होंगी। असम के रहने वाले लोग इन धमकियों पर अविश्वास नहीं कर पाते। आज उनका दिल काँप रहा है और एक तरीके से उन की आस्था इस सरकार पर से उठ रही है।

अभी यह जो पत्र मेरे हाथ में आया है उसका लिफाफा तो पाकिस्तानी है किन्तु वह जॉरहाट से डाला गया है। यह पत्र मैसर्स गार्डन स्टोर्स एंड कम्पनी, जॉरहाट' असम को लिखा हुआ है। जो इस प्रकार है :—
"To

M/s Garden Store & Co.,
Gar-All, Jorhat, Assam,

Hereby informed to you that all of you quit Assam because Assam is for only Assamese people".

Yours
Lachit Sena
Father

उस पत्र के नीचे दिया हुआ है योर्स लाचित सेना। जैमा मैंने कहा इस पत्र पर पाकिस्तान का स्टाम्प है इसलिए यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि कम से कम जो उसे भेजने वाला है वह बहुत से पत्र असम से ही डालता है। कुछ वह भारतीय डाक टिकट में डालता है लेकिन उसके पास कुछ पाकिस्तानी स्टाम्प भी थे जिसे कि वह काम में लाया है। अब इन वारे में जाँच पड़ताल करने का काम सरकार का है। प्रदेश सरकार ने मेजर सेन न्यायाधीश के सभापतित्व में एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया है। मैं इस कमिशन का स्वागत

करता हूँ लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से इस सरकार को यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिक दगों की तथा असम कांड की जांच के लिये ये न्यायाधिकरण यथेष्ट नहीं है। इन के कारणों की तह तक पहुंचने के लिए हमें सां० बी० आई० सरीखी संस्था के उच्चस्तरीय दस्तों को नियोजित करना है जो इन की तह तक पहुंच सकें।

यह बात निश्चित है और कम से कम जिन लोगों ने मेरे साथ काम किया है मैं आप को बतला दूँ कि उन दिनों में मैं तीन बार असम गया और मैंने जो कुछ देखा उससे मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होती कि वहाँ जहाँ असम के लोगों को उभारा गया है, उन की भावनाओं को उभाड़ा गया है वहाँ ऐसी भी शक्तियाँ हैं जो कि हमारे देश की शत्रु हैं। इस देश में देश के शत्रुओं की कमी नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चीन व पाकिस्तान की चर्चा की है लेकिन आप को यह जानना चाहिए कि जहाँ शत्रु लोग केवल सीमाओं पर कुछ गड़बड़ करके और फुलझड़ियाँ चला कर ही बस नहीं करते हैं वल्कि उनके एजेंट देश के शरन्धर रह कर जहर फैलाते रहते हैं और राष्ट्रीय हकें तोड़ते हैं। कभी कभी मुझे दुःख भी होता है आश्चर्य भी होता है यह देख कर कि हम ऊपरी बातों में फंस जाते हैं और हम रोग के असली कारणों तक पहुंचने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं।

जब पहले पहल जब पत्र मेरे हाथ में आया था तो मैंने चव्हाण साहब को 6 अक्टूबर को लिखा था कि इस तरह का पत्र असम के लोगों में वितरित किया जा रहा है लेकिन मुझे उस का केवल औपचारिक उत्तर ही दिया गया।

मैंने उस में लिखा था कि आप उस की जांच अपने इंटेलेजेंस ब्यूरो से करवायें और उस के बाद उस के ऊपर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि उस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई

क्योंकि अगर कोई कार्यवाही की जाती तो जो घटनाएं गंहाटी में हुईं वह शायद नहीं होतीं।

इस के पीछे एक मामूली सी बात है और उस के लिए मैं आप को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त के पहले इतिहास की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जब पाकिस्तान की रूपरेखा बनी थी तो असम को पाकिस्तान का अंग माना गया था और 1940 से 1947 तक पहले से ही असम की पाकिस्तान में जाने की चर्चा हुई थी तो उस समय उस की चर्चा होने के साथ साथ असम में पूर्व बंगाल के मुसलमानों को योजनाबद्ध रूप में लाकर बसाया जा रहा था ताकि पूर्व बंगाल की तरह असम भी एक मुस्लिम बहुल प्रान्त हो जाय। सादुल्ला साहब की मिनिस्ट्री का और मुस्लिम लीग का यह मंसूबा था कि असम को इस तरह से योजना करके एक मुस्लिम बहुल प्रान्त बना लिया जाय। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद यह क्रम जारी रहा। सादुल्ला मिनिस्ट्री ने इस हेतु सीमा-स्थित जिलों में जिलाधीशों आदि के पदों पर लीगी तत्व नियुक्त किये। परिणामतः वहाँ जोरहाट, डिब्रूगढ़ और अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऊँचे जिलाधीशों आदि के पदों पर लीग मंटेलिटी के व्यक्ति तैनात किये गये। चूंकि अभी भी हमने उधर ध्यान नहीं किया इसी का यह परिणाम देखने में आ रहा है जिसका असम में बीस-पच्चीस लाख गैर-कानूनी ढंग से आये हुए पाकिस्तानी मौजूद हैं। क्या दुनिया के पदों पर ऐसा कोई देश आप को देखने को मिलेगा जहाँ अन्य देशों के लोग और वे भी इतनी बड़ी संख्या में इस प्रकार इत्लीगली प्रवेश कर बैठ जायें ?

क्या आप के 20 या 25 आदमी भी पाकिस्तान, सीलोन या बर्मा जा सकते हैं ? यह कैसी विडंबन है, कैसी विचित्रता है कि जिस देश के पांच आदमी भी कहीं और प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते, वहाँ पर बाहर के बीस या 25 लाख आदमी आ गए हैं। जब मैं असम

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

गया था तब वहाँ सुना था कि केन्द्र की होम मिनिस्ट्री से एक ऐसा आदेश गया है जिसके अनुसार पांच वर्ष या उससे अधिक से जो पाकिस्तानी घुसपैटिये असम में बसे हुए हैं। उन्हें यहाँ की नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी जाय। तस्वीर साफ है कि जहाँ हम हिन्दुओं की संख्या को कम करना चाहते हैं वहाँ मुसलमानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है, और इस में किस का स्वार्थ हो सकता है यह आपके सामने है। मैं कहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो कर्मेशन बिठलाया है उस के साथ साथ उस को अपनी इंटेलेजेंस के द्वारा भी तहकीकात करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाने चाहिये।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which has been moved. By and large, in this year's President's Address, all the major problems facing the nation have been put forward for the consideration of this nation and of this House. I would like to make a few observations regarding the policy towards Pakistan, China and on the language problem. This year also, in the President's Address, the hope has been expressed for better and friendly relations with Pakistan and this hope has been placed on the Tashkent declaration. I would like to draw your attention to the President's Address of 1966, where it is stated:

"It was Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's hope and belief that the Tashkent declaration would lay the foundation for an enduring peace and friendship between India and Pakistan. More even than the letter it is the spirit of the Tashkent declaration that is important."

Then, Sir, we come to the Address of 1967, and about what happened in that year, I will come a little later. There it is stated:

"Government most sincerely desire the friendship and cooperation of the Government and people of Pakistan. Nothing has distressed it more than the bitterness and conflict which have sometimes divided the two countries which have many common interests. Government will make every effort to achieve relationship of fullest understanding and good-will and amity with Pakistan."

Then, Sir, this year it has been stated like this. I will quote one of two sentences. It is stated:

"It is a matter of regret that our relations with Pakistan and China remain unsatisfactory."

15.59 hrs.

RE. AWARD OF KUTCH TRIBUNAL

श्री मधु लिमये (मुँगेर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने के साथ-साथ एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव भी पेश करना है। अभी माननीय सदस्य पाकिस्तान और भारत के रिश्ते की बात कर रहे थे। अभी-अभी मुझे खबर मिली है कि कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला आ गया है और कच्छ का 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चला गया है अर्वाइ के अनुसार। अभी-अभी रेडियो पर यह बात आई है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और मेरी राय में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो बहस चल रही है उस को अब तत्काल स्थगित कर देना चाहिये और इस मामले को ले लिया जाये। उसका कारण यह है—प्राप शायद उम वक्त नहीं थे लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—कि जब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कच्छ का करार किया था तब उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने वादा किया था कि जमीन पर केवल सीमा का अंकन करने के बारे में हम समझौता कर रहे हैं। टु डिमाकेंट डि

बार्ड आदि प्राड इ । लेकिन जब करार हुआ है और उस में सीमा निर्धारित करने की बात यानी टु डिटरमिन दि बार्डर की बात आई थी तो उसी समय हम लोगों ने उन्हें सूचित किया था कि उस के कारण हम अपनी भूमि को खोयेंगे, और वही बात आज हो गई है ।

इस लिये मेरी आप से नम्र प्रार्थना है और संसद् कार्य मंत्री भी यहां बैठे हैं, वह भी ध्यान दें, कि यह इतना ग्रहम और महत्व का सवाल है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस चलना बेकार और बेमतलब है । इस लिये संसद् कार्य मंत्री या तो खुद इस मामले में प्रस्ताव लायें या वह मेरे प्रस्ताव को मान लें ।

श्री भनुभाई पटेल (डभाई) : सभापति महोदय, इस के पहले कि मंत्री जी कुछ बोलें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग जो गुजरात से आते हैं उन के पास कञ्च के मामले में कोई अधिकृत सूचना नहीं है । श्री मधु लिमये केवल अनुमान से कह रहे हैं । इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह इतना गम्भीर सवाल है कि इस के बारे में पूरी बात सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये । हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने सदन के सम्मुख एश्योरेंस दिया था । हमारे पास जो महिती है उस के अनुसार बार्डर पर पाकिस्तानी सेना तैयार है जिस में कि अबाई आने के बाद तुरन्त ही वहां घुस जाये । इस के बारे में सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में हाउस का विश्वास मेल कर बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि क्या स्थिति है और क्या अबाई आया है क्योंकि इस के बारे में हमें भी अपनी राय देनी होगी ।

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस लिये ज्यों ही श्री मधु

लिमये ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया मैंने संसद् कार्य मंत्री से कहा और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में सदन को जल्दी ही समय देगी ताकि इस पर बहस की जा सके क्योंकि यह सारे देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ।

श्री हुज़न चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मेरा व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रश्न है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री आकर बतलायें ।

श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है । जब तक कोरम नहीं होगा तब तक सदन की कार्रवाई कैसे चल सकती है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मंत्रों (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा आप ने कहा, इस प्रश्न की गम्भीरता से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन आज जेनेवा के समय के अनुसार 4 बजे वहां जजमेंट होने वाला है । जजमेंट यहां के समय के अनुसार शायद साढ़े आठ बजे के करीब आयेंगा । ऐसी स्थिति में उस के मालूम होने के पश्चात् ही कोई चीज बतलाई जा सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मालूम हो चुका है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : विधिवत रूप में इस की जानकारी हमें नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : विधिवत जानकारी नहीं होगी और हिन्दुस्तान चला जायेगा ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस लिये यहां पर कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिये जिस के बारे में मालूम न हो । जेनेवा के समय के अनुसार जजमेंट 4 बजे होने वाला है ।

सभापति महोदय : 10 बजे प्रातः फँसला घाने वाला था ।

श्री ऋषु लिमये : आपकी जानकारी में मैंने बात ला दी है । अब आप को इस का फँसला करना है कि कार्रवाई स्थगित करनी है या नहीं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम लोग कार्रवाई स्थगित नहीं करेंगे लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की इंट्रिटी को बचाने के लिये जो भी आवश्यक कदम होंगे वह अवश्य उठाये जायेंगे ।

श्री भबु लिमये : पाकिस्तान को कच्छ में जबरदस्ती घुसने न दो ।

श्री इटल बिहारी वात्रेयो (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक निवेदन करना है । भारत सरकार जानती है और सारे देश को पता लग गया है कि कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण ने कच्छ के पूरे भू भाग पर हमारी सर्व प्रभुता को स्वीकार नहीं किया है और एक बड़े भारी भाग को पाकिस्तान को देने का फँसला वह कर चुका है । मुझे सरकार से एक स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहिये कि जब तक इस सदन में कच्छ के ट्रिब्यूनल के फँसले पर निर्णय नहीं हो जाता, और देश के जनमत को जान कर जब तक सरकार फँसला नहीं करती तब तक हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दिया जा रहा है उस को पाकिस्तान को बलपूर्वक हस्तगत नहीं करने दिया जायेगा ? इस बात की पूरी आशंका है कि कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल का फँसला प्राप्त होते ही जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दिया जा रहा है उस पर कब्जा करने के लिए पाकिस्तान बढ़े । पाकिस्तान उस क्षेत्र में अपनी सेनाओं को केन्द्रित कर रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाये कि हम पाकिस्तान को बलपूर्वक किसी क्षेत्र को हथियाने नहीं देंगे, उसके बल प्रयोग के आगे धुकेँगे नहीं और हम लोग एक इंच भूमि भी पाकिस्तान को नहीं देंगे । जो निर्णय हो उस

पर इस सदन को विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सदन में विचार किये जाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है उस में कोई इन्कार नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन हिपो-थेटिकल बात के बारे में मैं कैसे कुछ कह सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में कुछ हो नहीं सकता है । यही होता रहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Limaye have said that they want a specific assurance from Government that the area that is supposed to have been given to Pakistan will not be allowed to be occupied by Pakistan forcibly till the matter is discussed here and a decision is taken by this House. A categorical assurance is demanded, and I hope the Government will give it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Actually, unless and until we know the position, how can we give any clear-cut assurance on a hypothetical question? This much is certain that the Government is as anxious to preserve the integrity of the country as anybody else

श्री श्री व द गोरन (चण्डीगढ़) : सरकार तो अभी टैक्निकल चीजों में फँसी हुई है । और यह इन में फँसी भी रहती है । लेकिन अगर वहाँ पाकिस्तान की ओर से कोई ऐसे प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं तो उसका हों बन्दोबन्त करना है । अपनी सैनिक शक्ति को आप पुष्ट करें और पाकिस्तान आगे बढ़े इस बात की इजाजत आप न दें आगे देखें कि वह जबरदस्ती इस इलाके के अन्दर घुसने न पाए । इसको देखना सरकार का कर्तव्य है और उसको इस दिशा में पग उठाना चाहिये पश्चतर इसके कि पाकिस्तान इस क्षेत्र में सैनिक कार्यवाही करे ।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : इसके बारे में स्पष्ट एश्योरेंस मिलना चाहिये ।

सरकार अगर नहीं दे सकती है तो उसको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। यह हमारा प्रभुसत्ता का सवाल है और यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। हम इसको लाइटलो नहीं ले सकते हैं। अगर यह सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकती है तो इसे इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। दूसरी सरकार बनेगी और वह इस सवाल के साथ अपने आप डील कर लेगी। देश की प्रभुसत्ता के साथ सरकार को खेलने नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

डा० रा० सुभग सिंह : जितनी लाइटली माननीय सदस्य बात कर रहे हैं उस में मैं उनको कह सकता हूँ कि हम उनकी चालों में फँसने वाले नहीं हैं। हाँ जहाँ तक देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है उस में कहीं कोई कमी हम लोगों की तरफ से न आएगी।

सभापति महोदय : मैं सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ आशंका व्यक्त की गई है और उस आशंका के बारे में एक अधिकृत ध्यान यहाँ आना चाहिये कि उस क्षेत्र को पाकिस्तान बलपूर्वक हथिया ले, उस पर पाकिस्तान बलपूर्वक अधिकार कर ले और हमारे सामने एक फेड एक्स्प्रेश पेश करे तो यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होने दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार का एक अधिकृत आश्वासन इस सदन में सरकार की ओर से आ जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन में जो भावनाएँ उभरी हुई हैं वे शान्त हो जायेंगी।

डा० रा० सुभग सिंह : बलपूर्वक किसी क्षेत्र को पाकिस्तान हथिया न ले इसके बारे में तो हम लोग आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में हैं और यह कहने की स्थिति में हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र को ऐसा नहीं रखा जाएगा कि पाकिस्तान बलपूर्वक उसको लेने की स्थिति में हो। मैं बात करूँगा प्रधान मंत्री जी से इसके बारे में। वक्तव्य अगर दिया जाना है तो कल ही दिया जा सकेगा और जजमेंट को देखने के बाद ही दिया जा सकेगा।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : अभी जो बात हो रही है वह केवल अनुमान के आधार पर ही

हो रही है। चार बजे जजमेंट होने वाला था। वहाँ के चार बजे यहाँ के रात्रि के साढ़े आठ बजे होते हैं। इस वास्ते जो यहाँ बात कही जा रही है वह केवल अनुमान मात्र है।

श्री भवु त्रिभरे : अनुमान नहीं है।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : ये अनुमान तो एक सप्ताह से चल रहे हैं। इस बारे में सारे देश को चिन्ता है। लेकिन हम गुजरात वालों को तो सब से अधिक चिन्ता है क्योंकि वह हमारे प्रान्त का हिस्सा है। फिर भी ऐसा कोई कदम हम न उठाएँ जिससे किसी प्रकार की कोई घबराहट पैदा हो।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): There is a tendency to play down this issue. We will not allow it to be played down. It is not right, it is a matter concerning the integrity of the country.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : आप नहीं जानते हैं। वहाँ के चार बजे यहाँ के रात्रि के साढ़े आठ बजे होते हैं। इस वास्ते इस वक्त यहाँ केवल अनुमान के आधार पर बात हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय : सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया है कि बलपूर्वक किसी क्षेत्र को लेने नहीं दिया जाएगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी भी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इसके बारे में कोई बयान दें। इसलिए अब मैं समझता हूँ कि मामला को अब हम यहीं खत्म कर दें और मैं आशा करता हूँ

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जिम्मेवारी से कह रहे हैं न ?

सभापति महोदय : जो आश्वासन दिया है वह मंत्री के नाते दिया है और गवर्नमेंट की ओर से दिया है, इसलिए उसको लाइटली लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। उनका आश्वासन गवर्नमेंट का आश्वासन है, यह मान कर चलना होगा।

16.10 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I was referring to the President's Address where he says:

"It is a matter of regret that our relations with Pakistan and China remain unsatisfactory. We had hoped that the solemn Declaration of Teshkent would provide a basis for the development of peaceful and co-operative relations with Pakistan."

Our main armed conflicts with Pakistan had been over Kutch—to which reference had been made a little while ago—and over Kashmir. We hoped, prayed and worked for better relations with Pakistan. I should like to ask one question? On what basis have we done so? At what cost have we done so? After the Tashkent Declaration and even recently Pakistani leaders have been speaking of India in unfriendly terms. When their foreign minister, who was leader of Pakistani delegation to the UNCTAD Conference went back to Pakistan, he referred to our Home Minister's statement and said: Unless and until Pakistan gets Kashmir, there was no question of any negotiation or having better trade and commercial relations with India. This is clear indication of the trend of thinking of the Pakistani leaders. I have nothing against the Pakistani people. I know how they are being oppressed and suppressed politically and economically.

Let us have a clear-cut policy towards Pakistan. Let us make a clear distinction between the approach of the leaders of Pakistan on the one hand and of the common people of Pakistan on the other to the Indo-Pakistan problems. Whoever makes a reference to Jammu and Kashmir says that it is an integral part of India. I want to do a little plain speaking today. If some people after twenty years of

independence still feel in India that the majority of the people of Kashmir have reservations about the State's accession to India, I think they are absolutely wrong. If some confusion and doubts had been created in the minds of the Kashmiri people, it was due to the confused and weak-kneed policy of the Central Government. Whenever there was peace and tranquillity for two or three years together the Central Government started some kind of negotiations at certain levels with Pakistan and that acted as an unsettling influence on the minds of the people of Kashmir. They felt that the Kashmir issue was not settled because the Government of India was always prepared to sit at a table and talk with Pakistan over Kashmir.

Another important political development has taken place in Jammu and Kashmir State. We welcome the release of Sheikh Abdullah. In 1947 he gave inspired leadership to the people of Jammu and Kashmir and he stood for complete accession of the State to the Union of India. At that time people accepted his leadership and listened to him. When he left that rightful path which he had himself advocated, the people threw him away.

Sir, there are certain people in this part of the country and certain political leaders, I would say, who believe that the only leader in Jammu and Kashmir State is Sheikh Abdullah. I can only say this with full respect for them: that they are not aware of what Jammu and Kashmir State is, what the people of Jammu and Kashmir are, and what the political situation there is. Without any fear of contradiction, I can say this: that the majority of the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh—these three, main and important divisions of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, although they differ in language, although they differ in the cultural background, as far as the accession issue is concerned, are one and all behind this.

I would only appeal to the Central Government that, at whatever level with any individual or with any other political organisation, if they discuss Kashmir, let them discuss the economic distress of Kashmir; let us discuss the unemployment problem which is existing in Jammu and Kashmir State; let us discuss the steps as to how that State can also economically come at equal level as other parts of the country are. Why is there always the discussion about the issue of accession of Kashmir? Why is there always discussion about Sheikh Abdullah's role in Kashmir? Why is there always discussion about the political development in that state.

When our Prime Minister said that there was possibility of some kind of adjustment or shift within the Indian Constitution, to this again the Pakistan Foreign Minister retorted. He objected. This is another clear indication as to how for the Pakistani leaders are prepared to come forward for improving the relationship with this country. This is purely an internal matter; this is purely a matter which concerns the people of India and the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan has got nothing to do with this. I would very strongly urge upon the Prime Minister that let this statement of hers be not misunderstood and not be confused in any way or be linked with improving our relations with Pakistan. In my opinion, the real issue before us is the occupied Kashmir. I fail to understand, and the people of Jammu and Kashmir also fail to understand why there is always concern about the political set-up; why there is always talk about the accession issue, and on this part of the Jammu and Kashmir State which is an integral part of India there is no talk, and there is no concern about what is happening in that occupied Kashmir which is still with Pakistan.

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir State is constitutionally and legally part of

India, but the area of occupied Kashmir is under Pakistan and the people of occupied Kashmir are under Pakistan and Pakistan is keeping those people as slaves by their armed forces. I would appeal to those political leaders in our country, who say that for improving our relations with Pakistan we must have a settlement about Kashmir, that let us have first a settlement about occupied Kashmir and then, unite both parts of Jammu and Kashmir State and, then, if there is any kind of any other settlement, the people of Jammu and Kashmir would be willing to go along with the people of other parts of the country to solve the issue if ever there will be any other issue at all.

I know very well the conditions in occupied Kashmir. Not a single local man of that area has been recruited to that local administration which is being run by Pakistan, and the officers are being sent either from the Frontier Province or from the Punjab. Why? Because even the people of occupied Kashmir, as the people of other parts of Pakistan, are fed up with the dictatorship of Ayub. With regret I say that in this country nothing has been done about the sufferings of the people in occupied area of Kashmir. After the Tashkent Declaration, we made friendly gestures to improve our relations with Pakistan, but Pakistan doubled its armed forces and air force. It went all over the world to buy armament. At present Pakistan has got very friendly relations with communist China and there is no fear from China to Pakistan at this moment. Therefore, obviously Pakistan is having some sinister designs against India as in 1965. After the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, there has not been a single day when infiltration from Pakistan has not taken place into Jammu and Kashmir. Under these circumstances, I do not see what useful purpose this Tashkent Declaration has served or is going to serve in future.

Our complaint before the UN is pending. I would say that the UN

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

observers have time and again proved absolute failures. There has not been a single instance where they have been effective in maintaining peace on the cease-fire line. The people of Jammu and Kashmir very strongly object to the presence of these foreigners in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, because we have a fear that they connive with Pakistani officers and pass on military information to them. That is why they have become a constant threat to the security of that State.

Again we have said that we should have peaceful co-existence with China and improve our relations with her. I fail to understand this. On our part, we always say, "You come and be our friend". But the country to whom we make this offer always shows us the gun. How long are we going to make such friendly gestures? Do we mean that we have forgotten about the territories which have been forcibly occupied by China? This nation will not rest till China and Pakistan are driven out from every inch of the soil of India which they have occupied.

Coming to the language issue, Jammu and Kashmir State is also a non-Hindi-speaking State. We want that our national language should flourish more speedily and in a peaceful and cordial atmosphere. I would make an appeal to the Central Government. As far as regional languages are concerned which have up till now not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, those languages should be included. Here I would like to demand that Dogri and Rajasthani should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

With these words, Sir, I would like to conclude and once again tell this hon. House on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir that they are one with the people of other parts of

to see that in future they will never be betrayed and their future will always be guided well.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर जो बहस चल रही है और राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में सरकार की नीति का जो उल्लेख किया गया है उस से मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस भाषण में कोई नवीनता नहीं है और न कोई भविष्य की दिशा की ओर ही यह संकेत करता है। इसलिए मैं इस भाषण के विरोध में बोल रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि अभी हाल में 14 फरवरी को ईस्टर्न रेलवे के लखीसराय स्टेशन पर जो हत्याकाण्ड हुआ है उस हत्याकाण्ड का जिम्मेदार अगर कोई है तो सीधे भारत सरकार है। इसलिए कि यह पहली घटना नहीं है। यह दूसरी घटना है और ठीक उसी तरह की घटना है। 1966 में 24 अक्तूबर को दशहरा पूजा के दिन भी देहात की जनता वहाँ गाड़ी पर चढ़ने के लिए खड़ी थी और ठीक इसी तरह से एक गाड़ी क्यूल से आई गया जाने के लिये। उस वक्त में जब कि वह अपार भीड़ बालबच्चों के साथ उस स्थान को पार कर रही थी, वे बेचारे देहात के अनजान और सीधे सादे आदमी थे, उसी वक्त डाउन मिथिला एक्सप्रेस निकली और उन लोगों के ऊपर चली गई जिस के कारण 40 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और करीब करीब 13 आदमी घायल हुए। उस मौके पर वहाँ की जनता ने मांग की और साथ साथ सरकार की तरफ से, रेलवे की तरफ से एक कमीशन बहाल हुआ। उन कमीशन ने भी रिपोर्ट की कि यहाँ पर यह स्टेशन इस तरह से बना हुआ है कि पटना से आने वाली गाड़ी को यात्री देख नहीं पाता है। ऐसा क्विग, ऐसा मोड़ वहाँ है कि एक मिनट भी गाड़ी को देर नहीं लगनी है स्टेशन पर पहुँचने के लिए और तब वह गाड़ी की रोजनी दिखाई पड़नी है खाम कर

रात्रि में, इसलिए उस स्टेशन को भंग किया जाय। वहां फीसिंग कर दी जाय या वहां पर लाइन सीधी की जाय ताकि दूर से रोशनी दिखाई दे सके और लोग अपनी जान बचा सकें। लेकिन एक वर्ष से ज्यादा गुजर गया। करोब-करोब डेढ़ वर्ष हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बार-बार ध्यान दिलाया गया, इस सदन के सदस्यों के माध्यम से भी सरकार का ध्यान खींचा गया, स्थानीय जनता की तरफ से भी बार-बार ध्यान खींचा गया और खुद सरकार के द्वारा बहाल किए गए कमीशन ने इस तरह का रिक्मेंडेशन किया, उस के बावजूद भी कोई परिवर्तन उस स्टेशन पर नहीं किया गया जिस का नतीजा हुआ कि यह दूसरी घटना 14 तारीख की रात्रि को हुई माघी पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर और उस अवसर पर आप जानते हैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि बिहार की घर्म-परायण जनता गंगा स्नान को आती है। हजारों की तादाद में वह वहां उस स्टेशन पर आती है और वहां से चढ़ती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेशन मास्टर का दोष है या नहीं यह तो अलग देखने की बात है लेकिन दूसरा दोष यह है कि उसी वक्त में एक स्पेशल ट्रेन क्यूल से गया के लिए वहां पर मंगाई जाती है और ठीक उसी वक्त में 12 डाउन दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस वहां से पास करती है और उस के अन्दर लोग आ जाते हैं। मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ उस स्टेशन को। मैं जानता हूँ उस कविग को। कितनी भी जल्दी लोग करें भागने की, जहां हजारों की भीड़ इस पार से उस पार कर रही है, भागने की कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी इतनी जल्दी गाड़ी आ जाती है कि कुछ न कुछ वहां आहत हो ही जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में यह हत्याकाण्ड हुआ है और इस को मर्डर कहा जा सकता है। यह दूसरी बार जो बातें हुई हैं यह जान-बूझकर भारत सरकार ने हत्याएं की हैं और मैं भारत सरकार को हत्यारा साबित करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे गुनाह में एक आदमी का

खून करने पर लोगों को फांसी की सजा दी जाती है तो दर्जनों आदमियों की हत्या करने पर क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार को पदच्युत किया जाय? क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को कबूल कर इस गुनाह के प्रायश्चित्त में रिजाइन करती हैं? उन को इस्तीफा दाखिल करना चाहिए क्योंकि जनता की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है, जनता के खून से उन्होंने होली खेली है। यह मेरे चार्ज है भारत सरकार पर।

दूसरी बात मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर है। जनता की राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक सभी प्रकार की सुरक्षा का भार भारत सरकार पर है। मैं आप का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ उत्तर और उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत की सीमा की ओर। वह सीमा जिस के बारे में अभी बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा हो रही है वह आसाम के बारे में है। आसाम से ले कर नागालैण्ड, मिजो लैण्ड, नेफा उत्तर बंगाल और उत्तर बिहार को लेते हुए बिलकुल इधर लड़ाख तक की बात है। वहां पर जो हालत है वह यह है कि एक तरफ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और दूसरी तरफ नेपाल की सीमा है; इन दोनों सीमाओं के बीच में कहीं पर पन्द्रह मील, कहीं पर 30 मील कहीं पर 40 मील का फासला पड़ता है और वह जिस का नाम बहुत ज्यादा हो चुका है नक्सलवाड़ी का, नक्सलवाड़ी में जो काण्ड हुआ है, वहां जो हत्याकाण्ड हुए हैं और जो तमाशा हुआ है उस में वह लोग भयभीत हैं। ठीक वहीं दार्जिलग का सिलिगुड़ी सब-डिवीजन, जलपाईगुड़ी जिला और बस्त दिनाजपुर तथा बिहाल के पूर्णिया जिले से ले कर नक्सल-वाड़ी तक और इधर चम्पारन के भैसालोटन तक एक अजीबोगरीब स्थिति बन गई है। मैं वहां से आता हूँ, उस क्षेत्र को जानता हूँ। वहां एक तरफ भारत सरकार के सुरक्षा

[श्री लखन ज्ञान कपूर]

सिपाही सोमा पर मीजूद है। भारत सरकार के सुरक्षा सिपाही रखने का आशय यही है कि पाकिस्तान से आने वाले हमलावर या लुटेरों से नागरिकों की रक्षा की जाय और जो वहां बोर्डर पर स्मॉलिंग होती है उस को रोका जाय। लेकिन यह कहते हुए खद होता है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस पर खींचा जा रहा है, बार-बार ध्यान दिलाया जा रहा है लेकिन वहां पर सुरक्षा सिपाहियों के होते हुए भी आज वह एरिया उजाड़ सा मालूम होता है। वहां पर पाकिस्तान के नागरिक लुटेरों के रूप में, हमलावर के रूप में, आग्नेय ग्रस्त्रों के साथ हजारों की तादाद में आते हैं और एक रात में पांच जगह, दस जगह लूट करते हैं। मवेशियों को लूटते हैं, उनके घरों में डाका डालते हैं, हत्याएं करते हैं और इस तरह से वहां पर जनता आतंकित हो चुकी है, भयभीत हो चुकी है, उन के जीवन और उनकी दौलत की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है जिस से भयभीत हो कर गांव छोड़ने के लिए उन को लाचार किया जा रहा है। यह स्थिति एक तरफ है।

दूसरी तरफ 26 तारीख को जहां एक ओर सारे देश में लोग आजादी का पर्व मना रहे थे वहां दूसरी ओर उसी रात में इस्लामपुर सब-डिवीजन में पंडित पोथा, नारायणपुर और शाहपुर गांवों में पाकिस्तान के लुटेरे आते हैं हथियारों से लैस होकर और बड़े पमाने पर लट करते हैं। एक ही रात में तीन-तीन, चार-चार गांवों को घेर कर वहां के मवेशियों को लूटते हैं, दौलत को लूटते हैं, गोलियां चलाते हैं जिसमें कई एक आदमी मारे जाते हैं। 3 फरवरी को वहां पर रुहिया गांव में वह फिर हमला करते हैं और लोगों को लूटने की कोशिश करते हैं जिसमें एक पाकिस्तानी हमलावर मारा जाता है। उनकी गोलियां वहां पर मिली हैं। इस तरह की हालत वहां पर है और यहां पर गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि हमने सुरक्षा सिपाही सीमा पर

तैनात किये हैं और वहां के लोगों की पूरी सुरक्षा, पूरी हिफाजत का इन्तजाम है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह तथ्य से परे बात है। वह यहां पर बैठे रहते हैं जब कि हम लोग उन सीमाओं पर रहते हैं, उन गांवों में जाते हैं, वहां की जनता से पूछते हैं, रात दिन देखते हैं कि क्या परेशानी और क्या वस्तु-स्थिति है। वहां पर पुलिस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फेल हो चुका है। पुलिस ऐसे लोगों से मिलकर और रिश्वत लेकर ऐसी डकैतियों और हत्याओं को डायरी पर लिखती ही नहीं है। डकैतियों को चोरी लिखती है। और हत्या को छिपा लते हैं। इस तरह से पुलिस की हरकतें वहां पर होती हैं। वहां पर सुरक्षा सिपाही रात में शराब पीकर सोये रहते हैं, पैसा लेते हैं और लोगों को वहां से पार कर देते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो हजारों मवेशियों को वहां से हांक ल जाना, 10-15 मील के एरिये स इतने मवेशियों को ल जाना कोई मजाक नहीं है। हर तीन-तीन मील पर सुरक्षा सिपाहियों के कैम्प हैं, यदि वे पेट्रोलिंग करते हों तो क्या बजह है कि इतने मवेशी वहां से निकल जायें। सैकड़ों आदमी इस तरह से वहां पर आयें, मवेशियों को ले जायें और दिखाई न पड़े, इसके पीछे क्या तथ्य है? मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि वे लोग पैसा लेते हैं, घूस लेते हैं, देश की सुरक्षा की परवाह नहीं करते। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां के हमारे सुरक्षा सिपाही देशभक्त नहीं हैं, देशद्रोही हैं जो वहां से माल को लूट कर पाकिस्तान भेजने में शरीक होते हैं।

एक तरफ यह चित्र है और दूसरी तरफ नक्सलवाड़ी से चल कर पश्चिमी दीनाजपुर तक का चित्र है। गांव में कुछ रिफ्यूजियों को इकट्ठा करके, कुछ ऐसे लोगों को इकट्ठा करके, जो भूमिहीन हैं, खतिहर मजदूर हैं, उन के माध्यम से और साथ साथ पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो उनके एजेन्ट हैं, उन के साथ मिल कर, हथियार इकट्ठे करके, वहां पर जब-रदस्ती जमीनों पर दखल कर रहे हैं, फोर्सबली

उनकी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं। उनके खेतों को, उनकी घास को उखाड़ते हैं, इस तरह से ली-लैसनस वहां पर फैला हुआ है, वहां पर कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है, जो उनकी जान व माल की रक्षा कर सके।

एक दूसरा चित्र नेपाल का है। वहां पर राजतांत्रिक प्रशासन है, कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी आजादी के साथ वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकती। चीन की नेपाल के साथ दोस्ती होने के कारण जो सड़क चीन ने तिब्बत से काठमांडू तक बनाई है, उस पर चीन का पूरा कब्जा है, उसको मनेटेन करने के लिए उन के ही आदमी, इंजीनियर्स, ओवरसीयर्स, मजदूर, काम करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ काठमाण्डू से भैसालोटन तक, जो बागमती नदी है, जो भारत की तरफ आती है, उस के किनारे किनारे, भारत की सीमा से लेकर काठमांडू तक जो सड़क बनाई जा रही है, वह भी चीन सरकार के माध्यम से बनाई जा रही है, वहां पर चीन के जासूस, उनकी आर्मी के लोग, प्लेन कपड़ों में आते हैं और आकर भारत के चम्पारन जिले के घोड़ासहन रजही-रजहवा गांव के इलाके में इकट्ठे होते हैं, वहां हमारी लेफ्ट-कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग उनसे मिलते-जुलते हैं और कांस्पिरेसी करते हैं। नेपाल के पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों में, खास कर लिम्बू, राय किरात, भोट जातियों के लोगों में माओत्से तुंग के बिल्ले देखे जा रहे हैं, इन के घरों में माउ की तस्वीर और लाल किताबें देखी जाती हैं उन को पैसा दिया जाता है और वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी तैयारियां चल रही हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जो नेपाली तराई के इलाकों में रहते हैं, उन के साथ इन पहाड़ी लोगों का संघर्ष कराने की साजिश चल रही है। जो भारतीय वहाँ रहते हैं आज उनके साथ दूसरी तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है, उनके अन्दर उत्पात और फूट डलवाने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिससे कि नेपाल और भारत के बीच में खाई, पैदा हो, इसलिये आज वहां पर भारतीय

नागरिकों की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। पूर्व नेपाल की भीतर सीमा पर से लेकर नक्सलवाड़ी, विराटनगर तक गलगलिया, बीबीगंज, दीगल बांध, रंगेली और भद्रपुर के सामने गुरिल्ला-वारफेयर की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि भारत सरकार की मशीनरी उस तरफ बिल्कुल ठप्प है। स्टेट की मशीनरी तो खत्म हो ही चुकी है, वहां पर जितनी भी चैक पोस्ट्स हैं, उन पर कोई कड़ाई नहीं है। इस तरफ से उस तरफ जाना बिलकुल मुश्किल नहीं है, वहां से बड़े पैमाने पर धान और जूट जाता है, 10 लाख मन जूट भारत से नेपाल चला गया है और वहां से कहीं और चला गया।

इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान की तरफ भी हमारा सामान जाता है, स्मगलिंग हो रहा है, कोई शासन व्यवस्था वहां नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1962 में जब 20 अक्टूबर को चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था उस मौके पर ऐना खतरा महसूस किया गया था कि उत्तरी सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिये वहां पर सेना रखी जाये और कुछ उपाय सोचे जायें। उसी दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर मिलिट्री रोड बनाने की बात हुई जो उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार होते हुए आसाम तक जाय। "लट्टल रोड प्रोजेक्ट" के नाम से एक प्रोजेक्ट वहां पर खोला गया जिसके लिये 56 करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार ने देना मंजूर किया। बिहार के भैसालोटन से लेकर गलगलिया तक नेपाल की सीमा के साथ साथ जो सड़क बन रही है उसके लिये 34 करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार ने सैंक्शन किया जिसमें से 16 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार ने आज वह रुपया देना बन्द कर दिया है और वह सड़क जो पहले वार-फूटिंग पर बन रही थी वह स्ट्रिप अब खत्म हो गई है हालांकि खतरा अब दून! हो गया है, लेकिन वह सड़क बनाने की स्क्रीम जो मिलिट्री के लिये थी अब नहीं हो रही है।

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

इसके साथ ही साथ आज कोई यह देखने वाला नहीं है कि 16 करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च हो चुका है उस में सिर्फ 2 मील सड़क बनी है, बाकी यों ही मिट्टी ढह रही है, ईंटें सड़ रही हैं, कहीं पर रोड़ी पड़ी हुई है, पुल यों ही अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। करोड़ों रुपये का इंजीनियरिंग का सामान स्टीम रोलम, ट्रक, जीपें, वहां पड़ी सड़ रही हैं और बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी मुस्त में पैसा लेकर बंटे हुए हैं। इन लोगों के अन्दर राष्ट्र के प्रति जो आस्था होनी चाहिए वह खत्म हो रही है और इसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है कि हमारी सीमाओं का क्या होने वाला है। जब कि उसमें करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल हुआ है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान देश की एकता के प्रश्न की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। आज से 35 वर्ष या 37 वर्ष पहले जब स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में शामिल होने का मुझे मौका मिला था, हमने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को देखा था, राष्ट्र की आजादी का सपना देखा था, भारत की एक मूर्ति देखी थी—काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, पंजाब से आसाम तक भारत का एक चित्र जिसके लिए हमें लड़ना है, जिसके लिए हमें मरना है, जिसके लिये हमें कुर्बानी देनी है जिसके लिये सरदार भगत सिंह, राजगुरु, सुखदेव, जतिन्द्रनाथ दाम, खुशीराम बोस, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, अशफाकउल्ला खां, तिलक, गांधी, लाल-पाल-दास, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जैसे बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने जिस स्वाधीनता के लिये जिस भारत की अखण्डता के लिये अपनी कुर्बानी दी, आज अपनी आंखों से उसको उड़ते देख कर दिल टूक-टूक हो जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक आन्तरिक पीड़ा होती है कि हमने क्या सपना देखा था और क्या हो रहा है। अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद भारत में जो एकता होनी चाहिये थी, भारत में जो श्रद्धा होनी चाहिये थी, भारत की जो उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी—आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक—और सेक्यूलरिज्म का जो एक मजबूत

अण्डा हमारे सामने लहराना चाहिये था, आज उसके विपरीत देख कर बहुत ही सदमा और तकलीफ होती है। आसाम में जो घटनायें घटी हैं, वे मामूली घटनायें नहीं हैं, बहुत ही भयानक घटनायें हैं। उनको देख कर दिल चीकता है कि भविष्य किधर इंगित कर रहा है, कहां हम जा रहे हैं। चाहे लचित सेना के नाम पर, चाहे राम सेना के नाम पर और चाहे शिव सेना के नाम पर जो बातें हो रही हैं प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर, जातीयता के आधार पर, साम्प्रदायिता के आधार पर भारत का ऐसा चित्र आज क्यों हो रहा है, भारत क्यों टूटने जा रहा है, किस का कसूर है, किमकी जवाबदेही है? भारत सरकार किसके हाथ में है? पिछले 20 वर्षों से कांग्रेस के हाथ में हिन्दुस्तान का मुकम्मिल शासन भार रहा है और इसकी सौ फीस सदी जवाबदेही कांग्रेस सरकार पर है। हिन्दुस्तान की एकता में लोगों का आस्था, लोगों का आचरण, लोगों के अन्दर भारत के प्रति मर मिटने की तमन्ना कांग्रेस ने धी-धीरे कर समाप्त कर दिया है। नैतिकता को ऊपर ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी उन को थी लेकिन जो चित्र गांधी जी, जवाहरलाल जी, तिलक और उन नौजवानों का था जो हंसते हंसते फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये, जो गोली खा कर मर गये, जो जेल की चहारदीवारी के अन्दर सांस ले कर अपनी जवानों जता कर भस्म कर गये, वह कहां गया? कहां गया वह सपना? वह धूलिधूसरित हो गया। बिड़ला, टाटा और डालगिया के महलों में उनका स्वाब कैद हो गया।

तीन-तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाय हमारी खत्म हुई उनके ऊपर हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी आज हम एक मसला हल नहीं कर सके और वह है भूख का, गरीबी, बकारी और नाबराबरी का। आज हम चीन से लड़ने के लिये भले ही सेनायें तायनात कर दें पाकिस्तान से लड़ने के लिये भले ही सेनायें कच्छ में चली जायें लेकिन जो दूसरा मोर्चा है यानी भूख की ज्वालानों का, उसको सेना नहीं हल कर सकती। गोली और लाठी भूख

को ज्वाला नहीं बुझा सकती। हमारी सीमा और देश आज खतरे में है। जहाँ तक सेना का सवाल है वह सीमा पर लड़ेंगे, लेकिन जो अन्दरूनी खतरा है जो अलग अलग प्रान्तों का निर्माण हो रहा है, भाषा के नाम पर प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर मजहब के नाम पर जो रोजनलिज्म पैदा हो रहा है, उसका क्या होगा? आज उसके कारण भयानक अनन्तोष नौजवानों में है। उन नौजवानों में जो पढ़ लिख कर जवान होकर सामने आ रहे हैं। उनकी बेकारी ऐसे लोगों को संख्या बढ़ा रही है जो भूखों पोटों हैं, जो रोटों और रोजों को तलाश में हैं। मैं ऐसा कह सकता हूँ कि यह पढ़े लिखे बकर इन्सान एक चिगारो है जो भूखों को भोड़ है, भूखों जनता है वह बारूदखाना है। इसलिये इन चिगारो के बारूदखाने में पड़ने के कारण ही देश की एकता टूटती है, देश की शान्ति भंग होती है और देश का भविष्य अन्धकारमय मालूम होता है। इसलिये इसका इलाज खोजना है। इनका इलाज केवल रोटों और रोजों है। अन्न और बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना है।

पिछले बीस वर्षों में जापान कहां चला गया, जर्मनी कहां चला गया, इंग्लैण्ड कहां चला गया, जिन देशों में बम हो बम गिरते थे और एक मकान भी मुश्किल से सही सलामत बचा था, एक भी कारखाना मुश्किल से सही सलामत नहीं था, आज वह देश सातवें आसमान में हैं। लेकिन जहां 1942 में कलकत्ता में सिर्फ एक बम गिरा था, उसने सिवा और लड़ाई नहीं हुई, एक भी गोला नहीं गिरा और ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान हमें आज़ारी में मिला था, उसका हमने क्या किया? हाँ अभी तक उसके खुराक का मसला हल नहीं कर सके हैं। आज चाहे बंगाल हो, चाहे उड़ामा हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो या बिहार हो, वहां अकाल ही अकाल है और भूखमरों की भोड़ है। इसलिये इसका इलाज निकालिये।

हम सेना पर कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं? कितनी ही जबर्दस्त सेना हम लड़ाई और

नेफा में खड़ी कर दें या पाकिस्तान के मोर्चे पर, लेकिन यदि घर के अन्दर जो आग लगी है उसको बुझाने के लिये सरकार लोगों को खाना नहीं देती तो सारी सेना बेकार है। मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी इस मामले में फेश्योर हुई है पिछले बीस वर्षों में। वही थोड़ से मीके थे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये। इसके लिये आप को दो तीन सालों की मियाद बांधनी चाहिये थी, दो तीन सालों में जमीन का बटवारा करना चाहिये था। जब आप कहते थे हैं कि आप को समाजवाद लाना है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी समाजवाद की चर्चा हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार समाजवाद की रूपरेखा जानती है? क्या वह समझती है कि समाजवाद क्या है? क्या समाजवाद टाटा, बिड़ला डालमिया की थैलियों पर आयेगा? क्या उनकी तिजोरियों के साथ बनेगा? क्या उनके महलों पर समाजवाद खड़ा होगा? न कि वह देश के 6 लाख गांवों में होगा। देश में जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं आखिर उनके ऊपर समाज का अधिकार कब होगा? आज उन पर चन्द मुट्ठी भर पूँजीपतियों का अधिकार है और सारा देश उन की मुट्ठी में छटपटा रहा है। आज जहां गरीबी दूर होनी चाहिये थी वहां गरीबी बढ़ रही है। अमीर और भी अमीर होता चला जा रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि यह जो ममला हल होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो रहा है। महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि 1966 में महंगाई 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और पिछले साल में 5.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। आज महंगाई और नाबराबरी बढ़ती जा रही है, भूखमरी बढ़ती जा रही है, अकाल बढ़ता जा रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप कैसे देश को बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर आप फूड फ्रण्ट पर देश को बचाना चाहते हैं तो जमीन का बटवारा किया जाये, जमीन में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की जाय, जमीन की

[श्री लखी लाल कूर]

सिचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। इसी तरह से आज जो भुखमरी की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है वह कम हो सकती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो पढ़ लिख नौजवान हैं उनमें बेकारी बढ़ रही है। आज भारत में 30 हजार इंजीनियर्स बेकार हैं। इससे बढ़कर लज्जा की बात हमारे लिये क्या हो सकती है। यह जो 20 हजार पढ़ लिख इंजीनियर हैं यह देश के निर्माण के काम में हाथ बटा सकते थे, समाजवाद के निर्माण में हाथ बटा सकते थे, वह बेकार हैं और बेकार होकर भुखमरों की टोली बना कर इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। इससे बढ़ कर लज्जा की बात और क्या हो सकती है ?

आपने बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खोली हैं, हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने खोले हैं। क्या इसी तरह से आप देश को अमरीका बनायेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका तो नहीं बन पाया, हां, वह कुछ और बन गया है। इसलिये जब तक स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं चलाई जाती, जब तक गांवों में उद्योगों का जाल नहीं बिछ जाता, तब तक यह बेकारों की आवादी बढ़ती रहेगी और लोगों में अमनोपेक्ष बढ़ेगा। लोग झंडे जलायेंगे, रेलें तोड़ेंगे, बसें जलायेंगे, दूकानें लूटेंगे और अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों का प्रसार होगा। अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों के बढ़ने से चीन और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को ध्वस्त करेंगे और उन को देश की एकानमी को बरबाद करने में, राष्ट्रीयता को तोड़ने में, हिन्दुस्तान के सारे मनुष्यों को चूर चूर करने में सफलता मिलेगी।

आज वियटनाम में एक नरमेघ यज्ञ हो रहा है, यह नरमेघ यज्ञ पिछले कई वर्षों से हो रहा है। इसके लिये साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के छोटे छोटे मुल्क भारत को अपना नेता मानते थे, बड़ा भाई मानते थे, उन्हें हम से बड़ी चढ़ी उम्मीद थी। जब हिन्दुस्तान आज्ञाद हुआ था तब उन्होंने बड़ी आशाएँ हम से लगाई थीं, लेकिन उनकी सारी आशाओं पर पानी फिर गया। आज चीन और अमरीका

के बीच में जा भिड़न्त वियटनाम के सम्बन्ध में हो रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत की और कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है क्योंकि हम अमरीका के मुखापेक्षी हैं। हम वहां से कर्जा मांगते हैं, अन्न मांगते हैं, मशीनें मांगते हैं। हम अमरीका के गुलाम हैं। इसलिये हमारी हिम्मत नहीं होती अमरीका के खिलाफ बोलने की और न्याय स्थापित करने की। आज साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के छोटे-छोटे मुल्क हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं, आज वह एक नेता खोज रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत की वैदेशिक नीति में इतनी फेल्योर रही है कि उसमें नेता बनने की क्षमता नहीं रह गई है। हम मार खाये हुए हैं। आज हम छोटे छोटे मुल्कों को सौहार्द से अपना सकते हैं, उनको कोआपरेशन दे सकते हैं ताकि वह हमारी रहनुमाई में चलें। आज अमरीका रूस और चीन के जो तीन दैत्य हैं, जो शोषित पीड़ित मानवता को निगल जाने के लिए उद्यत हैं, उनसे बचाने के लिये हमें कुछ करना है। मानवता पर आज जो खतरा है, हिन्दुस्तान पर जो खतरा हो रहा है, उसको उससे बचाने की हम में क्षमता है। उसके लिये भारत सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

आज जो सवाल यहां उठाया जा रहा है कच्छ के मामले में, उसके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक इंच भूमि भी पाकिस्तान को नहीं मिलनी चाहिये चाहे इसके लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्वाहा हो जाये। इसके लिये हम लोहे से लोहा बना कर रहेंगे इसके लिये हम को सरकार को ऐश्वर्य देना चाहिये।

16.52 hrs.

RE. AWARD OF KUTCH TRIBUNAL
—Contd.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी एक गलती सुधारना चाहता हूँ। जब श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा कि उन्होंने रेडियो पर कच्छ के बारे में सुना, तब मने कहा था कि

बहु अनुमान है क्योंकि जेनेवा के 4 बजे के समय के अनुसार यहां 8.30 बजे उसके बारे में मालूम होगा। लेकिन अभी मने बाहर जाकर देखा कि रायटर की भेसेज है और उसमें यह है कि 90 परसेंट भारत के साथ है और 10 परसेंट पाकिस्तान के साथ जाता है और वह बात कन्फर्म हो गई।

मुझ को जो दृष्टांत है वह मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास ऐसी माहिती थी कि जैसे ही यह अर्वाइड अनाउन्स होगा, पाकिस्तान तैयार रहेगा और अनाउन्समेंट के अनुसार जितनी धरती उसके पास आने वाली है उसके ऊपर वह मार्च कर जायेगा। इसके बारे में इस सदन को विश्वास में लेकर पूरी सूचना यहां दी जानी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं आप के जरिये से विनती करता हूँ कि चाहे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर हों, चाहे होम मिनिस्टर हों या एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हों, वह हाजिर रह कर हमें कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना दें, जिसमें हम उसके बारे में सोच विचार कर सकें। आप किसी मिनिस्टर को बुलायें ताकि हम को यह सूचना मिले whether Pakistani forces are marching towards that area to occupy it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will convey.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: If the Prime Minister is in possession of the Award her foremost duty is to come here and inform us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall convey it to the Minister of Parliamentary affairs and through him to the Prime Minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: If it is in her possession, what prevents her from sharing it with the House at once?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I entirely agree with what you say; the House is anxious to know about it. I fully share your anxiety. All the sections of the House are very anxious. I shall see that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is approached and if he agrees to give some information immediately, it will be good.

श्री लखन लाज ऋपूर : प्रधान मन्त्री को बुलाया जाए।

श्री कंबर लाज गुप्त : तीन साढ़े तीन बजे बलराज मधोक जी चैयर में थे। उस वक्त यह मांग उठी थी कि रेडियो में यह खबर आ चुकी है और उस वक्त भी डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कहा था कि मैं जाकर निवेदन कर दूंगा। अब पांच बज गए हैं। अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। अगर इसी प्रकार से ये लोगों की भावनाओं से खेलते रहे और पाकिस्तान ने उस पर कब्जा कर लिया तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया कितनी खतरनाक होगी, इसका आप अन्दाजा सहज में लगा सकते हैं। कितना उसका देश पर असर पड़ेगा, इसका अनुमान भी आप लगा सकते हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री के पास एवार्ड है और वह पार्टी के लीडरों को बुला कर बात कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस को क्यों नहीं कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया जाता है। इस तरह अगर लाइटली हाउस को लिया जाएगा तो डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रह सकती है। जब हाउस मीट कर रहा है, इतना बड़ा एवार्ड देश के सामने है, देश का इतने मील हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को इस में दिया जा रहा है. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether the Prime Minister has got the award or not. But Mr. Patel has given information after verifying it; I take it that he is correct. Now that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come, I shall explain the position to him. It appears that the radio had broadcast the news that the award had been given. The House is anxious to have a statement on the award. The hon. Member there says that Prime Minister has got a copy of the award and she is discussing it individually with the Ministers. I do not know whether it is so. A statement may be made on the floor of the House immediately because all sections of the House are eager to know about the award.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Mr. anxiety is not that; it is already announced. But my anxiety is about the information spread out that Pakistani

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

army were marching towards the Indian border. We want to know whether these forces had already started operation. That is my anxiety . . . (Interruptions.)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I saw that telex message myself which says that ninety per cent of the area has been awarded to India by a majority judgement. . . (Interruptions) I shall discuss this matter with the Prime Minister and in case she has got any authentic information, I shall request her to make a statement before 6 P. M. but in case she has not anything authentic, it will be done later on, perhaps tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: Strategic area had gone to Pakistan?.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is another suggestion.

Another is, they are apprehending some danger. On these two points, there is strong feeling. So, please convey this to her; (Interruption)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: She does not respond. What is the use of just conveying this?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: This is a matter to be dealt with very carefully. We should not be upset.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Very quickly also; and effectively.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There, I agree. Effectively and quickly. (Interruption) I fully agree with that. But this state of mood is not going to take us forward in any way, because this might lead to much confusion. We can take effective action only when we all unite. Now, I will just go to the Prime Minister and make a request that in case she is in possession of authentic information, she may make a statement before six, and in case that information is not available, if it is only a telex information, then a statement will be given tomorrow.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : हाउस को विश्वास दिलाना चाहिये कि दस परसेंट पर पाकिस्तान उस वक्त तक कब्जा नहीं करेगा जब तक सदन उसके बारे में डिसकस न कर ले ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The feeling of the House has been shown. He will convey it to her. Let us face the situation unitedly and calmly.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: What else can we do?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : विश्वास दिलायें कि पाकिस्तान उस पर कब्जा नहीं करेगा ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: There has been an inspired and systematic propaganda for the last 10 days that India is getting most of it and only a little is going to Pakistan. Who is the judge of all this? This House must judge it, and not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We must know why Mr. Swaran Singh and Gen. Sheikh agreed that this was a disputed territory. We must know why full preparation was not made, and why so many hearings took place and why we should accept this political verdict which is not a judicial verdict.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): Are we going into the merits of the case?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I have given an opportunity. You have recorded your protest.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह एश्योरेंस दें कि दस परसेंट पर वह कब्जा नहीं करेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम तैयार हैं उनकी फौज ताकत का मुकाबला करने के लिये ? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह जबदस्ती दस परसेंट के बजाय बीस परसेंट पर कब्जा कर ले । वी शुड नाट बी काट नपिंग

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास अगर आफिशली एवार्ड नहीं है तो कम से कम सदन को विश्वास तो दिलायें कि उस जमीन का एक ईंच

भाग भी पाकिस्तान को नहीं दिया जाएगा । इतना तो वह कह सकती हैं । जाबूझ कर वह यह कहना नहीं चाहती हैं । आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वड़ देश को इसके लिए तैयार कर रही हैं । देश के साथ वह गद्दारी कर रही हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give a verdict on this. How can I say anything about this? (*Interruption*) What I would say is, all this protest has been recorded and the feelings have been conveyed, and it would all be conveyed to the Prime Minister. After taking into consideration all the facts, either this evening, as he said, or—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Just now we sent a note to the Lok Sabha Secretariat that she is making a statement tomorrow, but anyway, I am going to convey the feelings of the House to her. (*Interruption.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. What I suggest is, let us proceed with the debate on the President's Address. As has been suggested here, and as observed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, let us all face the situation calmly and unitedly.

17.04 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

श्रीमती लक्ष्म का तम्भा (खम्मम) : उप.घाय सहैय । इस चर्चा में कई बातों पर सन में प्रश्न डाला गया है । आज हम ईरानी सस्यायो से से दो चर हैं कि समस्याओं की भीड़ में उनके सापेक्ष महत्व का मुन्नांकन करना की हो गया है ।

उलझनों की श्रृंखला ऐसे लगातार चल रही है कि हमारे मन में शायद वेदना शक्ति का लोप हो रहा है और हम कुछ सन्न से पड़ रहे हैं—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Let her speak in her mother-tongue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can dictate like that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Under what rule can she read her speech? She is reading from a prepared speech

श्रीमता लक्ष्म का तम्भा : मैं पेपर्ज को जो मेरे हाथ में है उनको रीफर कर रही हूँ ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, on a point of order. She says it is her right to read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is referring to her notes.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: She herself just said that she is reading.

श्रीमती लक्ष्म का तम्भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहावत है कि जो प्रतिदिन मरता हो, उसके लिए कौन रोयेगा ?

हमें इन मूलभूत समस्याओं की छान-बीन करके इनका हल ढूँढना पड़ेगा । इन मूलभूत समस्याओं को हल करने के फलस्वरूप कई अन्य समस्यायें या तो अपने आप सुलझ जायेंगी, या उनका हल बड़ी हद तक आसान हो जायेगा । मैं इस प्रकार की कुछ मूलभूत समस्याओं की ओर संकेत करना चाहती हूँ ।

मेरी समझ में आज भारत की सबसे बड़ी और मूलभूत समस्या हमारे जनतंत्र के अस्तित्व की बन गई है । आज देश भर में हिंसा और अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा करने के जो प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं । उनसे स्पष्ट होता है कि कुछ लोगों ने जनतंत्र की हत्या करने की ठान ली है । वे देश में ऐसी अस्तव्यस्त परिस्थिति उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं कि यहाँ पर जनतंत्र का पनपना असम्भव हो जाये । वे किसी की समस्या को लेकर जन साधारण को भड़काना चाहते हैं चाहे वह समस्या गम्भीर हो या न हो, आवश्यक हो या न हो, देश के हित में महत्वपूर्ण हो या न हो ।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आज एक ऐसी परिस्थिति आ गई है कि जनता बस इतना चाहती है कि देश के

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

प्रशासन में स्थिरता और सामाजिक जीवन में शान्ति बनी रहे। परन्तु आज इन्हीं दोनों बातों के लाल पड़ गए हैं और देश तेजी से अराजकता की ओर बढ़ता दिखाई देता है। आज हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है और इसका उपाय क्या है।

देश में हो रही कई घटनाओं की छानबीन करके मैं इस निश्चय पर पहुँची हूँ कि दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में जनतंत्र विरोधी दल अन्य राजनतिक दलों के समान ही अधिकार और सुविधायें रखते हैं, परन्तु उन अधिकारों और सुविधाओं का उपयोग वे जनतंत्र का गला घोटने के लिए कर रहे हैं। इन दलों का किसी भी समस्या पर कोई एक निश्चित मत या रवैया नहीं है। उनका एक मात्र रवैया यही है कि येन केन प्रकारेण जनतंत्र को इस देश में अमफल बना दिया जाये। जिन प्रश्नों को शान्तिपूर्वक संसद् और विधान सभाओं में सुलझाना चाहिये, उन्हें वे बाजारों या चौराहों में ल जाकर जन-मन को भड़काने का साधन बना रहे हैं।

इस कारण हमारी जनतंत्र सम्बन्धी संस्थाओं का प्रभाव तथा प्रश्नों को सुलझाने की क्षमता दिन प्रतिदिन क्षीण पड़ती जा रही है। जनता के प्रतिनिधि सदनों के किसी भी निर्णय को कोई अन्तिमता, फाइनलिटो, या कम से कम आदर प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। सभी प्रश्नों पर आन्दोलन ही आन्दोलन जारी है और जनसांख्यिक गतिविधियों की स्थिति हाम्यास्पद होती जा रही है। साथ ही साथ हमारी सीमाओं पर नक्सलवाड़ी ढंग के कार्यक्रम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

यह निश्चित है कि इन सब घटनाओं का मूल स्रोत जनतंत्र-विरोधी और विदेशनिष्ठ दलों की कारस्तानी है। विशेषकर कहीं भाषा

को लेकर, कहीं मुलाजिमतों को लेकर और कहीं किसी अन्य प्रश्न को लेकर हमारे विद्यार्थियों और युवाजनों में जो बेचैनी फैलाई जा रही है, वह बेचैनी देश के जनतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिए खतरनाक सिद्ध होगी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों में हम कई समस्याओं को हल करने में असफल रहे हैं। इसमें कुछ हमारी त्रुटि रही और कुछ हमारे षस के नाहक कारण रहे। जनतंत्र इसी ढंग से चलता है और जनता अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार नई नई सरकारें बना लती है। जनता को ऐसा अवसर मिल पाना ही जनतंत्र का निचोड़ है, चाहे इस भूल तथा सुधार, ट्रायल एंड एरर, प्रतिक्रिया में कितना ही समय क्यों न लग जाये।

जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी के भविष्य के बारे में चिन्तित नहीं हूँ। हमें तो आज समूचे जनतंत्र के भविष्य के बारे में चिन्तित होना है। जनतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिये प्रशासन में दृढ़ता और देश में शान्ति, ये दो बातें अनिवार्य हैं और इनके लिये जो भी कीमत देनी पड़े, वह कम है। अन्यथा अराजकता के रूप में जो कीमत देनी पड़ेगी, वह बहुत महंगी पड़ेगी, यह चेतावनी मैं सरकार को देना चाहती हूँ।

मेरा यह मत नहीं है कि आज ही, इसी वक्त अमुक राजनैतिक दल को अवैध घोषित कर दिया जाये। मैं इतना ही कहूँगी कि किसी भी व्यक्ति अथवा राजनैतिक दल की अवैध कारस्तानियों को जनतंत्र के नाम पर दरगुजर न किया जाये।

हमारा दूसरा मूलभूत प्रश्न है आर्थिक स्थिति का। हम जितनी उन्नति करते जाते हैं, उतना ही देश में आर्थिक संकट बढ़ता;

दीखता है। पता नहीं, हम इस समय किसी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान में है, अथवा योजना से छुट्टी मना रहे हैं। कोई हमें बता दे कि दरअसल माजरा क्या है। हमारी वार्षिक योजनाएं कट-कटा कर केवल वेतन प्रदान कार्यक्रम रह गई है। उन्हें योजना कहना उस शब्द पर ज्यादाती है और आत्म-विभ्रम की पराकाष्ठा है।

हमसे कहा गया है कि डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग के कारण इन्फ्लेशन बहुत बढ़ा और कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गईं। इसी कारण हमने डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग को एक-बारगी बन्द कर दिया। यदि यह निर्णय ठीक था, तो डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग के बन्द होने पर कीमतों में मन्दी आनी चाहिये थी। परन्तु स्पष्ट रूप से लगता है कि कीमतें अब भी बढ़ती ही जा रही और हमारे कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है।

एक तरफ डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग को एक-दम बन्द करके हमने आर्थिक नि क्रियता उत्पन्न की, बेरोजगारी का दौर-दौरा कर दिया, लोगों में बेहद बेचैनी पैदा की और दूसरी तरफ हम कीमतों में स्थिरता नहीं ला पाये। जनता दोनों तरफ से पिट गई और हम भौंचक देख रह हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब तक कीमतों के उतार-चढ़ाव वाले ममूचे ढांचे पर स्वतंत्र रूप से हमारा काबू नहीं रहता, तब तक डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग के करने या न करने द्वारा कीमतों का नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकता। पता नहीं, यह सीधी नादी बात कब हमारी समझ में आयेगी—यदि आयेगी, तो।

अब देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी चिन्ताजनक बन गई है कि मूलभूत प्रश्नों को टालने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि तुरन्त ही ये मूलभूत निर्णय लिये जायेंगे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा करें।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आंध्र प्रदेश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर संकेत करना चाहती हूँ। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आंध्र प्रदेश को दी जाने वाली रकम में इस साल की अपेक्षा आने वाले आर्थिक वर्ष में बीस करोड़ रुपये की कमी कर दी गई है। इन कारण आंध्र प्रदेश की जो आर्थिक दुस्स्थिति होगी, उस से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बेचैनी होना स्वाभाविक है। जो राज्य सारे देश को अन्न पंदा कर देता है, उसको आर्थिक दुस्स्थिति से बचाना सारे देश का धर्म है।

नागार्जुन सागर जैसे ऐरावत के बोज से दब कर आंध्र प्रदेश की ऐसी बुरी दशा हुई है कि निकट भविष्य में उसका सुधार सम्भव नहीं दीखता। कई क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में आन्ध्र प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। आगामी आर्थिक वर्ष में आंध्र प्रदेश की योजना घिस घिस कर नगण्य रह गई है, गत वर्षों से भी कम रह गई है। जिस राज्य से अन्न मिलता है उसकी यह आर्थिक दुःस्थिति सारे देश के लिए ध्यान देने योग्य है। इस सदन और भारत सरकार से मेरी सानुरोध विनती है कि आंध्र प्रदेश की विशेष स्थिति को ध्यान में रखे।

आर्थिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अबमूल्यन का भी उल्लेख आवश्यक है। भारतीय रुपये का अबमूल्यन किए लगभग डेढ़ बरस हुआ है। अः इस बात का मूल्यांकन होना चाहिये कि जिस उद्देश्य से अबमूल्यन का निर्णय लिया गया था, वह कहां तक पूरा हुआ है। हमारे एक्सपोर्ट कहां तक बढ़े हैं; और विदेशी मुद्रा के मामले में हमारी स्थिति कहां तक सुधरी है, इन प्रश्नों पर समाधान-कारक विवरण की हम अपेक्षा करेंगे। सरकार जो नीति किसी मामले में अपनाती है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप देश को होने वाले हानि लाभ का ध्यौरा सदन के सम्मुख आना चाहिये ताकि हमारी नीतियों

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

का वास्तविक मूल्यांकन संभव हो सके।

हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के डांडाडोल होने का शायद एक और कारण यह है कि विदेशी सहायता की जित मात्रा में हम आशा कर रहे थे, उस मात्रा में वह नहीं मिली और उसके मिलने का सम्भावना भी नहीं रही। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए हम क्या उपाय सोच रहे हैं? इतका ब्योरा भी आशा है सदन के सम्मुख रखा जायगा। एक प्रकार से यह अच्छा ही हुआ कि हमें विदेशों पर निर्भर रहने की अब सुविधा नहीं रही। किन्तु इस सुविधा से हम लाभ उठा कर चुनौती को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं या हताश होकर निस्सहायता की दशा में योजनाबद्ध प्रगति के रास्ते को ही खैरबाद कह रहे हैं? आज हमने अपनी निस्सहायता और निद्रायता का सबूत दिया तो न केवल हमें सहायता ही नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि हमारी जगहेंताई भी होगी। अतएव सरकार से मेरा सुझाव है कि आत्म निर्भरता के ठोस आधार पर हमारी योजना की पुनर्रचना करे और भारत के औरव को द्वाले।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, within the short time that is available to me I should like to deal with only two points which are referred to in the President's Address. The President's Address makes it very clear that this government is not capable of clear thinking on any major issue that confronts this country or confronts the world today. For example, let us see what the government is thinking about the most burning international problem i.e., the war that is going on in Vietnam. I will not take much time to deal with it but I will say that it is very clear, as clear as daylight, that in South Vietnam the so-called government at Saigon does not represent the people of that country. I am sorry to see the so-called Foreign Minister of the so-called Saigon Gov-

ernment stricting about in New Delhi, even getting an audience with the Prime Minister of this country and trying to explain to her how the Viet Congs are being beaten back. All sort of cock and bull stories are being told by that particular gentleman in the capital of India. It is a shame for our country to treat such a gentleman as the representative of a heroic people who are giving a rebuff, a fitting rebuff, to the greatest military power in the world today, to the supposed to be greatest military power today. On that question, we would suggest that at least, at this stage, when things are very clear and the writing on the wall is so clear, as clear as day light, let this Government come to some firm decisions on the matter. We would suggest that they should recognise the real authority, the real Government that represents the people of South Vietnam, that is, the National Liberation Front. They cannot get away from that reality however much they should try to close their eyes to that reality. The recognition of the National Liberation Front by the Governments of various countries will help the solution of the tragic war that is going on in that country. But, unfortunately, our Government is even now equivocating and they are not able to take a clear position. Although the Prime Minister, in reply to a question, the other day, tried to tell us that our position is very clear, as far as we know, there is only one position for this Government that the bombing in North Vietnam should stop. Our feeling is that the Government has to come forward to take a very clear position and ask the aggressors to get out of that country and avoid a world holo caust that may follow in the wake of what is happening in that unfortunate land.

17.20 hrs.

(SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHANA in the Chair.)

Now, I should like to deal with yet another problem, that is, perhaps, the most important question that faces

the people of our country in the post-election period, that is, the question of Centre-State relations in the wake of the collapse of the Congress in the majority of the States in India in the last General Elections. For the last 20 years, they had the privilege of the monopoly of power all over the country except, perhaps, in one particular State, for 28 months in 1957, and we, very clearly, remember what the ruling Party, at the Centre, did in those days against the people of Kerala who had the privilege to throw out the Congress for the first time in this country. We recall what kind of crisis and what kind of pains we went through at that time because of the anti-democratic, anti-constitutional, attitude taken by the Government at that time. We recall the exist of two famous ladies in this country, that is, Indira Gandhi-Sucheta Kripalani axis, who happened to be the President of Indian National Congress and the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. Two women were sufficient in those days to topple a Government, to dismiss a Government, and one of them now happens to be the Prime Minister of this country. During the last few months, we were witnessing what kind of efforts they were making, by hook or crook; to reestablish their hegemony, their political hegemony, their administrative hegemony, over the whole of the country. I do not want to deal with what has happened in the States of north India. What is happening now in the strategic State of West Bengal, we are all witnessing the sight of a minority Government continuing shamelessly in the face of a very clear fact that they do not have a majority.

17.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to take this opportunity to recount what experience we are going through in Kerala. Of course, the Congress Government cannot hope to purchase the people, to have defections and then topple

that Government because the position of the Congress is so weak in an Assembly of 133 that they have only 9 Members. During the last session of the Assembly, they could not even manage to get the leave of the House for a No-Confidence motion because they could not muster the necessary strength of 20 in the House of 133. So, their position is really very pitiable in that State from that point of view. Actually, the Kerala people gave such a rebuff to them, they came together in such a magnificent way that by constitutional means, even by the method of defections and all that, they could not manage to come back to power. They cannot even manage to topple the Government and have President's rule. So they were making use of various other methods, and the most important of that was this. You perhaps know—you had also occasion to know it from us, from our complaints here—how they are treating us on the question of food. We have to repeat it again and again, because our State is so far away from the centre that we in the south have to shout at the top of our voices. Even then people may not hear it in the capital. Therefore, we have to repeat it over and over again.

I want to recount also what happened in 1964. We had then the southern zone. You were perhaps the Chief Minister of Andhra at that time. One fine morning, this food zone was scrapped without even a reference to that State which has a deficit of 50 per cent. It was entirely depending upon outside sources of supply. The zone was scrapped. The Food Ministry at that time under the ministership of Shri C. Subramaniam felt helpless. Then their officers rushed to our State to assure us: 'Do not worry. We are there to help you'. We were, as I said, depending for 50 per cent of our supplies from outside. There was a fence put up not by us, but by others, round our State. Nothing was given to us. Then the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Central Government promised after taking into account the annual supplies of rice from outside for the last 15 years that they would supply 9 lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala to fill up the gap. The average of ten years' supplies from other States was 10 lakh tonnes. The Centre said: 'These are difficult days. We cannot supply the entire 10 lakh tonnes. But we will supply you 9 lakh tonnes; please take one lakh tonnes of wheat'. That was the promise.

How they are keeping up that promise the entire world knows. From September 1964 to March 1967, the Central Government more or less kept up their promise, of sending 75,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala every month. But from March 1967 began another story. What is the significance of that? What happened in February-March 1967? From 1967, we see that they do not even send 50 per cent of their promised quota. Is it accidental or is there any particular reason? Our people read a reason behind it. Because in February, there took place an election, and in March a new Government came into power in Kerala. From March onwards up till now, this is the position, even when Shri Jagjivan Ram and all these Ministers at the Centre have been talking of a bumper crop of 95 million tonnes. Never in the history of this country they had such a crop, but even when they have a bumper crop, in Kerala we do not even have 50 per cent of what was promised. Three ounces of ration are being distributed to our people. That is one side of the story.

There is another aspect to it. The Central Government were subsidising supplies of rice and wheat. They have removed that subsidy now. What is the result? Whereas we were getting rice at Rs. 69 per quintal 10 months ago when the present UF Government came to power, today the position is that we have to pay Rs. 96 per quintal. You will be surprised to

see that in Andhra and Madras the peasants are being cheated by this Government. They are engaging in shameless profiteering as far as we are concerned, because what do they pay the Andhra peasant and the Madras peasant? They pay much less than they take from us. The rice that is supplied to us from Madras or from Andhra by the Central Government is given to us at Rs. 96 per quintal. In Madras they pay Rs. 72.50 total, including transport charges, and in Andhra they pay Rs. 77, total, all-inclusive, while they take Rs. 96 from us. So, per quintal of Andhra rice they take a profit of Rs. 19, and from Madras they take a profit of Rs. 23.50.

Then they say they have to cut down the subsidy, because the Central Government is running bankrupt—of course, they are running bankrupt on many accounts, we know the tragic story of what is happening in the economic field—and the people who are to take this coarse rice, this is as far as coarse rice is concerned, who were paying Rs. 69 have now to pay Rs. 96. We know this is the game, but the Kerala Government had to decide, had to take a painful decision as to what they should do. Either they have to impose this burden on the people, or they have to continue the subsidy in spite of the Central Government's betrayal, but then they will have to go without much of planning. This was the choice before them, and for the time being they have taken a decision to continue the subsidy on their own. It comes to Rs. 19 crores per year, and on the basis of that subsidy the State Budget presented to the legislature has shown a deficit of Rs. 18 crores. The people of my State would like to have the support of all the hon. members of this House and the people of this country to compel the Central Government to continue the subsidy that they were giving for the supply of rice.

Our State is proud to claim that we produce cash crops that bring the

foreign exchange. Out of nearly Rs. 700 crores, the total foreign exchange earnings for the whole of India, this small State is contributing nearly Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange. Our people are working hard, they are producing all sorts of cash crops. It is not their fault that they do not produce all the rice that they need. I do not think any man in his senses will say that the people of Kerala should cut down their rubber, tea and cardamom and have rice in their place. That will be a national loss. So, that is a question that should engage the attention of this hon. House and the entire people of this country.

Apart from the stopping of the subsidy and the failure on the part of the Government to supply the promised quantity of rice, on many other counts we can place almost a charge-sheet against the Central Government as far as their failures are concerned, but I do not have the time to go into it. This being the most important question, I should like the House to consider this matter.

But the Government is formulating this policy, is resorting to this kind of policy with a purpose. They think that a Government which cannot be toppled by defections or by other methods can be strangled by economic sanctions, by putting them in a corner as far as their finances are concerned, and then they think that the Government can be brought down. Perhaps some provisions of the Constitution can be made use of for dismissing the Government. I remember the day, 31st July, 1959, when the Government was dismissed even when they had a majority in the legislature. If the Central leaders, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Chavan and others perhaps imagine that they can resort to the same method of dismissal, even when the Government has got a majority in the legislature, as far as Kerala is concerned I can tell them even now that our people are not going to take that lying down, and the entire responsibility for sub-

verting democracy and subverting the very Constitution and which they say is very sacred, will be on the shoulders of the Central Government.

In the light of the developments that have taken place after the elections, all of us will have to put our heads together and find out ways and means straightening out the relations between the Centre and the States. A strict adherence to the federal principle is needed and some amendments to our Constitution are called for. Without these, no sermons by the Central leaders or the President will help resolve the deadlock in the country. I wanted to illustrate the point and showed how the Central leadership was adopting a vindictive attitude towards the non-Congress Governments in the States and though they have tall claims of treating all State Governments at par, they are all hollow and without substance. Unless this practice stops, the 'toppling' that takes place in the States will ultimately take place in the Centre.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by one who is very often described as the young Turk in the Congress side. He is a Member of this House noted for his bold and imaginative ideas. It is gratifying to note that our President has highlighted certain aspects of our national life and pinpointed certain complications in the social, political and economic spheres of our national existence. We are passing through times in which the President's Address may not prove to be a very inspiring document either for this House or for the public. Even then he has tried to cheer us up by pointing out that we have turned the corner this year and there has been a good harvest in the country. Twenty million tonnes more of foodgrains will be produced this year. But much will depend upon our procurement and distribution machinery if the benefit of this bumper harvest is to go to the poor people. Otherwise, in spite of this bumper crop millions of people will be starving. When I

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

left my State on the 8th of this month, rice was selling at Rs. 2.60 a kilo. Procurement was so poor that people have a feeling that it would not be possible for our people to be fed on rice any more. It is a pity that the Central Government has not taken any decision to remove the instability prevailing in the political field. I do not know why there is so much hesitation and indecision on the part of the Centre about it. West Bengal had been facing a critical time when lawlessness prevailed there on a large scale and procurement was negligible. It has also to be noted that our agriculture had been neglected from the beginning of our planning in my state and elsewhere. We have had to pay a heavy price for this neglect. Even now, if we want to turn the corner actually, we have to see that we do not repeat our past mistake but devote more time and thought to agriculture. What is happening now? Procurement in various surplus States is not on a large enough scale. Proper and rational attempts should be made to procure the grains in various deficit States where so far procurement has not been a success. We have failed to do so in my State. From the Centre also we cannot get sufficient rice to feed our rural people. There has been complete starvation in certain parts of West Bengal and unless we do something, West Bengal will be on fire.

Some of us have been talking of bank nationalisation and the nationalisation of general insurance and have been pleading for the export-import trade being taken over by the State in entirety. I would request our Deputy Prime Minister to excuse us, and not to think that we are faddists and are asking for the moon. We feel that unless banks nationalisation is brought into being and unless the general insurance companies are nationalised promptly and unless the export-import trade is also brought completely under State control, we cannot harness our internal resources to any appreciable extent. We cannot

any longer depend on foreign financial aids—foreign financial aids like those which we are having today—giving opportunity to foreign powers to dabble in our internal policies, which is derogatory to our national honour and self-respect.

We have seen that in the past, all our attempts to pinpoint this issue have failed and the question of social control has been raised by our Prime Minister to counteract our demands. Will anybody believe in this country that with industrial magnates like Sir Biren Mukerjee—I am mentioning only one name—and certain commercial magnates in the National Credit Council, it is possible to bring about that social control which will bring justice to our rural population or the rural peasantry? Our purpose is to suggest that there should be a reorientation of our credit structure in the country, so that we can harness all our internal resources and see that money flows to the rural areas through an energetic banking system run on commercial lines. This will also help in bringing about a condition of improvement in rural areas and probably we shall be able to turn the corner in the matter of employment. Therefore, I would humbly suggest that although we are committed to give social control a chance in this country yet, we should not give much time to this kind of experimentation, when we know that to harness the resources of our country it is not possible to carry on like this for any length of time. Time is the essence of the matter. Unless we take prompt decisions, it may happen that we shall very soon come to a position when all our internal resources will be exhausted and we shall have to go with a beggar's bowl again to foreign countries, which is very detrimental to our national safety.

I have to point out one other matter, and that is the question of our profession and practice as rulers. After all these 20 years of preaching socialism to enliven our masses to fight against the exploitation of capi-

talist economy, we have seen that the disparity in wealth has grown to such an extent that the rich has become so rich that they are power-med and are politically ambitious now. We have also seen that not only poverty as also disparity in this country continue but the same has been increasing. Poverty has grown to such an extent that millions of people are living in misery and on empty stomachs. Abject misery will create a situation which may become explosive at any moment in this country.

We have to point out also to the President that although he has been able to focus before this country certain important aspects, he has perhaps disintegration have started because of certain faulty steps taken by us in the past. We are to be blamed for what has taken place in this country. Who started these disruptive and disintegrating forces in the country? We have. On the language issue we, bungled, and we have not been able to solve the link language question for the last 20 years. And those who come forward and say and persist in saying that a link language should soon be introduced in this country, we call them Hindi chauvinists, and the we accuse those who, for historical reasons, cannot give up English, as disruptionists. Let us pause and think for a while. Unless we bring about some kind of consensus at a national level on this language issue, we shall be creating a condition which will lead to the liquidation of India. I read that at Madurai in a conference the students passed a resolution saying that they are thinking of getting out of the Indian Union and that they will no longer celebrate the Independence Day or unfurl the National Flag in this area. If that is the condition in the country, it is high time we take some positive steps so that the language issue may be solved very quickly and to the satisfaction of all sections of our people.

Coming to the problem of unemployment, it is standing shame on us that after so many years of develop-

ment, 19,000 of our technical hands, including qualified engineers, roam about begging for services. Still we claim that we have followed a course of planned technological and scientific development in this country! Long before, we should have thought about providing employment and guaranteeing jobs to the technical hands and engineering talents who are there to serve the country, but alas we cannot provide them with that opportunity.

In the present circumstances of high prices and rising cost of living, we have to consider whether the Government employees are paid the need-based wages which are necessary for their living. I suggest that even for the higher cadre services, the emoluments and pay-scales are not commensurate with the need of the hour. To get efficient, honest and energetic services from the Government employees to implement all our programmes, the scales of pay should be commensurate with the cost of living.

It has to be remembered that we have to create such conditions in the country that the factories may not close down at the sweet-will of the management. In my State, about 1.50 lakh workers remain out of employment, in spite of the promise given by the present Chief Minister that the factories will be opened soon and they will be given work. Only a few factories have opened so far out of 300 and the plight of most of the workers is such that most of them are starving and are almost on the point of explosion in West Bengal. Therefore, I would remind the Government that they must come forward with suitable steps in no time. The Labour Minister is not here. Otherwise, I would have told him that in one factory, N.I.S. Co., alone, where 6,000 workers are employed, they have not been paid their wages for two months and no action could be taken under the existing law to bring the management to book due to some loopholes. It is high time the Labour Ministry thought of enacting certain

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji.]
laws so that such high-handedness on the part of the management may not be there in the Industrial field.

With these words I support the motion of thanks to the President for his Address.

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस वक्तव्य का निदेश मैं कर रहा हूँ अपने भाषण के शुरू में वह वक्तव्य है एक हुक्मशाह का, एक साम्राज्यवादी का। वह वक्तव्य है सालाज़ार का जो पुर्तगाल का हुक्मशाह है। जब गोभ्रा में हम लोगों ने गोभ्रा की आजादी के लिए आन्दोलन शुरू किया था उस वक्त सालाज़ार पर बहुत से प्रेशर पाश्चात्य राज्य-कर्त्ताओं के आते थे। उस वक्त में उन्होंने कहा कि भारत एक उपखंड है लेकिन वह राष्ट्र नहीं है और पुर्तगाल 900 साल से एक राष्ट्र है। उस समय बहुत से राष्ट्रों से पुर्तगाल पर प्रेशर आते थे कि वह गोभ्रा छोड़े लेकिन वह कहते थे कि पुर्तगाल का राष्ट्रवाद ऐसा है कि अपने प्रदेश का दान किसी को भी कर ने को तैयार नहीं है। वह कहते थे कि पुर्तगाल का गोभ्रा एक प्रदेश या विभाग है और गोभ्रा छोड़ने को वह तैयार नहीं है। वह कटु सत्य था उस समय। शैतान भी कभी कभी बायबल की भाषा बोलता है। लेकिन उस कटु सत्य में जो एक शल्य है उसका आज हमें विचार करना जरूरी है। भारत के बहुत से विभाग आज भारत से छीने जाते हैं। कच्छ के बारे में भी आज अभी अभी ऐसा वक्तव्य आया है कि कच्छ का दस प्रतिशत विभाग पाकिस्तान को दिया गया है और इस सदन में उस विषय पर जब चर्चा हो रही थी तो उस समय यहां सरकारी बेंचों पर, क्लिंग पार्टी की जगह पर प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री कोई नहीं था लोगों को दिलासा देने के लिये कि कच्छ के बारे में क्या होगा। सालाज़ार के वक्तव्य का जो उल्लेख मैंने किया था उसमें वह सत्य है कि राष्ट्रवाद की कल्पना अभी तक भारत स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भी, 20 साल स्वतंत्रता के हो जाने के बाद भी,

इस देश में नहीं आ पाई है। जितनी दखल उसमें हमें लेना चाहिए या वह हम ले नहीं सके हैं।

प्रेसिडेंट के एड्रेस पर बहुत कुछ बोला गया है। अन्न समस्या के बारे में बोला गया है और परराष्ट्र विषय में जो बहुत से हैं उस बारे में भी बोला गया है। लेकिन मैं एक ही बात का उल्लेख यहां करना चाहता हूँ। वह एही है राष्ट्रवाद का और उस बारे में जो कुछ टिप्पणियाँ पिछले तीन चार महीनों में हो गई हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 26 जनवरी को रिपब्लिक डे का समारोह कुर्ग में मकरा में होता था। उस समय वहां के जो छात्र थे एन० सी० सी० के उन्होंने भारतीय तिरंगा जो है उसे सैल्यूट करने से रोक्युक्त किया। मद्रास में भी केवल इसलिये कि जो एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की घोषणाएं हैं वे हिन्दी में हैं इसलिये इन्कार किया गया। एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ऐक्टिविटीज को वहां चालू रखने में और वहां के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने बयान किया है कि जब तक वह कमांड आर्डर्स, वह घोषणाएं हिन्दी से बदल न जाएं तब तक उस राज्य में एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ऐक्टिविटीज नहीं शुरू होंगी.....

SHRI KANDAPPAN (Mettur): It was not a statement, it was an unanimous resolution passed by the House.

श्री शिंदरे : वह तो बहुत इससे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है।

एक ऐसा भी उदाहरण आया है कि मदुराई के स्कूलों में जो छात्र हैं उन्होंने एक यूनियन किया है और उन्होंने ऐसा निर्णय लिया है कि वे भारतीय तिरंगे को सैल्यूट न करेंगे और भारत का जो राष्ट्रीय गीत है। उसको भी वह मान देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं एक शिक्षक था। गोभ्रा की आजादी के

पहले मैंने शिक्षक का ही पेशा किया। मेरे समझ में नहीं आता कि मदुराई के वे शिक्षक कैसे हैं जो अपने छात्रों को नहीं कह सकते कि भारत के तिरंगे का, भारत के राष्ट्र गीत का राष्ट्र भाषा का मान करना सीखें। सब राज्यों की अलग अलग भाषायें हैं, आखिर कितने राष्ट्रगीत बनाये जायेंगे? इतना ही नहीं, कमाण्ड आर्डरज जो पिछले 20 वर्षों से हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं, वे अब चाहते हैं कि उनको रीजनल लैंग्वेज में दिये जायें। वह नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दी में, जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, जिसको संविधान ने माना है, जिसको हमारी संसद के रेजोल्यूशन में माना गया, उस राष्ट्रभाषा में यदि उनको घोषणायें दी जाती हैं, तो उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन वहाँ अंग्रेजी चलती है। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले जमाने में हमारे भारतीय लश्कर में अलग अलग रेजीमेंट्स होती थीं, जैसे महार रेजीमेंट थी, उसमें महारों को रखा जाता था, मद्रास रेजीमेंट थी, उसमें मद्रासियों को रखा जाता था, जाट रेजीमेंट थी, उसमें जाटों को रखा जाता था, डोगरा रेजीमेंट थी, उसमें डोगरों को रखा जाता था, लेकिन अब वैसा नहीं है . . .

थो: शांति भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
अभी भी ऐसे ही रखते हैं।

श्री शिक्षक: नहीं ऐसा नहीं है, सब को मिला कर रखते हैं। उन रेजीमेंटों के नाम तो अभी रह गये हैं, लेकिन उनमें देश के सभी लोग हैं, जाति के आधार पर नहीं हैं। अब जब एक रेजीमेंट में देश के सब भागों के लोग रहते हैं, तो उनको किस भाषा में आर्डर देंगे। जब मुकाबला करने का समय आता है,

जब चीन या पाकिस्तान या कोई दूसरा आक्रामक देश भारत पर आक्रमण करेगा, तब क्या माड़ीर पलटन को माहौर अधिकारी आर्डर देंगे, मद्रासी पलटन को तामिल में आर्डर देंगे—यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

जहाँ तक अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्न का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या को अवश्य दूर करेगी। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्र सरकार केरल के साथ अन्याय करती है, बंगाल के साथ अन्याय करती है या हमारे गोआ के साथ अन्याय करती है; मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि वह किसी तरह का अन्याय करेगी, क्योंकि वे भी भारतीय हैं। जो भी भारतीय आदमी है, मानव है, उस के सुख दुःख के कद्र करने की जिम्मेदारी उन पर है और वे जरूर उसका पालन करेंगे। परन्तु प्रारम्भ में मैंने जिस हुक्मशाह के वक्तव्य का निदेश किया था, वह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर हमें आज भारत की एकात्मता रखने की तैयारी करनी है। क्योंकि आज भी हमारे कई सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान को कच्छ के एवार्ड से जो 10 प्रतिशत जमीन मिल गई है, वे उसको फोर्स से आक्यूपाई करेंगे इसलिये उनका आक्रमण नष्ट करना जरूरी होगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपका ऋणिया अर्पण करता हूँ।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 20, 1968/Phalgun 1, 1889 (Saka).