

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 29th July, 1966|7 Sravana.
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Fertilizer Factory at Nangal

*151. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is planning to put up a new fertilizer factory at Nangal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given its approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
(a) The Fertilizer Corporation of
India Ltd. propose to expand the exist-
ing fertilizer capacity at Nangal.

(b) The proposal has not yet been
finalized by the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने पहले यह तज्ज्ञों की थी कि यह प्लांट मीठापुर में लगाया जाये और उसके सम्बन्ध में यहां काफी चर्चा हुई। उस के बाद नांगल का प्रोपोजल आया। समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार इस मामले में निश्चित क्यों नहीं है और क्यों देर कर रही है। जय हरियाणा की नौड सब से ज्यादा है और उसकी तरफ

से मांग की जा रही है, तो यह प्लांट हरियाणा में क्यों नहीं लगाया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सजाव कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : मीठापुर का कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर का कारखाना है। जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, पिछले हफ्ते मैंने बताया था कि फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के सामने चार मुह्नलिक प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन पर मांच-बिचार हो रहा है और जिनमें नांगल एक्स्पेंशन का प्रोजेक्ट भी है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह कहा जाना है, और यह मान लिया गया है, कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी रुपये लगा कर 38 रुपए बचाए जा रहे हैं। और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी रुपये लगा कर 11 रुपये बचाए जा रहे हैं तो फिर सिर्फ प्राइडियं लोर्जी, वाद य इग्म की वजह से क्यों इस देश को पीछे धकेला जा रहा है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसमें न तो प्राइडिया-लार्जी का सवाल है और न कोई और सवाल है। हमारे पास कितने रीसोर्सिज हैं और किस तरह हम उनका उपयोग कर सकते हैं, इस बुनियाद पर इस सिलसिले में काम होता है और प्रोजेक्ट्स बरतते बनाए जाते हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि जहां प्रांकड़े माननीय सदस्य ने दिये हैं, वे कहाँ से आये हैं। वे हमारे प्रांकड़े नहीं हैं।

SHRI R. BARUA: May I know whether due to old machinery the cost of production of fertiliser in Nangal is not at par with the international market price and, in fact, it is higher; if so, what steps are being taken to modernise the whole thing so that we can have cheaper produc-
tion?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: It is not a question of one particular machinery or another. It is a small plant and it is based upon a particular process which saves almost the entire import content because it is based upon the use of electricity. What is being proposed or what is under consideration is that that plant be expanded and with the expansion of the plant we expect that the cost of production as a whole will come down.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि नांगल का यह प्लांट बिजली पर बेस्ड है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बिजली की कमी की वजह से यह प्लांट कम चला है और पीछे प्राइवक्शन भी कम हुआ है। अब सरकार ने इसको बढ़ाने का तय किया है। जो नये बांध बन रहे हैं और जो पानी भाखरा में डायबर्ट किया जायेगा, उसकी वजह से जो शक्ति बढ़ेगी, क्या उससे ज्यादा बिजली ली जायेगी? क्या सरकार ज्यादा बिजली घाने की बात सोच कर प्राइवक्शन बढ़ाने जा रही है, या जो एक्सपेंशन किया जायेगा, वह नेप्था बेस्ड होगा, अगर नेप्था बेस्ड होगा, तो वह नेप्था कहां से मिलेगा?

श्री अशोक मेहता : वह बिजली पर नहीं होगा। वह या तो नेप्था पर होगा या हवी फायल पर होगा। किस पर करना है, इसके बारे में ही सोच-विचार हो रहा है। इस के लिये हवी फायल जरूरी होगा या नेप्था, वह इंडियन फायल कारपोरेशन की जिम्मेदारी होगी और वह इसका इन्तजाम करेगा।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: The need of fertilisers in this country is most urgent and I do not understand why the Government is taking so long in expanding this factory. If it had been a new factory I would have thought that there was some delay in it. But why is Government taking so long in expanding a factory? May I also know from the hon. Minister when

this factory will be modernised, expanded and when it will start functioning?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have pointed out on previous occasions that we have under construction five fertiliser plants in the public sector just now. Three more have already been cleared. That means eight are already cleared for which steps are being taken. What further plants can be taken up is under study by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. I cannot say just now when this decision will be taken because this involves an investment of anything between Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 14 crores. All these matters, as I pointed out earlier, require time to study and I am afraid the hon. Member will have to wait till a decision is taken.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister just now said that the expansion of the plant at Nangal is not to be based on electricity but but it is going to be based on naphtha or heavy oil. In view of the fact that Nangal has no ready-made stores of naphtha or heavy oil and they will have to be brought from elsewhere to Nangal, which is a bit interior part of the country, is it wise to put almost a new plant which is going to be naphtha-based, there. May I know whether a more suitable site is being considered which might produce fertiliser at comparatively cheaper rates?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: This matter has also been considered. As a matter of fact, the Government of Punjab had come forward with two alternative proposals. They are interested in the plant being set up somewhere else. This matter also the Fertiliser Corporation is considering very carefully. But, at present, from the data that is available it appears Nangal expansion would cost less than setting up a plant somewhere else. But I can assure the hon. Member that all these matters are very much

the concern and under consideration of the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Before going in for new plants as envisaged in this question, are Government able to tell us whether the construction of the present plant is going according to schedule; if not, may I know what are the main drawbacks or deadlocks that stand in the way of their going as per the programme?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I would say, broadly, the answer is 'yes'. But it is not that always it is going according to schedule because of various difficulties. In a particular case it took us about one year to get the land. In another case there have been certain other difficulties.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि चण्डोगढ़ और भाखरा-नांगल को लेकर पंजाब और हरियाणा में लड़ाई चल रही है। मुझे ख़दशा है कि नांगल के कारख़ाने की एक्सपेंशन के बाद खाद के सिलसिले में भी उनमें लड़ाई होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट नांगल फ़र्टिलाइज़र फैक्टरी का एक्सपेंड करने के बजाये उस रुपये से हरियाणा में एक फ़र्टिलाइज़र फैक्टरी लगाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरदयाल देवगुण।

M/s. Dodsal (P) Limited

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*152. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:**
SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number and dates of raids carried out for suspected breaches of foreign exchange on M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. and its associated companies and particulars of the articles seized and evidence found and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): On

information that M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. were indulging in violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the premises of the company and its associate companies, and the residential premises of some persons connected with the companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Bangalore, Baroda and Rourkela were searched by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate on the 9th May, 1968. The total number of premises searched was 29. Later, on the 4th June, 1968, two more premises were also searched.

The articles seized as a result of these searches are:—

- (i) some documents;
- (ii) foreign exchange in the form of travellers' cheques and currency notes—U.S. dollars 60 and Deutsche Marks 3,100.
- (iii) One key.

The investigations in the matter are in progress and it will not be in public interest to disclose at this stage the nature of the evidence gathered from the scrutiny of the seized documents. After the investigations have been completed, necessary action will be taken as provided in the law.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो कागज़ मिले हैं उनके आधार पर 1956 के जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री उद्योग और वाणिज्य मंत्री भी थे और बाद में वित्त मंत्री बने, अब तक इस बीच में कितने इम्पोर्ट्स साइडेंस इस कम्पनी को मिले हैं, कितने इम्पोर्ट्स साइडेंस मिले हैं, और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा इनको मिली है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सम्मानित सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो सब तकलीफ़ दगा।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : इन कागज़ों के आधार पर इनकम टैक्स/वेल्थ टैक्स और

दूसरे करों में इन कम्पनियों ने कितनी जोरी की है इसके बारे में सरकार को क्या सूचना मिली है और अब तक उन्होंने जो जानकारी प्राप्त की है उस के आधार पर क्या वह बता सकते हैं कि उन के पास क्या नये तथ्य आये हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मुझे तो इस बात का कोई पता है नहीं। सम्मानित सदस्य के पास कोई खबर हो तो मुझे दें, मैं जरूर एन्क्वायरी करूंगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As the hon. Minister stated, the raid by the Enforcement Directorate was carried out on 9th May. I find that, after this, on the 6th July, the hon. Finance Minister has given an interview to the Editor of the Current which has published it very prominently on the front page of the Current of that date. I would just remind you that Mr. Kilchand, who is the boss of M/s. Dodsai (P) Ltd., is also one of the big shots of Current—he is on the Board of Directors of Current or maybe, the proprietor, I do not know. In the course of this interview, the Editor, Shri Karaka, asked a number of questions of Mr. Desai concerning this particular raid and he suggested that some officers of the Enforcement Directorate, in order to boost their own publicity, have been giving out exaggerated stories and asked whether any action would be taken against such officers who damage the reputation of firms. Mr. Desai has given certain replies—I cannot quote them at length here because there is no time for that.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He may quote.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You know it yourself.

He has said this. If I paraphrase the thing wrongly, he can correct me; I am not reading out the whole thing. Mr. Desai said: Yes; it is the newspapers that are to be blamed for

putting out exaggerated reports and already an inquiry has been instituted into such exaggerated press reports and if it is found that any informant has wilfully given information simply to serve his own purposes, then very drastic action will be taken against him by the Government. The general impression created.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He may ask his question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question is this. Mr. Karaka said this at the end of the interview—I am quoting him:

"If our understanding of the mind of the Finance Minister is correct, some officials who fancy their own importance are likely, shortly, to be trimmed to size."

All I want to know is whether it is correct, whether it is within the bounds of propriety for the Finance Minister to have given an interview to a paper with which Mr. Kilchand is connected after this raid has taken place on M/s. Dodsai and to have answered questions in such a way as to create an impression that exaggerated reports have been put out and that if some officials have exceeded their prerogative, then action will be taken against them. Was he right in doing so?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member presumes that I gave that impression to the Editor....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Editor says that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Editor may. My hon. friends also get any impression created by what I say, but I am not responsible for it. I have not told him by the longest imagination that any officer was going to be punished; I never said that. I only said generally, if any people give wrong impression, then they will be prosecuted. That is all that I have said. But I have not said in this

case that information has been given wrongly or otherwise; I have not said that at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wanted to know whether he considered it....

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it totally.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does he consider it correct to give an interview at all to a paper with which some proprietor of that firm is connected. After the raid has taken place, he could have said that 'I do not want to comment until the findings of the raid are out'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Again I must clarify that I have not made any opinion on this, and I do think that there is no impropriety in giving interview to any newspaper.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इस कम्पनी के ग्राफिम पर रेड होने के बाद श्री गन्धर्व होने के बाद क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा डाइरेक्शन दिया है कि उन को श्री फारेन एक्मन्स प्रब न दिया जायें और उनको बैं किया जाये, उन से गवर्नमेंट का कोई काम न लिया जाय ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As long as a definite finding is not arrived at, it will not be proper to do so.

✓ **श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी के प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि अगर कोई गलत जानकारी देगा तो उसके खिलाफ सरकार कार्यवाही करेगी लेकिन क्रेडिट को उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा । मैं अभी कोंटेशन ही देता हूँ :

"Mr. Desai: No, no, that is not correct. If I find that an informant has used Government....".

म क्रेडिट में ही पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Why does he not read the question also?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न भी पढ़ रहा हूँ और आपका जवाब भी पढ़ रहा हूँ, दोनों पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Let him read out the question also, so that we might know what is not correct.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों ही पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

"A further point was made which is perhaps most important in these raids carried out on the basis of information of disgruntled employees and people who had personal grudges and axes to grind. It was that the Government, when it found that there was no substance in the information which led to the raid, did not disclose the name of their informant. Government does not allow the injured party to take action and prosecute that informant. On this point, Mr. Desai gave a most refreshing answer which seems to be a distinct change from the Government's previous policies."

यह इनकी कमेंट्री है :

श्री देसाई साहब का जो जवाब है वह मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"Mr. Desai: No, no, that is not correct. If I find that an informant has used Government for his own purpose and if we can take legal action against him we will now not hesitate to prosecute him."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले जो मंत्री ये कृष्ण साहब उन्हींने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि कामा बाजार और कर की चोरी रोकने के लिए जो हमको जानकारी देगा उसमें दस प्रतिशत जितनी चोरी पकड़ी जायेगी उस का ह्म देंगे । मतलब सरकार ने दावत दिया, न्यौता दिया

कि लोग हमको जानकारी दें। अब देसाई साहब कहते हैं कि गलत जानकारी को लेकर नहीं, जो अपने उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार का इस्तेमाल करेगा उसको हम दंड देंगे। देसाई साहब यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि अगर गलत जानकारी देगा तो उस को दंड देंगे, यह शब्द उनके बिल्कुल साफ़ हैं। अभी इस में डिमग्रन्टिड शब्द का प्रयोग किया था और आपको याद होगा यूनेस्को का मामला मैंने और नाथ पं ने उठाया था तो जिस आदमी ने जानकारी दी थी उस को डिमग्रन्टिड कह कर उन्होंने बदनाम करने की काशिश की। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि चाहे जैसा भी इन्फार्मेट हो, वह पापी हो, चरित्रहीन हो, लेकिन कर की चोरी के बारे में अगर सही जानकारी देता है तो उसके चरित्र और उद्देश्य में जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर सही जानकारी देता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मोरारजी भाई उसको भी दंडित करेंगे क्योंकि उसके मन में कोई दूसरा हेतु था? मन के प्रन्दर क्या चलता है उसका तथा उसके मनोव्यापार का भी वे अध्ययन करने वाले हैं?

साथ साथ मैंने जो विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाया था तो उन्होंने बयान दिया था

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should come to the question now. I find that it is becoming a debate. He has taken more than three or four minutes for his supplementary question.

श्री मधु लिमये : ये प्रश्न इसी डॉडसल से निकलते हैं। चलिए जो प्रश्न पूछ लिया है, उसी का जवाब दें, फिर मौका मिला तो और पूछूंगा। इस समय इसी का जवाब दे दो, खत्म करो।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I must make it very clear that whoever might give information, if it is correct, has

been rewarded, and he will continue to be rewarded. But if it is wrong information he will be prosecuted. These are the statements which I have made, and there is no other statement which I have made.

श्री मधु लिमये : चरित्र और उद्देश्य में मत जाइये, मनोव्यापार में मत जाइये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं मनोव्यापार में नहीं जाना हूँ। यह काम आपका है, मेरा नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहाँ जाना हूँ।

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I would like to know whether all the associated companies of Dodsals were raided and, if not which of the companies were raided.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There were 31 places which were raided. If he wants the names, I can read them out.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he can place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes, it can be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I wanted to know whether all the associated companies were raided.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 31 premises were raided, not 31 companies because there were some premises only of one company, and there were some houses which were raided. I might also say that out of 31 places raided, documents and other things were found in all places except twelve.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: The question is whether all the associated companies were raided.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes, they were associated companies, and there were no other companies.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister tell us the significance of the key being attached and what that key has led to? The Directorate of Enforcement is supposed to act on the information of the informants and the informants in their turn are supposed to act on the basis of their business rivalries or political motivations or being incited towards publicity, and the officers who conduct raids are also usually interested in premature publicity which very often frustrates these types of raids. So, what precautions is the Director of Enforcement supposed to take under the rules and standing orders at the stage of processing of information to stop undue publicity and also at the stage of prosecution ending in conviction so that the person who is really guilty of breach of foreign exchange regulations is brought to book?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what exactly the significance of the key is. I can know it only when the whole proceedings are over, and a decision is arrived at and I receive the report from the officer concerned. At present, I do not know what documents are there and what the key is and what the other things are. But the key must have some significance, otherwise it would not have been caught hold of.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Is there any inquiry against giving premature publicity?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is difficult to find out who had given publicity to the inquiry. I did try to find out but I could not find anything.

साबुन बनाने में गाय, भेड़ आदि की चर्बी का प्रयोग

+

153. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

[श्री भारवा नन्ध :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वामी शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ऐसे कौन कौन से साबुन निर्माता हैं जो अपने कारखानों में साबुन बनाने में गाय, भेड़ आदि की चर्बी का प्रयोग करते हैं;

(ख) ऐसे कौन कौन से साबुन हैं जिनमें गाय, भेड़ आदि की चर्बी मिलाई जाती है;

(ग) गाय, भेड़ आदि की चर्बी आयात करने पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जाती है;

(घ) क्या गाय, भेड़ आदि की चर्बी का प्रयोग के खिलाफ लोगों ने सरकार को कोई शिकायत की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) As far as Government is aware, almost all the soap units, except a few who do not produce branded soap, are using tallow in the manufacture of soap. A list of soap units registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1495(68)].

(b) Tallow is being used in the manufacture of almost all well known brands of soaps.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1495/68].

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1495/68].

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की ओर से जो उत्तर दिया गया है उससे एक बात साफ है कि साबुन बनाने के लिए गाय और सुअर की चर्बी का उपयोग हो रहा है। मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछना चाहा था कि ऐसी कौन सी कंपनियाँ हैं जो इस तरह की चर्बी का उपयोग कर रही हैं—लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया ?

दूसरी बात—मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वक्तव्य के अनुसार यह चर्बी बाहर में मंगाई जाती है और 1963-64 में 42 लाख 73 हजार रुपये की चर्बी मंगाई गई और 1967-68 में यह घनराशि बढ़ कर 17 करोड़ 46 लाख हो गई। यह चर्बी अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड से आती है। तो यह स्पष्ट कर कि बिना गाय और सुअर की चर्बी के उपयोग के भी साबुन बन सकता है, क्या सरकार बाहर से चर्बी मंगाने का काम बन्द करने का विचार कर रही है, जिससे हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा का बाहर जाना रुक सके ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): First of all, taking the first part of the question, it is easier to indicate the names of the few companies which are not using tallow rather than to indicate the names of those who are using it. The following companies producing laundry soap are not using tallow: DCM Chemical Works, Delhi; Ganesh Flour Mills,

Kanpur, Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Amrit Vanaspati Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad and Bramhappa Tavanappanavar Ltd. Mysore.

The following companies and brands are using not tallow but synthetic detergents: Hindustan Lever in their manufacture of Surf; Swastik in the manufacture of their brand called Sway and Tatas in the manufacture of Magic.

Regarding the second part, if we want to stop altogether the utilisation of tallow in the manufacture of soap by those companies which consume various fats and oils you need at least, on a rough estimate, 1,25,000 tonnes of hydrogenated groundnut oil. To that extent, you will have less for edible purposes. The price of vegetable oil fluctuates enormously. In the last few years, the fluctuation has been sometimes to the extent of 100 per cent. So that the price of soap will go up and the availability of groundnut oil for edible purposes will go down. These are some of the difficulties.

As for the question why there has been a larger import in 1967-68, the reasons are as follows: Soap manufacturers were allowed to use the national defence remittance facilities for importing the requirements; in addition there were imports under PL 480 arranged by STC. Then there was less of production of groundnuts. Prices went up; and there was a larger production of soap by about 10,000 tonnes.

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जो गाय या सुअर की चर्बी का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहेंगे। क्या उनकी सुविधा के लिये सरकार ऐसा नियम बनाने के लिये तैयार है कि जिससे साबुन पर लिख दिया जाये कि इसमें चर्बी का उपयोग किया गया है। जिनको लेना होगा, वे लेंगे, जिनको नहीं लेना होगा, वे नहीं लेंगे।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: If it is a few brands that do not use tallow, that could be done. But here almost everybody uses tallow. So it may be presumed that except in the few cases I mentioned, tallow is being used.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is this the reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is using it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not say on the label that such and such soap is manufactured with tallow? What stands in the way of Government making such a law?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Like as they do in America in the case of cigarettes.

SHRI RANGA: Let them put a label on soaps that do not contain tallow.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have said that everybody is using tallow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not everybody. He himself has given names of companies which do not use it. He does not know!

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranga suggests that it is easier to put a label saying that such and such soap manufactured does not contain tallow. They can put a label to that effect in the particular soap. If it is only a few, they can put a label.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are many soap manufacturers not using tallow.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: That can be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That must be done.

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी : साबुन में चर्बी के प्रयोग के विरुद्ध जो शिकायतें आई हैं, उनमें एक नाम हमारे सम्माननीय

श्री अनन्तशयन आर्यगर जी का है। उन्होंने साफ साफ शब्दों में लिखा है कि गाय और सूअर की चर्बी का प्रयोग कम से कम भारत में न करें। चर्बी और विशेषतया गाय के बारे में भारत की भावनायें क्या हैं और सन् 57 के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में क्या हुआ, उससे सभी परिचित हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह भारत के अन्दर एक दूसरी बग़ावत खड़ी करने जा रही है? अटल जी ने साफ साफ सवाल किया था कि ऐसी जो कम्पनियाँ हैं उन्हें साफ साफ लिखना चाहिए।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Eighty per cent of the soap that is produced and used in the country today is for washing purposes, and the Government is engaged in producing synthetic detergents which will obviate the use either of tallow or of vegetable oil, and this programme is going ahead, and as he pointed out, some manufacturers are already manufacturing it, but we are doing it on a big scale. So, this problem will be solved soon.

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1966-67 में करीब 10 करोड़ 50 की चर्बी आयात की गई और 67-68 में बढ़ कर करीब साढ़े 17 करोड़ रुपये की चर्बी आयात की गई और यदि इसी मात्रा में चर्बी का आयात विदेशों से बढ़ता चला गया तो मेरा खयाल है कि हमारे देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या उत्पन्न हो जायेगी इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री कोई कमेटी बनाया चाहेंगे और प्राउन्ड-नट प्राइस की प्राइस बो इतनी प्लवचूट है उसके ऊपर रिमर्च करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनाना चाहेंगे ताकि चर्बी का कोई अल्टरनेटिव उपलब्ध हो सके और चर्बी का उपयोग बन्द किया जा सके।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have replied to that question that as far as washing soap is concerned, which is 80 per cent of all the soap that we use, synthetic detergents are being produced. My colleague has pointed out why in that year Rs. 17 crores worth were imported.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही कि कुछ कंपनियाँ कुछ इस प्रकार के साबुन बनाती हैं जिनमें चर्बी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है जिससे यह साबुन होता है कि इस प्रकार का साबुन बनाया जा सकता है जिनमें चर्बी के उपयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के लिए और भारत के लोगों की भावनाओं का ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात का निर्णय करेगी कि कम से कम जो चर्बी का आयात होता है वह फौरन बन्द किया जाए ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसका जवाब मेरे साथी ने दिया कि अगर हम वैजि बिल प्रायल से साबुन बनाने का फैसला करने हैं तो फिर खाने के लिए फ्लैटबल प्रायल कम हो जायेगा और उसके दाम भी बढ़ जायेंगे और साबुन की कीमत भी बढ़ जायेगी। इस बात के ऊपर फैसला करना होगा।

..... (व्यवधान)
अगर लोग चाहते हैं कि दोनों के दाम बढ़ जायें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। इसके इलावा आजकल दुनियाँ में हर जगह सिंथेटिक डिटरजेंट्स बनाने की बात हो रही है। उनके बड़े बड़े कारखाने बना रहे हैं और उनका इस्तेमाल साबुन बनाने के काम में हो सकेगा। गए साल में जो इतना स्पॉट करना पड़ा उसके खास सबब थे लेकिन इसको बन्द करने की बात इस वक्त हम नहीं सोच सकते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी की जानकारी है कि न में से कौन सी ऐसी कंपनियाँ हैं जो गोवध बन्दी ग्रान्दोलन में किसी तरह से, डाइरेक्ट या इन्डाइरेक्ट, सहायता देती हैं ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जिन साबुनों में चर्बी का इस्तेमाल होता है उसमें लिखा नहीं जा सकता है बल्कि उन पर लिखा जा सकता है जिन में कि चर्बी का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेडिसिन्स बनती हैं उन सभी मेडिसिन्स के ऊपर नुस्खा लिखा जाता है। तो जब तमाम मेडिसिन्स पर नुस्खा लिखा जा सकता है फिर साबुन के ऊपर ही क्यों नहीं लिखा जा सकता है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि 17 करोड़ 47 लाख की चर्बी तो इस साल मंगानी पड़ी है और पिछले साल दो करोड़ 3 लाख रुपये की मंगाई गई थी तो क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि दिल्ली क्लाय मिल, मोदी सोप वर्क्स, टाटा प्रायल कंपनी और स्वास्तिक प्रायल मिल्स को दस गुने ज्यादा लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं और क्या उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह सब नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह समझकर चलना चाहिए कि जो साबुन मुक्त में बनता है और बाजार में बिकता है वह ग्राम तौर से टेलो से बनता है तो जिनको उसके बारे में कोई खतरा हो उन्हें उसको हाथ नहीं लगाना चाहिए। बहुत कम साबुन ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें टेलो इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है तो उस पर लिखा जा सकता है और उसको लोग खरीद सकते हैं।

यह कहना कि उनके दबाव में मंगाया गया, यह बात सही नहीं है बल्कि जरूरी था इसलिए मंगाया गया।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I share the anxiety of my hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee about the drain of foreign exchange for the import of tallow. I

should like to know from the hon. Minister if any arrangements are being made for the manufacture of tallow locally.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: It is not true that all the manufacturers of soap use tallow because there are many small manufacturers who do not use tallow. Instead of tallow, they use non-edible oils. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has succeeded in these experiments and many small manufacturers are adopting this process. May I know whether the Government would give encouragement to these small manufacturers instead of encouraging big manufacturers?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is well-known that tallow is being used in most cases; where it is not used it is much simpler to say so in the labels and mark it so. But we are not against any other system of marking if it helps. We have no objection to examine the first part also, whether those which are tallow can also be labelled. These aspects will be examined.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: My question was different.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: In order to save foreign exchange will the Government think of giving any subsidy or help for soaps that are manufactured completely, 100 per cent, with indigenous materials?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I do not know what the indigenous materials are. Hardly any foreign exchange is involved as the bulk of it comes under PL 480.

श्री अनुभाई पटेल : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कितने रुपए का साबुन वापिक एक्सपोर्ट करतै हें ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have not got the figures.

SHRI RANGA: There is a strong sentiment in our country against the use of tallow and it brings in the cow and the pig and all these animals. I myself did not understand what was meant by this wonderful 'tallow' until my hon. friend began to tell us about it. Mr. Vajpayee also referred to it. In view of the very strong and justifiable sentiment. I want to know—the Ministry is busy thinking of discovering some synthetic product—how soon would Government see that the alternative synthetic product which helps us not to use tallow would be developed and put into commercial use?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: We expect a synthetic detergent to be available in two to three years.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in France tallow is made from sewage disposal and most of the tallow that comes to India is made from whale fat or shark fat?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I am not aware of it.

श्री कांबरलाल गुप्त : मुझे ख़ुशी है कि प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब ने मोदी साहब की बात को ख़त्म कर दिया । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि करीब साढ़े सत्तरह करोड़ रुपये का टैलो इम्पोर्ट होता है तो कुल खपत कितनी होती है ? जाहिर है कि कुछ इंडियनस भी होगा और कुछ बाहर से भी आता होगा । पहला सवाल तो यह है कि कुल खपत कितनी होती है और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या तीन साल तक जब तक आप यहां का बाल-टर्नेटिवइंजाम न कर लें तब तक जो साप फैक्टरीज टैलो यूज नहीं करेंगी तब तक के लिए ऐसी साप फैक्टरीज को आप कुछ ग्रांट या सबसिडी देंगे ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I do not have all the figures with me here.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot answer off-hand.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister has told us that it comes under PL 480. This PL 480 has got its own disadvantages, and when PL 480 imports are stopped, what is the alternative that the hon. Minister is thinking of? Is he still going to import tallow after PL 480 imports are stopped and is he going to depend very much on import and spending foreign exchange on this?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I said repeatedly that we are developing a synthetic detergent for this purpose. There is nothing else that can be done. The only alternative is when we are able to develop our production of oil-seeds in such a massive way, we will be able to find oil-seeds for both the purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am asking this question as a student of science, without associating myself with any obscurantist sentiments about anything.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Put a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether it is vegetable fat or animal fat, I do not bother about it. My question is this. I find from the figures supplied to us that in 1962-63, tallow worth Rs. 61.01 lakhs was imported from outside. But this figure shot up now to nearly 30 times; that is, in 1967-68, animal fat worth Rs. 1,746.2 lakhs was imported from outside. May I know whether the Government can have alternative sources, either by way of animal fat or vegetable fat, from our country itself so as to save this drain on foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: It was answered. He said that synthetic detergent is being produced here. Shri Ranga also asked when it will be produced. Evidently, the hon. Member was not aware of it.

श्री राजसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि इस देशके कुछ वैष्णव लोग साबुन इस्तेमाल नहीं करते क्योंकि उन को पता नहीं कि उस में कोई सब्जी की चर्बी इस्तेमाल होती है या जानवर की चर्बी इस्तेमाल में आती है तो क्या बंसा कोई वैष्णव साबुन बनाने के लिए इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: People are more concerned with vegetable oil and not with tallow or fat because it is not a question of sentiment; it is a question of daily necessity. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon Minister how much quantity is being utilised of edible oil for soap manufacture and whether the Government propose to ban the use of edible oil in soap manufacture?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to have notice for it.

चीन को वस्तुओं की तस्करी

154. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तस्करी नेपाल से होकर बड़े पैमाने पर चावल, पेट्रोलियम और मिट्टी का तेल चोरी छिपे भारत से चीन को ले जाते हैं; और

(ख) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं या करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सरकार के पास इस बात का विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि भारत से नेपाल के रास्ते, बड़े पैमाने पर चावल, पेट्रोलियम तथा मिट्टी का तेल चोरी छिपे चीन ले जाया जाता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : सरकार को यह पता तो होना चाहिए क्योंकि न सिर्फ रेक-नाइज्ड चीकियों या चैकपोस्ट्स जैसे कि बिहार में जयनगर और रक्सील इत्यादि हैं उन्हीं के जरिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारी नेपाल तराई के रास्ते जहां से घादमी गुजर सकता है, सामान आया जाया करता है। अब यह दूसरी बात है कि कौन सामान जाता है और कौन नहीं जाता है। जब उधर से सामान आता है तो उस के बदले इधर से सामान जाया करता है फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि सरकार को पता नहीं है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। खैर, इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए आप कौन से उपाय करना चाहते हैं? अखबारों में यह खबरें बराबर निकला करती हैं। हाल ही में आप ने कबूल भी किया है कि चावल और गेहूं नेपाल जाने में आप बाधा नहीं डालें मगर बिहार तो उन में सरप्लस नहीं है और वहां तो जाने में किसी भी हालत में बाधा डालना जरूरी था तो इस के बारे में आप क्या उपाय करते हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सिर्फ चैकपोस्ट्स को छोड़ कर सारी नेपाल तराई में आप क्या कोई गश्ती दस्ती लगा रहे हैं, कोई ऐसा बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं जिसमें मैं ने जो नाम बताये हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं चीजों का इधर से उधर जाना आना रुके बल्कि उधर से आने वाली चीजों का भी यहां आना रुक सके?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : गश्ती दस्तों का जो मुद्दाव है वह विचाराधीन है लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में कोई कस्टम कौरडन नहीं है। उन के मंत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं और विशेष व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध भी हैं। एक ट्रीटी है, ट्रेड है जिसके कि मातहत दोनों देशों में व्यापार होता है और जहाँ तक अनाज का सम्बन्ध है कोई किसी क्रिस्म की रोकटोक नहीं है। जहाँ

तक पेट्रोलियम इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध है कोटा बंधा हुआ है। जहाँ तक अनाज का सम्बन्ध है नेपाल में भी काफी चावल पैदा होता है और नेपाल तिब्बत में जो व्यापार हुआ करता था तो पहले वह तिब्बत से मवेशी आते थे और यहाँ से अनाज जाता था। अब अनाज के जाने के बजाय यहाँ से बोरियाँ जाती हैं जूट के गनीबैग्स जाते हैं।

विदेश मंत्रालय हमारे दूतावास और डाइरेक्टर रैवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस इन तीनों सूत्रों से यह खबर मिली है कि बड़े पैमाने पर यह व्यापार नहीं होता है। इस के माने यह नहीं है कि सरहद पर इस तरह का व्यापार होता ही नहीं थोड़ा बहुत होता है लेकिन यह कि बड़े पैमाने पर वह नहीं होता है।

श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : चैकपोस्ट्स पर के अधिकारी काफी पैसा बनाया करते हैं। इस के बहुत से चार्जें आये हैं तो उन की भी जाँच पड़ताल के लिए क्या कोई उपाय किया जाता है?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : जी हाँ, जहाँ कुछ निश्चित खबर मिलती है तो वहाँ जाँच पड़ताल होती है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो माल खोरी से नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को जा रहा है क्या यह सही है कि उस के बदले में भारी मात्रा में चाइनीज गुड्स जैसे ट्राजिस्टर्स आदि ; करोड़ों रुपये का चीनी माल भारतवर्ष में आ रहा है और यहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार की ठीक नाक के नीचे नई दिल्ली में कौनाट प्लेस में बिक रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो उस की रोकथाम के लिए आप की क्या व्यवस्था है, यदि कोई व्यवस्था की गई है तो वह व्यवस्था क्या है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यहाँ से जाने वाले माल के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा गया था बाज़ी माननीय सदस्य ने वहाँ से उधर आने वाले सामान का जिक्र किया है। नेपाल से यहाँ माल आता है उस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कहा कि यहाँ के बाजारों में बिकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि यहाँ उस के लिए कोई कानून बनाया जाय कि जो इस तरीके की बाहर विदेशों में बनी हुई वस्तुएं यहाँ बाजार में बिकती हैं उन पर कैसे कोई नियन्त्रण लगाया जा सके और कैसे उन को बंद किया जा सके।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने सारे बाहर के देशों में बनने वाली चीजों का जिक्र किया लेकिन मैं ने पर्टिकुलर प्रश्न चाइनीज गुड्स के सम्बन्ध में पूछा है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के सम्बन्ध में आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सभी बाहर के देशों में चीन भी शामिल है।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : यह मही है कि भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच में मैत्री का सम्बन्ध अवश्य है पर जो लोग यह कार्य कर रहे हैं वह मैत्री की भावना से प्रेरित न होकर अपितु चोरी और मुनाफे की भावना से प्रेरित होकर यह कार्य कर रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार इस भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई एक ऐंटी स्मगलिंग स्कुवैड बनाने का विचार करेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जब मैंने मैत्री सम्बन्ध की चर्चा की तो मेरा मतलब दोनों सरकारों के बीच मैत्री सम्बन्ध से था। इसी लिये कस्टम्स बार्डर नहीं है, इसी लिये ट्रेड ट्रिटी है। लेकिन जो इस तरह के तत्व हैं जो तस्करी करते हैं उन के साथ मैत्री का सम्बन्ध कहाँ आता है ? उन को हम पकड़ेंगे तो जरूर दण्ड देंगे।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Sir, everybody knows that smuggling from other countries into India is increasing—gold from Kuwait, watches from Singapore and radios from Japan. Everywhere in India we will get these goods. I want to know whether the Government is aware that production of rice in China has increased and last year they exported rice worth Rs. 300 crores to other friendly countries?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Government is happy to get the information from the hon. Member.

श्री फ० गो० सेन : क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ के जितने पूँजीपति हैं उन का हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर पर भी कारोबार है और उधर नेपाल में भी तथा एमो-गेमी चीजों की उन्होंने वहाँ इंडस्ट्री खोल रखी है जिस की कमी है। यहाँ से जो माल जाता है और उधर से जो माल आता है उस मारी कार्रवाई में उन लोगों का हाथ है क्या इस का ज्ञान सरकार को है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा मैंने कहा, तस्करी में पकड़े जाते हैं वह तो पकड़े ही जाते हैं। इस के अलावा कोई सूचना माननीय सदस्य के पास है तो वह उसे हमारे पास भेज दें, हम उस की भी जाँच करवायेंगे।

श्री फ० गो० सेन : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के कौन कौन से मिलमालिक या पूँजीपति हैं जिन का कारोबार हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर पर भी और नेपाल के बार्डर पर भी है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस के लिये अलग से नोटिस चाहिये।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon Minister stated that they are thinking of devising some means by which foreign articles may be checked from

coming to India. This does not touch the problem. The problem is that foreign articles come to India in an undesirable form, in a smuggled form and everybody, every shopkeeper and every citizen in the border areas is well aware in what form they are coming, how they are coming and from which source they are coming. It is very strange the Government is proving to be completely ignorant of the fact that recently sugar in tens of thousands of tonnes came to India in smuggled form whereas the Government report says that till 30th April as much as only 12,000 kilograms have been seized. It is a very funny state of affairs. May I know whether the Government is not aware that Smuggling of these commodities is taking place on a very wide scale on our borders; if so, what positive steps so far have been taken by Government to arrest this smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The hon. Member can apply any adjective that he likes to the Government in this matter. But that does not solve the problem. It is true that there is smuggling going on not only in this country but in many other countries.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It is on a big scale here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: On a big scale or a small scale, that the hon. Member may know, I have no contact with the smugglers. How am I to say (*Interruption*)? I have not said that he has contacts with the smugglers. I have only said that I have no contact with the smugglers (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members need not get excited. But one must realise what one is talking about. It is very easy to say that large-scale smuggling is going on. Where is the proof of it? I can neither deny nor assert that this is so. That is the position. We are trying to take as many steps as possible to see that smuggled goods are not sold. When that is said, my hon. friend thinks it is 'funny'. What we are doing is, when

we find that goods like this are being sold which cannot be accounted for by the shopkeepers that they have been imported legally, the goods are seized and the shopkeepers are punished. This requires a law. That law has to come here. One has to draft that law very thoughtfully so that that law is legal and that is not objected to by anybody. That is what is taking time.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether Government is aware that there is large-scale smuggling, in our border areas, of these commodities. It has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has clearly said that he can neither say 'yes' nor 'no' because he is not aware of it and he is not in touch with the smugglers.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Sir, if it is a fact that China is producing more rice, may I know whether Government will consider stopping sending rice from Andhra to Kerala and allow the Government of Kerala to import rice from China because they are having talks with them and they know it fully well (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very difficult question to answer.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : देश में 'स्मग्लिंग' है यह निर्विवाद है भले ही मंत्री महोदय कहे कि उन को पता नहीं है। रोज़ अखबारों में खबरें आती हैं कि यह पकड़ा गया वह पकड़ा गया। इस को रोकने के लिये टैरिफ कमिशन ने कई मेजर्स लागू करने का आदेश दिया है और इस के लिये कुछ कानून हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के बॉर्डर पर हो रही स्मग्लिंग को रोकने के लिये वो कानून हैं उन को कहां तक लागू किया गया है और अभी तक सरकार को उस में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहाँ तक मुझे
मालूम है टेरिफ कमिशन का इस प्रश्न से
कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Regarding other materials, whether it be in small quantities or big quantities, it is admitted that some materials are being smuggled into India. May I know from the Government what is the degree of truth in the news that Chinese are printing currency notes to be smuggled into India?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This does not strictly arise out of this question, but as far as I can recollect there was another question last week on this subject and, as far as I remember, the answer was that there is no large-scale smuggling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Is it a fact that one Mr. Mintri, President of the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee of Kalimpong was caught red-handed while smuggling rice to China through Nepal; if so, may I know whether prosecution has been launched against him and what is the outcome of it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have so far no knowledge. This can be only enquired into . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any coordination between Finance and Defence because it is believed that certain exports take place from India for use in Tibet, of items like tents, tyres and other materials which have a war potential against India?

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as tents go, we did get information of some tents going and since then tents can only move under export permits to Nepal.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: My question is whether there is any coordination between your Ministry and

the Defence Ministry. If certain war materials go there they must either go from China or from India.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Does he really want me to answer this question?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I do expect him to give some indication whether there is any coordination to find out what happens in Tibet.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that tents can only go against permits.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Some of the hon. Members have come forward with figures of lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of goods being smuggled into and outside India. I would like to know from Government whether they have received a complaint or complaints from anybody indicating the assessment of the value of goods smuggled into or outside India.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, how do you assess the value of goods smuggled? We can only give him the figures of goods seized but we cannot give him the figures of goods smuggled.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Apart from the question raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri about Calcutta being flooded with Chinese pens etc., I want to ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report which appeared in almost all the leading papers of West Bengal that bundles of Indian currency alleged to be forged by China have been sent across the border of Bengal into West Bengal and distributed among the poor people of the area so that with that forged Indian currency border smuggling trade can be conducted; if so, what steps the Government has taken against this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This does not strictly arise out of this question, but I do recall a report arising from Bihar, not Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It appeared almost in all the leading papers of West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even in that case it is being investigated by the Nepal Government itself, which has got the rupees, whether they are forged rupees or genuine rupees. They are going into the matter with the help of our police . . . (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have raised a specific question giving the specific area, of the 24-Parganas of West Bengal. All the leading papers published this news. Will you inquire into it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If he gives me information, certainly I will inquire into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चंडीगढ़ के निर्माण के लिये भूमि का अर्जन

*155. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चंडीगढ़ के निर्माण के लिये कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई थी;

(ख) इस में से कितनी भूमि 'कृषि भूमि' थी;

(ग) क्या उन सभी कृषकों को जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की गई थी वैकल्पिक भूमि दी गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ-कहाँ; और

(ङ) क्या उस भूमि का कोई मालिक नहीं या प्रयत्न क्या यह सरकारी भूमि थी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री जयपाल राव) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-घटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Mobilisation of Agriculture Incomes in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian bankers have assured him about their taking effective steps to mobilise the new agricultural incomes in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The banks have been implementing their branch expansion programmes under the guidance of the Reserve Bank, in a planned and co-ordinated manner, with emphasis on opening of branches in unbanked centres. This will be further intensified.

Prohibition

*157. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:**
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the enforcement of prohibition in the country;

(b) whether any new strategy for strict and successful enforcement of prohibition throughout the country is being evolved;

(c) if so, the modifications proposed to be introduced in the existing prohibition scheme for the successful enforcement of prohibition; and

(d) whether any of the State Governments have fixed target dates by which total prohibition would be enforced by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHUL-RENU GUHA): (a) to (c). Prohibition being a State subject, the Union Government has no primary responsibility in directing or implementing prohibition in different States. Each State Government is within its rights to pursue its own policy, and adopt such other means for successful enforcement of prohibition as they may like.

(d) No, Sir. Rajasthan Government however propose introducing prohibition through a phased programme spreading over a number of years.

Grants from PL 480 Funds

*158. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of individuals and organisations which received grants from PL 480 funds in India in 1966 and 1967;

(b) the amounts received by each individual and organisation quarterly in 1966 and 1967;

(c) whether the grants given were used in the last General Elections;

(d) if so, whether Government have investigated into this matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The U.S. Government gives grants from the US-use portion of PL 480 funds to institutions and organisations in India to support research activities in various fields, such as agriculture, health, science and education. Proposals for grants received from applicant organisations are considered by the Government of India before they are sponsored to the U.S. authorities. A list of grants cleared by the Government of India during 1966 and 1967 is laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1498/68].

(b) After the Government of India have conveyed their clearance, the U.S. agencies process the requests at their end, authorize grants where they consider them suitable and settle details with the institutions direct. Hence, the information asked for in part (b) of the Question is not available with the Government of India. It is felt that the time and labour involved in collecting it from the recipient institutions will not commensurate with the results.

(c) to (e). The grants are not intended to be spent for any purpose or activity other than that for which they are authorised. It has already been stated in answer to Starred Question No. 818 on 21st December, 1967 that the Report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign funds submitted to the Home Ministry does not disclose any information about the mis-use of PL-480 funds.

Provision of Electricity in Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

*159. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in providing electricity in the quarters allotted to Government employees without electric connections in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of quarters in which electricity connections have been provided after allotment; and

(c) the number of quarters still remaining to be provided with electricity connections after allotment with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). 1172 quarters in sectors VIII and IX of Ramakrishnapuram, allotted without electricity, have since been provided with electricity.

228 such quarters in sector XII have not yet been provided with electricity. The Delhi Electric supply Undertaking expect to provide electric connection by the middle of next month.

Refinery Agreement with Esso and Burmah Shell

*160. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Refinery Agreement with ESSO and Burmah Shell is likely to expire soon;

(b) if so, whether the management of ESSO and Burmah Shell have approached Government for the renewal of the agreement;

(c) whether Government have agreed to renew the agreement; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Introduction of Soft Beer in Delhi

*161. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce soft beer in Delhi with less alcoholic content; and

(b) whether any other state Government have also introduced this type of beer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No.

(b) No State has so far intimated the introduction of any such scheme. A proposal to introduce beverages of alcoholic content upto 5 per cent is under consideration in Assam.

Import of Fertilizers

*162. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are exploring the possibility of entering into long term contract with U. S. and Canadian manufacturers for the supply of fertilisers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mis-utilisation of Bihar Relief Fund

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

(a) whether cases of malpractices in the utilisation of funds provided for the relief of draught and famine affected people in Bihar have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in such irregularities;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered to investigate into the cases of malpractices; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action contemplated against the officials concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Fifteen cases of malpractices involving a total amount of Rs. 2,44,266 have come to the notice of the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Criminal prosecution has been launched in one case and the matter is *sub judice*. The remaining cases are under enquiry.

Foreign Aid

*164. SHRI MANGALATHUMAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aid agreements signed during 1967-68;

(b) the aid forthcoming from the World Bank in the form of project and non-project aid this year; and

(c) whether a study has been made by the Study Team of the administrative Reforms Commission on the question of utilisation of such aid?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Twenty-eight loan agreements were signed during 1967-68.

(b) The World Bank has not, so far, promised any aid for the current year.

(c) No, Sir.

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन
और रेलवे द्वारा ट्रेवलर चेकों का
स्वीकार न किया जाना

*165. श्री रामगोपाल झालवाले :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भव है कि सरकारी एजेंसियां जैसे इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन और रेलवे आदि विदेशी मुद्रा के ट्रेवलर चेकों को स्वीकार नहीं करती जिसके फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी राशि चोर बाजार में चली जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या ऐतिहासिक कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) देश में आने वाले पर्यटक को यात्री चेक (ट्रेवेलर्स चेक) या तो विदेशी मुद्रा का लेनदेन करने वाले बैंक से या अधिकृत मुद्रा-विनिमयकर्ता (मनो चेंजर) से भुनाना पड़ता है । पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताएं पूरे करने वाले कुछ अधिकरणों को मुद्रा-विनिमय के सीमित लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं जिसके अनुसार वे अपनी सेवाओं और दी गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य के रूप में विदेशी मुद्रा और यात्री चेक स्वीकार कर सकते हैं । इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पास लाइसेंस है और वह मुद्रा विदेशी मुद्रा में अदा की गयी रकम स्वीकार कर सकता है । लेकिन इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन को होने-वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की अधिकतर प्राप्ति आई० ए० टी० ए० के शोधन गृह की मारफत विभिन्न एयरलाइनों के पारस्परिक निपटारे से होती है और 1967-68 में यह प्राप्ति 79 लाख डालर की थी । आई० ए० टी० ए० के शोधन गृह की मारफत प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों के इधर उधर निकल जाने आदि की सम्भावना नहीं होती । रेलों के पास ऐसा लाइसेंस नहीं होता लेकिन आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन्हें भी ऐसा लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है ।

पर्यटकों से होने वाली आय का इधर उधर निकल जाना अधिक गम्भीर समस्या है और इसका सम्बन्ध मुद्रा-विनिमय की प्रणाली से होना जरूरी नहीं है । इस प्रकार की आय के इधर उधर निकल जाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या सभी पर्यटकों के लिए कुछ आवश्यक ही विदेशी मुद्रा दे करना आवश्यक कर दिया जाय ।

**Allotment of Curzon Road Hostel
Flats, New Delhi**

*166. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large
number of flats in the Curzon Road
Hostel, New Delhi have not been al-
lotted since the UNCATED Delegates
left the place;

(b) if so, the total number of flats
in the hostel and the number of flats
which have not been allotted so far;

(c) the reason for not allotting them;

(d) the total amount Government
are spending on chowkidars and other
maintenance officials monthly; and

(e) the total amount Government
are losing as rent for not allotting the
flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI
JAGANATH RAO): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). There are 252 double
rooms all of which have been allotted
excepting 8 rooms which have been
been earmarked to meet emergent de-
mand. There are 94 single rooms
without kitchen counters, all of which
have been allotted.

There is a block comprising 126
single rooms without kitchen counters.
Out of these, 20 have been placed at
the disposal of the Ministry of De-
fence, 3 have been allotted to Govern-
ment officers and 50 have been ear-
marked for touring officers. There are
no applications for the remaining 53
rooms and therefore applications have
again been invited.

(d) Rs. 2100 per month.

(e) In view of what has been stated
in reply to parts (b) and (c), the
question of loss does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास कार्यक्रम

*167. श्री राजाबतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने
अपने विकास कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये
नियत की गई धनराशि के अतिरिक्त कुछ
और धन मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री
जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) राज्य सरकार
ने हाल में राज्य के 1968-69 के आयो-
जना परियोजना में 4 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि
करने का सुझाव दिया है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया
गया है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर उसके साधनों की
स्थिति को देखते हुए अक्टूबर, 1968 में
विचार किया जायगा ।

**Demands of Central Excise and Land
Customs Non-gazetted Employees
Union**

*168. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived any memorandum from the
Central Excise and Land Customs
Non-gazetted Employees Union as

published in the Hindustan Standard, Calcutta edition, of the 21st May, 1968:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No news item as referred to in the question appeared in the Hindustan Standard of 21st May, 1968. Apparently, the reference is to the news item which appeared in this paper on the 31st May, 1968. This news item does not contain any reference to any memorandum submitted to the Government by the Central Excise and Land Customs Non-gazetted Employees Union. However, Government have received some representations from Unions and Associations of staff of the Central Excise Department situated in Calcutta and elsewhere opposing the introduction of the new scheme for self removal of excisable goods on payment of duty as determined by the manufacturers. The main grounds on which the new scheme has been opposed are that it will lead to dislocation of the organisation affecting the employment and revenue potential as well as security and service prospects of its employees as a whole.

(c) The decision to dispense with the physical control and introduction of the new scheme in respect of all except fourteen excisable commodities was taken by the Government after mature consideration. There is, therefore, no question of going back on the policy decision. The detailed proposals regarding disposition of staff under the new set up are being worked out.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

*169. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the action proposed by Government to stop recrudescence of situation that developed in the Idikki Hydro-Electric project

area as a result of workers' strike and sabotage and smooth functioning of important national projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The State Government have opened Police Station in the Project area. A District Labour Officer has been posted by the State Government to deal with labour problems in the area and an Executive First Class Magistrate has been posted in the area to deal with Police cases and with the law and order situation promptly.

Research in Herbs in Himalayas by U.S.S.R.

*170. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. Government or some private scientists' organisation of the U.S.S.R. have sought permission for conducting research in medical potentialities of Indian herbs in the Himalayas; and

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the genesis of Soviet request and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water and street light in Sector XII of Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi

*171. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that street lights have not been provided in Sector XII of Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water supply position is very unsatisfactory; and

(c) if the replies to part (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the steps which Government have taken to provide these amenities expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, who expect to provide electric connections by the middle of next month. The street lighting work is expected to be completed in 3 months time. As regards water supply, the Municipal Corporation has intimated that more supply of water can be expected after the completion of their Kailash Reservoir Scheme by the end of 1971. A proposal for sinking tube-wells is under consideration.

Income-tax arrears written off

*172. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts of Income-tax arrears have been written off during the period from the 1st April, 1965 to 1st April, 1968;

(b) if so, the total amount written off year-wise;

(c) the names of the Companies in respect of which arrears have been written off; and

(d) the reasons for writing off this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The amounts of Income-tax arrears which were written off in the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67 are Rs. 37,65,004 and Rs. 22,90,652 respectively. Similar information for the financial year 1967-68 is not readily available.

(c) A statement in respect of the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1497/68] Similar information for the financial year 1967-68 is not readily available.

(d) The reasons for write off in the cases referred to in (c) were generally the following:

- (i) Assessee companies ceased to exist and had no assets.
- (ii) Assessee companies had gone into liquidation and a rears could not be recovered partly/wholly.
- (iii) Directors of the assessee companies were untraceable or had no assets.
- (iv) The amounts involved were too petty to justify any expenditure or labour over the recovery.

Foreign Aid

*173. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in foreign aid commitment is dislocating our economic programmes;

(b) whether Government propose to revise its import policy in view of non-committal of foreign aid;

(c) whether such a step is likely to affect adversely our industries; and

(d) if so, whether any alternative steps have been considered to keep our industries going to their full installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Because of the aid available in the

pipeline as at the beginning of the year, the new non-project aid agreements signed amounting to \$397.33 million since 1st April, 1968, and the further expected aid of \$161.64 million about which indications have already been received, there is no current dislocation. The import policy for 1968-69 has already been announced and there is no proposal to change it.

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

मच्छरों का उत्पात

*174. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1365 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मच्छरों की वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं: और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) :
(क) दिल्ली में मच्छरों की वृद्धि के मुख्य-तथा निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) भारी पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्य तो हो रहा है परन्तु मोरियों और नालियों के गन्दे पानी के निष्कासन की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(2) जब तब वर्षा की बौछारों तथा यमुना की बाढ़ के कारण नालियों आदि में पानी जमा हो जाता है ।

(ख) इसे रोकने के लिए किए जाने वाले उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) नदी के तट वाले क्षेत्र में स्थित भूतानों में तथा निर्माण-कार्य वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित श्रमिकों की

शौचद्वियों में कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव किया जाता ।

(2) शहर में सड़क में एक बार नियमित रूप से नालियां साफ करके तथा मच्छरों की उत्पत्ति वाले स्थानों को लार्वानाशी तेल से ढांक करके लार्वा-निरोधी उपाय करना ।

22 अप्रैल, से 30 अप्रैल, 1968 तक दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा मच्छरों के आतंक को दूर करने के लिये एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया ।

Adjudication proceedings against Shri K. N. Mehta

*175. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1219 on the 15th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has completed adjudication proceedings against Shri K. N. Mehta;

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

(c) if not, when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Replies to show cause notices issued by the Enforcement Directorate to Shri K. N. Mehta were received only on 31.5.1968. The legal and other issues arising out of the replies are under examination in the Enforcement Directorate, on completion of which the case will be adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement.

UNICEF'S Aid

- *176. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:**
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI ANBUCHUEZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNICEF at its annual meeting held in New York from the 6th to 18th June, 1968 has decided to give assistance of \$9 million for certain projects in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how and in which States the funds will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The UNICEF Executive Board at their meeting in New York have approved an allocation of \$4.923 million and a commitment of \$5.527 million. The funds under "commitments" will be drawn on the basis of progress of different Programmes aided by UNICEF.

(b) The break-up of the amounts of commitment and allocation pertaining to India is given in the statement attached herewith. The aid is utilised in the form of equipments and supplies and stipends for implementation of projects which are located in various States and Union Territories.

STATEMENT

Projects/ Programmes	Commitment U.S.\$	Allocation U.S.\$
Health Services	3,462,000	1,462,000
Medical training	150,000	150,000
Applied nutrition	1,215,000	1,915,000
Education	507,000	1,203,000
Family & Child Welfare	193,000	193,000
	5,527,000	4,923,000

Legislation Restricting Birth Children

- *177. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring some legislation restricting the number of birth of children in a family in order to check the growth of population; and

(b) if so, the progress made in formulating the proposed legislative measures?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hospitals in Deoria District Uttar Pradesh

- *179. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of doctors, medicines and beds in the hospitals of Deoria Sadar and Balia, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the conditions of the hospitals in these two places; and

(c) the number of patients admitted, cured and died in these hospitals during 1966-67 and how many among them got regular diet and milk from these hospitals.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Adjudication Proceedings against
Shri Chiranjit Lal Goenka**

*180. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1142 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the details of the assessment of the assessee Chiranjit Lal Goenka for the year 1961-62 and subsequent years;

(b) whether any penalty has been imposed on the assessment and if so, how much;

(c) whether any prosecution has been launched on account of concealment of income;

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking action referred in parts (b) and (c) above; and

(e) whether proceedings under the Gold Control Rules have been completed; and if not, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Assessments for assessment years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 were completed on total incomes of Rs. 20,06,484, Rs. 21,65,265 and Rs. 4,15,480 respectively. The assessment for 1961-62 has been set aside by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner for making a fresh assessment. The assessment for 1962-63 has been remanded by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The appeal in respect of assessment year 1963-64 is pending. Assessments for all subsequent years are pending.

(b) Penalty proceedings have been initiated for all the three assessments mentioned in reply to part (a) and they are pending.

(c) Prosecution has not so far been launched but it is under active consideration.

(d) Penalty proceedings having already been initiated and prosecution

being under active consideration, the question does not arise.

(e) The departmental proceedings under the Gold Control Rules have been completed but the passing of the final adjudication order has been stayed under orders of the Supreme Court.

Working conditions of Scavengers

1312. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions for improving the working conditions of scavengers were made by the Malkani Committee eight years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing them; and

(c) when and in what manner they will be implemented and the cost thereof?

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

(b) and (c). There has been no delay in implementing the recommendations. The Report was presented in December, 1960 and instructions were issued to State Governments soon after for implementing the recommendations.

Most of the recommendations fall within the sphere of responsibility of the State Government. U.T. Administrations, and had actually to be implemented by the Municipalities. The Government of India was directly concerned only with the policy and financial aspect of the Committee's main recommendation regarding abolition of the system of carrying 'night soil' as head loads by introducing wheel barrows.

liberalised financial assistance for implementing this scheme was immediately made available to the State Governments. Upto 1966-67 Rs. 123.75 lakhs had been spent on this scheme.

The Scheme has made good progress. In Kerala and Maharashtra particularly, the practice of carrying of night soil as head load has almost been eliminated. In some places it has however been a little difficult to implement the recommendations because of the prevalence of the Jagirdari System (Customary rights) for scavenging among the sweepers and the reluctance on the part of conservative sweepers to adopt the new methods of working.

Income Tax payment by Film Stars

1313. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual incomes declared by the undermentioned assesseees and the actual incomes taxed by the Income Tax Department in the years from 1964 to 1967 in the case of Film stars (i) Dilip Kumar alias Yusuf Khan, (ii) Rajendra Kumar, (iii) Raj Kapoor, (iv) Shammi Kapoor, (v) Dharmendra, (vi) Shashi Kapoor, (vii) Manoj Kumar, (viii) Jitendra, (ix) Mehmood, (x) Waheeda Rehman, (xi) Vyjayanti-mala, (xii) Sadhana, (xiii) Rajshree, (xiv) Mala Sinha, (xv) Nanda, (xvi) Nuton, (xvii) Asha Parekh, (xviii) Sharmila Tagore, (xix) Shashikala, (xx) Babita and (xxi) Saira Banoo;

(b) the names of those against whom action was taken for false declarations and the nature of action against each with amounts of penalty if levied; and

(c) the reasons in each case why action, as provided by law, was not taken against others?

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

requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Under-invoicing of Exports

1314. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of firms and individuals caught in the act of under-invoicing of exports during the last 10 years ending the 31st March, 1968 with amount of loss of foreign exchange involved in each case;

(b) the amount of penalties levied in each case and whether these penalties were paid; and

(c) the names of those against whom criminal proceedings were launched and with what result?

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

Location of Oil in West Bengal

1315. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been located in some of the wells which were drilled in West Bengal by the Stan. Vac. Company;

(b) if so, whether the indication of oil confirms the existence of oil pool; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Only fluorescence was observed at certain depths during the course of drilling at Bodra, subsequent electrologging however has not given encouraging results.

बिजली के मीटरों का निर्माण

1318. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत-यूगोस्लेविया करार के अन्तर्गत बिजली के मीटर बनाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को चलाने वाली भारतीय और यूगोस्लेविया की सहयोगी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं तथा यह कारखाना कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सिबाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जा नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Industrial concerns in Hyderabad

1319. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different industrial concerns which have been set up in the public sector in Hyderabad during the last five years as compared to the industrial concerns set up in the public sector in the States of Mysore and Madras; and

(b) the net earnings of each of such concerns in each of these three States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the five-year period 1963—1967, the following Central Government industrial projects were started in Hyderabad:

- (i) Electronics Equipment Factory of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
- (ii) Heavy Power Equipment and Switchgear Units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- (iii) Machine Tool Units of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (iv) Electronics Corporation of India.

The Central Government projects set up during the same period in Mysore and Madras States are indicated below:—

Mysore: (i) Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.

(ii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (Majority Shareholding acquired in February, 1967).

Madras: (i) High Pressure Boiler Plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

(ii) Madras Unit of Modern Bakeries Ltd.

(iii) Madras Refineries Ltd.

(iv) Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

(b) The figures of net profit (+) Net Loss (—) after depreciation, interest and tax, of these enterprises during 1966-67, the latest year for which the accounts of all the enterprises are available are shown below:

Rs. in lakhs

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (+)	129.0
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (—)	582.7
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (+)	126.2
Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. (+)	32.3
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (+)	5.5

Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and Modern Bakeries Ltd. were under construction. The Electronics Corporation of India was set up only in April 1967.

'Water for Peace' Conference in Washington

1320. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of his Ministry led a delegation to 'Water For Peace' conference held in Washington, in May, 1967;

(b) if so, the agenda of that Conference, and its applicability to the Indian Irrigation and Power problems; and

(c) the important contributions made by the Indian delegation in this Conference, and the extent to which they were relevant to India's requirements?

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

(b) The programme for the Conference envisaged the identification of the World's water problems, discussions regarding opportunities and means of attacking these problems and also to explore the possibilities of international co-operation to stimulate effective programmes of water development at local, national and international level. The agenda of the Conference included:

- I. Planning and Economics.
- II. Basic Data Needed for the Planning and Management of Water.
- III. Technology; Present Capabilities and Future Prospects.
- IV. Education and Training.
- V. Organisations, Institutions and Finance.

VI. Technology and Research Needs. in Water Programmes.

VII. Basic Data for Water Programmes.

VIII. Organizing for Water Programmes.

IX Education and Training in Water Programmes.

X. Planning and Developing Water Programmes.

XI Economics and Finance of Water Programmes.

All these subjects are of great topical interest to India in her Water Resources Development.

(c) India contributed the following papers for the conference:—

1. Planning and Development of Water in India—Dr. K. L. Rao.
2. Economics and Financing of Irrigation Projects—Shri K. P. Mathrani.
3. Construction and Management of River Valley Projects in India—Shri K. P. Mathrani.
4. A Century of Design and Construction Techniques of Irrigation Works in India—Shri D. B. Anand.
5. Planning and Developing Water Programmes—Shri D. B. Anand.
6. Problems of Semi-Arid Zones—Shri P. R. Ahuja.
7. Beneficial Uses of Water of International Rivers—International Law and Practice—Shri P. R. Ahuja.
8. Problems of Inter-State Co-operation in Water Resources Development—Shri K. G. R. Iyer.
9. Education and Training in Water Resources Development—Shri M. R. Chopra.

10. Water Transport in India—Shri K. C. Madappa.
11. Hydro-Electric Resources of India—Shri K. L. Vij.
12. Problems of Flood Control in India—Shri P. N. Kumra.
13. Ground Water Development in India—Shri J. K. Jain.

capacity in Public Sector Refineries is as under:—

1. Barauni—12,000 tonnes
2. Gujarat—28,000 tonnes
3. Gauhati—2,500 tonnes
4. Madras—20,000 tonnes
5. Haldia—20,000 tonnes

A proposal to instal facilities for the production of L.P.G. at the Cochin Refinery is also under consideration.

(b) During 1968 the requirements of L.P.G. are estimated at 90,000 tonnes of which approximately 30,000 tonnes would be used for industrial purposes.

(c) The share of Indian Oil Corporation of trade during 1968 is expected to be between 6,000 to 7,000 MTs. The balance will be supplied by private oil companies.

Liquid Petroleum Gas

1321. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity and proposed expansion capacity of production of liquid petroleum gas and the actual break up of production in respective refineries in the public sector;

(b) the present requirement of the country for liquid petroleum gas for domestic purposes and industrial purposes; and

(c) how this demand would be met by the private and public sector oil Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The present installed capacity for the production of L.P.G. at Barauni and Gujarat Refineries is 10,000 MTs per annum each. The proposed installation/expansion of

Liquid Petroleum Gas

1322. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of producing cylinders and stoves required for Liquid Petroleum Gas distribution and the location of these units;

(b) whether the cylinder and gas units are owned in the public sector or private sector;

(c) the name of these parties in the private sector if any, the basic consideration given before allowing these parties to work on behalf of Indian Oil Company and the guaranteed delivery assured by these manufacturers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that proposals have been received from other private parties also, offering to manufacture at comparatively lower rate the cylinders and gas stoves; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The names of the parties who are currently manufacturing Liquid Petroleum Gas cylinders and their present annual installed capacity is indicated below:

Cylinders.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) M/s. Cannon Dunkerley & Co.
Bombay. | 50,400 |
| (2) M/s. Kosan Metal Products,
Bombay. | 1,65,000 |
| (3) M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn.
Hyderabad. | *50,000 |
- *(Provisional)

Gas stoves are being manufactured by the several parties in the small scale sector at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda. They are meeting the full requirements of Liquid Petroleum Gas distributors.

(b) and (c). All these parties are in the private sector. The Indian Oil Corporation procure cylinders based on public/limited tenders. The contracts are awarded keeping in view the rates offered, the technical competence of the parties to manufacture and deliver cylinders as required. The contracts entered into with the parties are for specific quantities to be supplied. Purchase of gas stoves is dealt with directly by the manufacturers and Liquid Petroleum Gas distributors and not by Indian Oil Corporation. The prototype appliances of the manufacturers are, however, approved by Indian Oil Corporation to ensure suitability of the stoves for use with Liquid Petroleum Gas. Those parties whose stoves conform to specifications, are put on the approved list of suppliers, to deal directly with L.P.G. distributors.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. 3 new parties have been granted permission for the manufacture of High Pressure Gas Cylinders. 9 new parties have been given conditional letters of intent for the manufacture of L.P. Gas Cylinders. But so far none of these nine

parties has reported production to Directorate General of Technical Development—applications of 2 new parties for manufacture of High Pressure gas are under consideration.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore

1323. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students seeking admission to the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore have been exempted from the payment of admission fee, examination fee and other fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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). There are no rules to exempt candidates from the payment of admission fee, examination fee and other fees. The All India Institute of Speech & Hearing, Mysore do not charge any tuition fee. Candidates admitted to the M.Sc. Course (3 year course including one year internship) are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 per month for 9 months in a year. No stipend is, however, paid to B.Sc. students.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore

1324. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applied for admission to the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far; and

(b) how many given admission during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) and (b). The information is given below:

Year	Number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates who applied for admission	Number of such candidates admitted
1	2	3
1967—68	Nil	Nil
1968—69	Two (Scheduled Castes candidates)	Two

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore

1325. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Mysore have exempted the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes students from the payment of tuition fee, examination fee, Medical and all other fees; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to give the same concession to all the above categories of students in all the educational institutions under his Ministry?

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

(a) and (b). Information regarding exemption from payment of tuition fee, examination fee, medical fee and all other fees etc. is being obtained from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Implementation of Hospital Review Committee's Recommendations

1326. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hospital Review Committee appointed in 1967 to investigate conditions in the capital's major hospital has submitted its re-

port and if so, its conclusions and recommendations;

(b) whether it is a fact that, as brought out in a recent series of articles in the *Hindustan Times*, the situation has further deteriorated in these Hospitals after the submission of Committee's Report; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to implement the Hospital Review Committee's recommendations?

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

(a) The Committee has submitted its report, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) No complaint about deterioration in the working of the hospitals in Delhi has been received after the submission of the Committee's Report.

(c) The report is under the consideration of Government.

New Oil Finds in Cambay Region near Kahi and Bakrol

1327. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil has again been struck in the Cambay region in Gujarat near Kahi and Bakrol;

(b) if so the nature and estimated extent of the newly struck oil-reservoirs; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to explore the extent of the new deposits and their suitability for commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Oil has been struck near Kadi and Bakrol, but it is not possible to indicate the potential of the field until more wells are drilled and tested.

Surplus Staff in Public Sector Undertakings

1328. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission vis-a-vis the surplus staff in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Recommendation No. 51 in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on "Public Sector Undertakings". This recommendation is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings

1329. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended that only competent persons with

technical knowledge should be appointed on the Boards of Public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Commission has also suggested methods for recruiting the best men for this purpose;

(c) whether the Commission have deprecated the practice of appointing persons, who are defeated at the polls, on the Board of such undertakings; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" recommended that part-time members of the Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises from outside the Government should be persons with proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial or financial enterprise or in administration or trade-union organisation. The Commission also recommended that these qualifications should be laid down in the Act, or in the case of Government companies in the Articles of Association. It was further recommended that these members should have faith in public enterprise and should not have such business or other interests as may affect their objectivity in the discharge of their duties on the Board.

Government have decided that while this recommendation is generally acceptable, it will be difficult to lay down qualifications in the relevant Statute or Articles of Association. Regarding the representation of workers on the Board of Management, it has been decided that there is no objection in principle to a representative of the workers being included on the Board, the representative

being, however, one actually working in the undertaking. Such representation of workers is to apply only in the case of industrial units and not in the case of financial and commercial enterprises.

Credit for Industrial Enterprises

1330. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is getting a development credit amounting to Rs. 10.8 crores from a foreign country for equipment and material to be imported for industrial enterprises;

(b) if so, the details regarding the industries for which the material is to be imported; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Agreements were signed with the Government of Sweden on 28th June, 1968 as follows:

	Rs. crores
(1) Development Credit Agreement (Indo-Swedish Enterprises 1968)	6.52
(2) Development Credit Agreement (Capital Equipment 1968)	4.35
Total :	10.87

(b) The Credit under the Agreement at (1) above, is to be utilised for financing import of raw materials,

components and spare parts required by the Indo-Swedish Joint Enterprises listed in the Agreement.

The Credit under Agreement at (2) above, is mainly for financing import of Capital equipment including components, semi-processed goods and related services, required for the Copper Mining and Atomic Power Programmes.

(c) The Credits are repayable in 25 years, with an initial moratorium of 10 years and carry a ratio of interest of 2 per cent per annum on outstanding balances.

Synthetic Fibre Factories

1332. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9812-B on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) the gross profit or loss of M/s. J. K. Synthetics, M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals and M/s. Plastic Packaging for 1967;

(c) whether any of the above firms have been issued licences to start new units for the production of synthetic fibres and yarn; and

(c) if so, when these licences were issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMIAH): (a)

Nam e of Firm	For year ending	Profit before Taxation
		Rs.
M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	30.6.1967	3,37,03,526
M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	31.3.1967	4,05,66,672
M/s. Plastic Packaging Private Ltd.	31.3.1967	50,80,139

(b) No, they have not been licensed to set up any new units for the production of synthetic fibres and yarn.

(c) Does not arise.

Drainage System of Calcutta

1333. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the chronic failure of the drainage system over large parts of the city of Calcutta and its environs;

(b) whether Government are aware that reports prepared by the C.M.P.O. and other bodies in this regard have not been implemented for years;

(c) whether Government have received any reports about the dreadful straits to which the city was reduced on 9th or 10th July, 1968; and

(d) if so, the steps, if any, which are being contemplated to tackle the colossal problems of Calcutta and its suburbs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). Government are aware that except for a part of the area covered by Calcutta Corporation, sewerage facilities have yet to be provided in most of the other areas included in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area. The problem of sewerage and storm drainage in this Area was studied in detail by the Engineering Consortium and their recommendations have been taken into consideration, while framing the proposals for providing such facilities in some of the important areas during the Fourth Plan period.

In so far as Greater Calcutta area is concerned, a Master Plan has been

prepared by the C.M.P.O. for sewerage and storm drainage collection and disposal. Detailed proposals based on this Master Plan are received and approved by this Ministry from time to time. The execution of the various schemes, however, is the responsibility of the State Government. It is hoped that with the implementation of the various schemes outlined in the Master Plan it would be possible to get over the difficulties such as were faced by the people of Calcutta on 9th and 10th July, 1968.

Transactions made by M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal, Calcutta

1334. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a photostat copy of a letter relating to "one T. T. Receipt in duplicate dated the 23rd August, 1959 for £461-12-7 favouring Mr. Suresh Kumar", addressed to Swaraj Paul of M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal, Calcutta by the National and Grindlays Bank, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held into the transaction mentioned therein; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A photostat copy of a letter from the National and Grindlays Bank, H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1, addressed to one Shri Suraj Paul of M/s Amin Chand Pyarelal, Calcutta, regarding "T.T. Receipt" dated the 23rd October, 1959 for £461-12-7 favouring one Shri Suresh Kumar, has been received in the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) and (c). Enquiries are being made by the Enforcement Directorate to ascertain whether any contravention of foreign exchange regulations is involved in the transaction.

**Industrial Licence for Madhya Pradesh
Audyogic Vikas Nigam**

1335. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Vikas Nigam have applied for the grant of an Industrial Licence for putting up coal based fertilizer plant in Western region of the State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in granting the licence to the said Nigam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was incomplete and M/s. Vikas Nigam were asked in April, 1968 to re-submit the revised proposal after examining the various aspects about location, economics, the scope of financial and technical collaboration envisaged with the G.D.R. firms. No reply has so far been received.

**Underground Passage for Pedestrians
near Irwin Hospital, New Delhi**

1336. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that the roof of the underground passage for the pedestrians in front of Irwin Hospital, New Delhi has started leaking;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the above underground passage was constructed by the National Building Construction Corporation only three months before this year;

(c) the action which Government are taking against the contractor and authorities concerned in this regard;

(d) whether an Inquiry Committee has been set up to find out the causes of the leakage of the roof; and

(e) if so, when the report of the Committee is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The flower bed over the roof was flooded before the water-proofing was completed and as a result there was some minor leakage of water. This was rectified immediately. Recent rain did not show any leakage.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no cause to take action as there has been no loss to the Delhi Municipal Corporation or to Government due to rectification of defects.

(d) and (e). There is no need for any Committee to go into the matter.

**Staff Working in Customs House,
Calcutta**

1337. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several sweepers and bhistis are working on daily wage basis in the Customs House, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether several representations from the persons concerned have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, what action, if any, is being taken to regularise these people who have been working there for several years now?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There are no sweepers and bhistis in the Calcutta Customs House working on daily wage basis. However, 13 sweepers and 4 bhistis are employed on a fixed monthly wage basis and are paid from contingencies.

(c) and (d). Requests for bringing these contingent paid staff to the regular establishment have been considered in the past. As it involved creation of new posts, the proposal was shelved due to the Emergency. Further, none of the existing contingent paid sweepers and bhistis can be appointed as they do not satisfy certain conditions for such appointment. The question whether extra posts may be created and whether the conditions for appointment could be relaxed is under examination.

Express Highway

1338. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans have been advanced to Orissa Government for the completion of the express highway; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated during 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Express Highway Project forms a part of the Orissa State Plan and is included in the list of schemes financed by the lump sum Miscellaneous Development Loan given every year to the State Government for the Plan. It is therefore not possible to indicate the assistance allocated for this Development Loan given every year. During 1966-67, however, apart from the normal Miscellaneous Development Loan allocated for the State Plan as a whole, earmarked additional assistance of Rs. 93 lakhs was provided to the State Government for accelerating the work on the project.

Case against Engineering Manager of Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay

1339. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1117 on the 8th April, 1968 and state:

(a) when the information was given to C.B.I. regarding the case against the Engineering Manager of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division), Bombay and what is the source of information;

(b) whether the case has been registered and the stage at which the case is at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have received a complaint against a very high ranking officer of C.B.I. stationed in Bombay who accepted huge amount while investigating the case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation received the information from a source on 5th September, 1967. It is not in the public interest to disclose the source of information;

(b) The case was registered on 22nd December, 1967 and is under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum by Members of All-India Prohibition Council

1340. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of All-India Prohibition Council had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister either in July or August, 1967 to implement Article 47 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to implement their suggestions;

(c) whether legal opinion from the Law Ministry as to whether the implementation of Article 47 of the Constitution is the responsibility of the Centre or different States read along with Articles 12 and 36 of the Constitution has been obtained; and

(d) if so, the nature of opinion furnished by the Law Ministry?

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

(b) to (d). Attention is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 396 answered on 4th March, 1968 and also the answer given to supplementaries thereon by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance wherein it was clarified that the term "State" included the Union Government and Parliament as also the State Governments and the Legislature."

The Department of Social Welfare have not sought the advice of the Law Ministry on the question of Central responsibility for implementation of Article 47 because the necessity for seeking special opinion from the Ministry of Law has not arisen; the position being quite clear in terms of Article 12 and also in terms of entry 8 in the Second List of Seventh Schedule.

Drinking Water Scheme in Baunda Distt. (U.P.)

1341. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme envisaged to be undertaken for drinking water in Baunda District, U.P.; and

(b) the progress so far made in the construction of a tank over Pasuni river at Ansuiaji as proposed by Government with a view to supply water to meet the acute shortage of drinking water in Rukma, Dadri area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). In October, 1964, a scheme covering 91 villages in Patha area of Distt. Baunda was approved. The Scheme comprised two parts—part I costing Rs. 20.75 lakhs covering 27 villages in Sheorampur block with the source of water supply being a reservoir to be formed by constructing a dam across Paisuni river and part II costing Rs. 72.46 lakhs covering 64 villages in Manikpur Block with a reservoir to be formed by building a dam across Koolodhol Nala. Among the villages in Part II of the scheme are Dadri, Mafi, Rukma Buzurg and Rukma Khurd. The construction of the two dams has been given upon on account of certain technical and administrative reasons. The State Government is reported to be working out a revised scheme adopting Gunta Nala as the source.

Recommendations of Sub-Committee of Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee

1342. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee has made certain recommendations regarding Income-tax assessments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

Sub-Committee of the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee which was appointed in December, 1967 for simplification of Income-tax return forms, recommended three simplified forms of return of income. It also suggested that a brochure should be supplied to taxpayers for guidance in filling the forms of return of income.

The Government accepted these recommendations of the Sub-Committee and notified the revised forms of return of income which have been brought into use from April 1, 1968. The three forms now in use are:

Form No. 1.—For companies only,

Form No. 2.—For persons other than companies, and

Form No. 3.—Which may be used by persons other companies, co-operative societies and local authorities, where—

- (a) the total income declared does not exceed Rs. 15,000, or
- (b) the total income declared exceeds Rs. 15,000 but there is no income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

This form is alternative to form No. 2 and can be used by the eligible categories of non-corporate taxpayers at their option.

Thus, the revised form No. 3 may now be used also by persons having total income over Rs. 15,000, but who do not have any income from business or profession. This is expected to cater to the large number of salaried taxpayers as also those who have income only from investment in house property, company shares, etc.

In pursuance of the other recommendation of the Sub-Committee that a brochure should be prepared for guidance of corporate and non-corporate assesses, two sets of Notes have been prepared in accordance with the advice of the Sub-Committee. These "Notes" convey in clear and simple language the substance of the more

important provisions of the Income-tax Act and Rules which may be understood by laymen without going into the technicalities of the law. Apart from dealing with the method of filling in the forms of return of income and the computation of income, the brochure enumerates, in brief, the items of income which are exempt from tax. Gist of the important penal provisions of the Income-tax Law has been incorporated in these Notes so as to caution taxpayers about the consequences of evasion, late submission of Returns and delay in payment of tax. Arrangements for the printing of the booklets of the Notes 'How to fill in your Return' are being made and these will be available to the taxpayers shortly. The brochure 'How to fill in your Return' intended for non-corporate taxpayers has also been published in the leading English and Hindi newspapers of the country for the information of such taxpayers.

Avoidance of double taxation agreement with Italy

1343. SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM:

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Italy regarding the avoidance of double taxation of airline companies operating through the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of other countries with whom India has signed such agreements?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A delegation of the Government of India had negotiations with a delegation of the Government of Italy, at Rome, in June, 1968 for an agreement between the two Governments for the avoidance of

double taxation of the income of enterprises operating aircraft in international traffic. The negotiations resulted in the formulation of a draft of the proposed agreement, which has been initialled by the leaders of the two delegations.

Under the draft agreement, each contracting State will exempt from its tax, retrospectively from 1960, the income arising in it to an enterprise of the other contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. The agreement will enter into force only after it has been approved by and signed on behalf of the two countries and ratified.

(c) India has signed and ratified an agreement for avoidance of double taxation, limited to income arising from the operation of aircraft in international traffic, with Switzerland. A similar agreement with Lebanon has been signed and will enter into force after exchange of instruments of ratification. India has also signed and notified comprehensive agreements for avoidance double taxation of income with various foreign countries covering also income arising from the operation of aircraft in international traffic; these countries are—Pakistan, Ceylon, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Austria and Greece.

बड़े नगरों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

1344. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 [श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री म० ला० सोंधी :

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

(क) बम्बई, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता में क्रमशः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों

को अभी तक रिहायशी मकान भ्रालट नहीं किये गये हैं और क्या सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को उन्हें भी राहत देने के लिये परामर्श दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री इरुबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी वास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संभाव्य मांग बम्बई में 19,574; मद्रास में 7,388 तथा कलकत्ता में 34,918 है ।

तथापि, सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी आवेदन नहीं करते अतएव इस समय बम्बई में 4,828 मद्रास में 7,346 तथा कलकत्ता में 1,612 मांग सक्रिय रूप में विचाराधीन है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये वास की व्यवस्था करने का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है अतएव राज्य सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं ।

सस्ते मकान योजना

1345. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सस्ते मकानों की निर्माण योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार किसी तारीखविशेष की घोषणा करने का है कि कब ऐसे मकानों का निर्माण हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, भारत सरकार के द्वारा एक योजना बनाई गयी है जिसका नाम निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना है तथा वह नवम्बर, 1954 से चल रही है। यह एक ऋणात्मक योजना है तथा यह उन निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिये है, जिनकी आय 600-00 रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक न हो।

Foreign exchange to Mahesh Yogi

1346. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI R. UMANATH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Mahesh Yogi visited U.S.A., Japan and some other foreign countries recently;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to him for the tour and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the source of his maintenance abroad?

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

(b) and (c). The application was for passage booking to visit those countries based on the hospitality of Spiritual Regeneration Movement Foundation, U.S.A., and the International Meditation Society London, and approval was given. No foreign exchange was sought for or released.

Private donations

1347. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI V. VISWANATHA
MENON:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8751 on the 29th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the names of the individuals who have received more than Rupees one lakh as donation from outside the country has since been collected;

(b) if so, the amount which each individual has received;

(c) purpose of the donation; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The material has already been collected and forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the Assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 8751, dated the 29th April, 1968. A copy of the said material is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise.

वित्त मंत्री की ईरान यात्रा

1348. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे हाल में ईरान की यात्रा पर गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर क्या बात-चीत हुई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह एक सद्भावना यात्रा थी । यात्रा के दौरान ईरान के प्रधान मंत्री और कुछ अन्य मंत्रियों के साथ बात-चीत करने तथा ईरान के शाह से मुलाकात करने का अवसर भी प्राप्त हुआ था । यह प्रतीत हुआ कि दोनों देशों के बीच विशेष ज्ञान और प्रशिक्षण-सुविधाओं का आदान-प्रदान करने की तथा दोनों देशों के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से कुछ प्रयोजनाएं चलाने की अच्छी संभावनाएं हैं । इनकी जांच, परस्पर स्वीकार्य प्राथमिकताओं और उनके क्रम के अनुसार की जायगी । आशा है कि दोनों देशों की मित्रता, जो पहले से ही मौजूद है, इस यात्रा से और अधिक दृढ़ हो गयी है ।

Korba Fertilizer Plant

1349. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on the Korba Fertilizer Project scheme to make it naphtha-based; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred to make it coal-based as recently decided and the resultant loss thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No expenditure has been incurred to make Korba Fertilizer Project Scheme naphtha-based. A feasibility report prepared by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the establishment of a coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba which was under scrutiny by a Committee of Directors

of the Corporation is expected to come for consideration before the full Board shortly. Government will consider the matter on receipt of the recommendations of the Board of Directors. The question of incurring any loss in this respect, therefore, does not arise.

Setting up of a New Oil Refinery near Delhi

1350. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Oil Refinery is proposed to be located nearabout Delhi during the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Refinery will be an independent one or merely an extension of the Baraun-Kanpur pipe line;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is pressing for a pipeline from Baroda to Delhi;

(d) if so the estimated capacity of the refinery; and

(e) the extent to which it will meet the demand of North India?

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

(b), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

(c) The feasibility of such a pipeline is under examination in the Indian Oil Corporation.

Public undertakings

1351. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress in a resolution has urged the Central Government to

appoint a high-powered tripartite committee to go into all aspects of the public sector undertakings in the country; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion is under examination by Government.

International Monetary Fund

1352. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund has approved of a policy to create a new international money; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the Indian monetary system?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The International Monetary Fund proposes to set up a facility based on Special Drawing Rights in the Fund, to meet the need, as and when it arises, for a supplement to existing international reserve assets.

(b) The Scheme involves the allocation to participating members of the International Monetary Fund of Special Drawing Rights on an uniform basis in proportion to their quotas in the Fund. Participants can use the Special Drawing Rights to obtain convertible currency from other participants designated by the Fund. Such use of Special Drawing Rights can be made for meeting balance of payments needs and should be restricted to 70 per cent of the average net cumulative allocation made to a participant over a five year period.

Under the Special Drawing Rights Scheme, India will be eligible for a

share of 3.75 per cent of the total allocation of Special Drawing Rights, and out of that share 70 per cent can be converted into foreign exchange which then can be used to meet balance of payments needs.

French-Polish offer re. Haldia Fertilizer Plant

1353. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a French-Polish offer has attained a concrete business proposition so far as the Haldia fertilizer plant is concerned:

(b) if so, whether the final round of negotiations has been concluded; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil find at Galeki in Assam

1354. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck oil at Galeki in Assam recently;

(b) whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis has been made there; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) An indication of the presence of

oil has been obtained in the well currently under drilling in the Galeki area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

T. B. Patients in Delhi

1355. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 55,000 tuberculosis patients in Delhi out of a population of about 30,00,000;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether enough facilities are available for their treatment; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter.

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

(b) According to the Indian Council of Medical Research Survey, the estimated prevalence of Tuberculosis in Delhi is between 1.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent of the population, which is almost the same as for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d). The following facilities for the prevention and treatment of T.B. are available in Delhi and are considered adequate:

- (1) TB Clinics—8 with 43 beds.
- (2) TB Hospitals—2 with 1462 beds
- (3) BCG Team—1
- (4) Mobile X-ray unit—3.

It is proposed to add two TB clinics and increase the number of isolation beds.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh

1356. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a delay of about one year in marketing the drugs manufactured by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the drugs proposed to be marketed and how their prices compare with other production units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) and (b). There is no delay in marketing the products of the Rishikesh plant. There has, however, been some delay in commissioning the plants and making the products. The delay is due to late receipt of certain important equipment from abroad, initial teething troubles, and the time taken for stabilising the process.

(c) Sodium and Procaine Penicillin G and Streptomycin will be marketed soon and tetracycline a little later. Their prices are comparable, and in fact will be the same as those of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, another public sector undertaking which has been in the market for the last 14 years.

Death of a patient in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

1357. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a female patient died in Sarwarjang

Hospital, New Delhi on the 4th June, 1967 through some negligence of the hospital staff;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to pull up the concerned persons; and

(c) the further steps which Government have taken to ensure that such cases do not occur in future

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). An enquiry into the death of Smt. Malti Devi, who died in the morning of 4th June, 1967 in the Sardarjang Hospital, has revealed that she received adequate treatment according to her condition and no negligence was involved.

Untouchability

1358. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to remove untouchability from the country.

(b) whether State Governments have been apprised of the feelings of the Harijan Community to this effect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5034 answered on the 25th March, 1968.

(b) and (c). The point sought to be raised is not clear:

राजस्थान नहर

1359. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा हाल में दिये गये इस आशय

के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें कोई रुचि नहीं ले रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं हो जाता है तो पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए नहर जल करार के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् भारत 1970 के बाद रावी और व्यास नदियों के पूरे जल को प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न होने पाये ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राजस्थान के सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये इस बयान की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है कि धन की कमी के कारण राजस्थान नहर के प्रथम चरण को पूरा करने में देर हो गई ।

(ख) और (ग). सिंधु जल सन्धि के अनुसार, जैसाकि अब दिखाई देता है, 31 मार्च, 1970 तक संक्रमण अवधि समाप्त हो जायेगी जबकि भारत रावी और व्यास नदियों के सारे पानी का उपयोग करने में स्वतन्त्र होगा । जुलाई से सितम्बर तक, मानसून के महीनों को छोड़ कर इन नदियों के पानी का संभवतः पूर्ण उपयोग माधोपुर, हरिके और फीरोजपुर से निकलने वाली हमारी नहरों द्वारा और राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली के पूरे हो गये भाग द्वारा हो जायेगा; परन्तु इन नदियों पर, विशेषतः व्यास नदी पर, जब तक जलाशय नहीं बनाये जाते, इन महीनों में फालतू पानी का प्रवाह नीचे की ओर जारी रहेगा । इस समय व्यास नदी पर एक बांध बन रहा है जिसका 1972 तक पूरा होना अनुसूचित है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़े वर्ग

1360. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के 58 पिछड़े जिलों में से 22 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश में पिछड़े वर्गों की संख्या सब से अधिक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिये निर्धारित राशि में से उक्त अनुपात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए धन का नियतन करने का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) प्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् द्वारा 1955-56 में किये गये "अन्तर्जिला तथा अन्तर्राज्य आय अवकल" शीर्षक अध्ययन के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुसार कोटिबद्ध किये गये देश के 58 जिलों में से 22 उत्तर प्रदेश में थे ।

(ख) देश में अनुसूचित जातियों की सब से अधिक जनसंख्या उत्तर प्रदेश में रहती है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातों को ध्यान में रख कर आबंटन किये जाते हैं :—

(1) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जनसंख्या;

(2) कार्यक्रमों की कार्यान्विति में प्रगति;

(3) प्रशासन द्वारा निधियों को कारगर रूप में उपयोग किये जाने की क्षमता;

(4) कार्यक्रमों का स्वरूप;

(5) सम्बन्धित समुदायों के विकास की स्थिति; तथा

(6) राज्य के साधनों की स्थिति तथा तुल्य अंशदान देने की क्षमता ।

नसबन्दी आप्रेशन के लिये प्रलोभन

1361. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को धन का प्रलोभन दे रही है जिसे वे परिवार नियोजन को अपनार्यें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नसबन्दी आप्रेशन कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है;

(ग) 1967 में कितने व्यक्तियों ने यह आप्रेशन करवाया और उनको वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(घ) क्या वित्तीय सहायता का प्रलोभन ऐच्छिक आधार के विपरीत नहीं होता है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (घ). परिवार नियोजन तरीकों को अपनाने की ओर आकर्षित करने के विचार से लोगों को कोई आर्थिक प्रलोभन नहीं दिया जाता है । स्वयं अपनी इच्छा से जो नसबन्दी आप्रेशन कराने लूप पहनने के लिये आता है, उसे मजदूरी की क्षतिपूर्ति और आकस्मिक खर्च आदि को पूरा करने के रूप

में कुछ धन दिया जाता है। हमारी यह पद्धति स्वच्छिक आधार पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को नसबन्दी के प्रत्येक केस के लिये 30 रुपये देने की अनुमति दी है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निश्चित की गई दरों के अनुसार इस धनराशि में से कुछ पैसा संबंधित व्यक्ति को मजदूरी की हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति और जेब खर्च के रूप में दिया जाता है।

(ग) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

UNICEF's Aid

1362. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of UNICEF released in Delhi on the 4th June, 1968 wherein it has been stated that unstable political alliances in the States handicapped the implementation of certain UNICEF programmes carried out jointly by the Centre and States; and

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

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

(b) The inadvisability of a UNICEF document containing political assessment of election results in India was pointed out to the UNICEF Secretariat by India's representative on the Executive Board. As a result, the UNICEF Secretariat reprinted the document omitting the reference to political events and their influence on the progress of UNICEF aided programmes.

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Borrowings by Centre

1363. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that encouraged by the successful completion of the first instalment of market borrowings, Government are planning to enter the market again for borrowing;

(b) whether the details of the second borrowing instalment in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India are being worked out; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The decision to go in for a 7-Year Loan viz. 4-1/4 per cent Loan 1975 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 135 crores, being the second instalment of the market borrowings this year, was announced on the 5th July, 1968. Subscriptions to the Loan which opened on the 28th July, 1968 were closed on the same day on the Loan being fully subscribed.

Seizure of smuggled goods in Delhi

1364. SHRI CHEGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first and the last week of May and June, 1968 the Custom Authorities seized articles worth Rs. 1,25,000 in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these articles were smuggled from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the name of the countries from which those were smuggled and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). From the first week of May to the last week of June, 1968, the Customs authorities seized in Delhi goods worth Rs. 95,300 suspected to have been smuggled from abroad, and Rs. 45,675 worth of Indian currency suspected to be sale proceeds of smuggled goods.

(c) Besides gold and U.S. dollars the other smuggled goods were mostly of Japanese and U.K. origin. The cases are under departmental adjudication.

Police attack on tribals of Bihar

1365. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribals in Chiri Village in Ranchi were attacked by the Police and thus resorted to firing thereby killing six tribals and injuring others;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the tribals were carrying foreign made weapons with them;

(d) if so, the markings of the country on these weapons;

(e) whether it is also a fact that these tribals are getting regular training from the agents of the foreign country; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (f) The facts of the incident and the circumstances leading to it are the subject matter of a judicial enquiry which is now in progress.

Construction of houses for labourers in Chandigarh

1367. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some proposals for the construction of houses for labourers from the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Chemicals industry

1368. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

SHRI VISWANATHA

MENON:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group of National Commission on Labour in its report have stated that there is little hope of the heavy chemicals industry in this country achieving targets set for it; 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 RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes.

(b) As the report of the Study Group is intended to help the National Commission on Labour to come to its own conclusions on the issues before it, the Government awaits the Commission's report.

Steel Sheets imported by Indian Oil Corporation

1369. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3550 on the 11th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation were at any time unable to utilise gauge steel sheets imported by them and the same were sold by them;

(b) if so the reasons for not importing these 18 gauge steel sheets as per their requirement to avoid wastage of foreign exchange;

(c) whether Government had offered unutilised imported bitumen drum sheets by the Indian Oil Corporation to other refineries/oil companies and insisted upon them to accept the same;

(d) if so, the reaction of the refineries/oil companies to the offer of Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A quantity of nearly 1040 MT, out of the total quantity of 2929.08 MT, imported by Indian Oil Corporation from Czechoslovakia in early 1965 was sold in the same year.

(b) This steel was imported, on the basis of the estimated requirements of Barauni Refinery and Indian Oil Blending Plants. Due to certain technical difficulties the production/blending of lube oils could not commence as anticipated and thus this steel could not be utilised.

(c) and (d) The Indian Oil Corporation had approached the Cochin Refinery and other private sector refineries. While Cochin Refineries Ltd., and Burmah-Shell Refineries

offered prices which were not acceptable to I.O.C., other refineries were not interested in the purchase.

(e) Does not arise.

Import Licences for fabrication of Steel sheets for I.O.C.

1370. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7958 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) the date on which four licences of the Indian Oil Corporation were converted from 24 Gauge to 18 Gauge steel sheets;

(b) whether 18 Gauge steel has since been imported by the Indian Oil Corporation against the said licences;

(c) if so, the total quantity imported, the manner in which it was distributed to the fabricators and the names of the fabricators along with the quantities of steel distributed to them; and

(d) why Government do not direct the Oil Companies to distribute 18 or 24 Gauge steel after import to the fabricators pro rata to their licensed capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta, advised the Indian Oil Corporation on 2-9-1967 that three licences for 24 Gauge steel had been converted to 18 Gauge Steel. Information regarding the fourth licence is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c) A total of 5700 metric tonnes of 18 Gauge steel was contracted with M.M.T.C. for import, of which 5171.598 metric tonnes have been received. In Bombay, the steel

had been delivered to M/s Standard Drums and Manufacturing Company and M/s Steel Containers in the proportion of the quantity specified in their respective orders. As Calcutta, the quantity received has been delivered to M/s. Hind Galvanizing & Engg. Co Pvt. Ltd as the other barrel fabricators, M/s Industrial Container are under indefinite lock-out.

(d) This is a matter of procurement covering questions such as competitive prices, and Government would like to leave it to the decision of the oil companies themselves.

Supply of Barrels to Indian Oil Corporation

1371. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1049 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) how the Indian Oil Corporation has arrived at the conclusion that M/s. Standard Drum and Manufacturing Co. and Hind Galvanizing and Engineering Co. supplied 6588 and 49266 barrels respectively fabricated out of hot rolled sheets but out of hot rolled sheets but out of hot rolled sheets against Tender No. OP/Ten/7-65;

(b) the action taken by the Indian Oil Corporation against Standard Drum and Manufacturing Company for supply of 6588 hot rolled barrels but billed for cold rolled barrels;

(c) the basis for arriving at conclusion by the Arbitrator that Rs. 97,000 should be deducted from the bills of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company;

(d) whether Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company abide by the award of the Arbitrator; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Quantities of the hot and cold rolled steel were ascertained on the basis of the invoices supplied by the fabricators.

(b) As the payment to M/s. Standard Drum & Manufacturing Co. has been made on the basis of quality of steel used for making barrels, the question of taking any action against them does not arise.

(c) The arbitrator in his award indicated the basis on which the recoverable amount was to be worked out. The amount of approximately Rs. 97,000/- was based on the difference between the cost of C.R. tested and H.R. tested steel, differential on account of cost of untested C.R. steel and increase on account of various price increases in the cost of steel.

(d) The award is binding on the parties.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural and Urban Hospitals in U. P.

1373. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many hospitals are functioning in the rural areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many of them are without doctors; and

(c) the total annual expenditure incurred on such rural area hospital and the urban hospitals in Uttar Pradesh separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Eradication of Beggary

1374. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convene a Conference at Delhi to discuss with the State Government representatives ways and means for the eradication of beggary in the country;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have invited suggestions from the States as to how best this problems could be tackled; and

(d) if so, the suggestions of the State Governments in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c) It is proposed to convene a Conference of State Ministers' Incharge of Social Welfare and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare at New Delhi in the last week of September, 1968 to discuss matters of common interest including the problems of beggary. The State Governments have been invited to suggest items for the agenda of the Conference. Suggestions as to how best the problem could be tackled might be put forth by the participants in the Conference itself.

(d) No suggestion have been received so far.

Legalisation of Abortion

1375. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 127 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a Bill

to legalise the abortion in the country in the current Session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, the impediments in the process of legalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b) Draft bill for liberalisation of the present law of abortion in the country is being finalised. It is likely that the bill may be introduced in the next Session of Parliament.

Rise in prices of Food Articles

1376. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a general trend of rise in the prices of food articles and other articles of necessities; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. Prices of most of these commodities have in fact been showing a downtrend. Index Numbers of wholesale prices (1952-53=100) for the week ended July 6, 1968 show that both the general prices and prices of food articles declined by 1.7 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively over the month. Compared to prices prevailing a year ago, the general price index shows a decline of 7.3 per cent and the price index of food articles a decline of 8.1 per cent. A statement showing recent variations in the prices of selected commodities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1498/68].

(b) Does not arise. Government, however, maintains constant watch over the supply and prices of essential commodities through the Civil Supplies Organisation and has also delegated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ample powers to State Governments and Union Territories for this purpose.

Seizure of Contraband Goods

1377. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state the quantity and amount of different varieties of contraband goods seized by the Customs Department between the period from the 15th May to the 15th July, 1968?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) quantity and value of different varieties of goods seized by the Customs authorities between the period from the 15th May to the 15th July are as under:—

	Quantity	Value (approximate)
Gold	193 kgs (Approx)	16 lakhs (at international rate)
Silver	11,883 kgs (approx)	56 lakhs
Watches	48, 527 (No.)	48 lakhs
Currency (Indian and Foreign)		9 lakhs
Diamonds		2 lakhs
Manufacturers of gold & diamonds		1 lakhs
Other miscellaneous goods		114 lakhs

Reconstitution of Pong Dam Rehabilitation Committee

1378. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Pong Dam Rehabilitation Committee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reconstitute it?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration with the Beas Construction Board.

Committee on Untouchability, Education and Economic Uplift of Scheduled Castes

1379. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI G. S. REDDY:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to examine the question of untouchability, education and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes has submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Imported Crude Oil

1380. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price charged by foreign oil Companies for imported crude oil from Iran is very high as compared to the cost of production;

(b) whether Government have demanded a further cut in the price of Iranian crude oil imported into India;

(c) if so, the extent of price cut demanded; and

(d) the reaction of the foreign oil Companies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Government has no reliable information regarding the cost of production of Iranian Crude and as such no comparison is possible.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, but Government has not demanded any specific cut.

(d) They have offered further discount of 3 cents per barrel on the posted f.o.b. price and have also reduced the incidence of freight by agreeing to change their bases for charging tanker freight.

India's share in Iranian Off-shore Oil Fund

1381. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of India's share in the oil-find in the Iranian off-shore areas and the value thereof; and

(b) when India is expected to get her share of oil-find in the Iranian off-shore areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) India's share in the oil find in Persian Gulf district I in the Iranian off-shore area is one sixth of the oil available to the participants. It is premature to calculate the value of this share as it will depend upon the quantities of oil eventually produced.

(b) By the end of 1989.

Life Insurance Corporation's Investment

1382. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment so far made by the Life Insurance Corporation in the private and public sector enterprises, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the Life Insurance Corporation's investment in the private sector has gone to the benefit of certain big business enterprises;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; add

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The L. I. C.'s investments in the public sector as at 31st March, 1987 amounted to Rs. 732.56 crores, out of which Rs. 87.02 crores were invested in public sector enterprises as per details given below:

	Rs. crores
(i) Share and bonds of statutory corporations	22.45
(ii) Electricity Board Bonds	18.48
(iii) Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Bonds	1.08
(iv) Shares of State Bank of India and its subsidiaries	0.22
(v) Preference and Ordinary Shares of Government companies	1.14
(vi) Loans to State Electricity Board	42.90
(vii) Contributions to initial capital of Unit Trust of India	0.75

The Corporation's investments in the private sector as at 31st March, 1987, totalled Rs. 189.19 crores, of which Rs. 184.53 crores were invested in debentures, preference and ordinary shares of companies and Rs. 4.66 crores given as loans to companies.

(b) and (c) Out of the total investment of Rs. 176.82 crores in private sector, as at 31st March, 1966, Rs. 114.41 crores were invested in the shares and debentures including outstanding loans of 452 companies belonging to 75 business groups listed by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. The Corporation has been making investments on merits of each investment without regard to the size or group affiliation of the companies

(d) No, Sir.

Income-tax Arrears

1383. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears regarding assessment and verification of income-tax returns in the Income-tax Department received from the Income tax payers as on and upto the 1st July, 1968;

Year	No. of assessees	No. of assessments for disposal	I.T.Os. on duty
1963—64	15,59,149	27,09,107	1332
1964—65	21,26,398	36,26,144	1424
1965—66	24,31,536	45,58,556	1548
1966—67	27,01,733	47,65,607	1654
1967—68	27,08,464	48,86,204	1757

This has been the main reason responsible for the backlog.

For tackling the workload, therefore, measures are being devised to increase the output per Income-tax Officer substantially. The Department has recently taken steps to adopt quick disposal measures. Further, more staff is also being put on the job.

Statistics regarding Family Planning Operations

1384. 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 Government are supplied with incorrect

(b) the probable time likely to be taken in clearing the arrears keeping in view the new inflow of returns every year; and

(c) the main reasons responsible for this backlog causing tremendous loss to the exchequer?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Information is at present available as on 1st June 1968, on which date 45,73,362 assessments were pending verification in the Income-tax Department.

(b) The immediate target fixed is that by the end of the financial year 1968-69, the arrears of assessments should be reduced by one-third of the arrears as on 31-3-1968.

(c) The number of officers and complementary staff in the Income-tax Department has not kept pace with the increase in the no. of new assesseees and assessments, as may be seen from the following statistics:

figures regarding the number of vasectomy operations and also regarding insertion of loops;

(b) whether the funds allocated for the purpose are misappropriated by the authorities concerned by making wrong entries in the records;

(c) if so, the number of such cases which have come to light during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The Government have no reason to doubt the figures

of vasectomy operations and loop insertions supplied by the States.

(b) A few complaints received from individuals have been referred to the State Governments concerned for investigations. In some of the cases investigated, the complaints have been found to be baseless.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) Adequate legal provisions exist for prosecuting persons found responsible for misappropriating public funds. Stress is being continuously laid on adequate supervision and sample checking of the figures.

Sale of Haryana Municipality Land in Faridabad

1385. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Time of India of the 5th July, 1968, that the Central Government have sold the land at Faridabad belonging to the Haryana Municipality;

(b) whether the sale proceeds of the land thus sold have been kept by the Central Government and if so, the total amount of the sale proceeds; and

(c) whether any representations from the people of Haryana have been received in this regard and if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the press report. In the Faridabad township, all residual undisposed of properties, other than streets, roads, parks, etc., belong to Government and form part of the

'Compensation Pool' constituted under the Displaced Persons (Rehabilitation and Compensation) Act, 1954. The total receipts from the sale of properties in the township so far are Rs. 3.73 crores. No representation in the matter has been received by Government. Thus, there is hardly any substance in the press report.

Printing Charges of Sainik Samachar

1386. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the average printing charges paid per month for printing sainik Samachar in 1967-68;

(b) the average printing charges per mensem for the Sainik Samachar during the months of April, May and June, 1968; and

(c) the average circulation of Sainik Samachar in each language during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69?

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 placed on the Table of the House.

Licence to Birlas for Fertilizer Plant

1387. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the question of issuing a licence to Birlas to start a new fertilizer plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) and (b). The question is

not clear. If it refers to the proposal of the Birla Group to set up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur for which a letter of intent has been issued, the matter is still under consideration.

Levy of Cess on O.P.D. Patients in West Bengal

1388. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have planned levy of cess on patients of Out Patient Department of the Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have been consulted on this move; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Retrenchment of Employees of Damodar Valley Corporation

1389. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI RAMAVTAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has notified that nearly 4,000 workers would be rendered surplus in the near future;

(b) whether this notification has aroused resentment among the employees and they have started agitation against possible retrenchment and in regard to their other demands; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to absorb all employees in Damodar Valley Corporation and to meet their other demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) About 750 temporary workcharged and muster roll employees have been notified that they have become surplus on completion of construction projects

(b) Agitation has been started against the possible retrenchment and certain other matters.

(c) The DVC has established contacts with the various Employment Exchanges and has also been negotiating with different organisations for absorption of surplus personnel. The other demands made by the employees are receiving the attention of the DVC.

Complaint by Manufacturers of Small Scale Paint Industries Against I.O.C.

1390. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in Calcutta edition of the *Statesman* dated the 1st May, 1968 that representatives of small scales paint industries have complained against the policy of the Indian Oil Corporation in regard to the allocation of quota; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into these complaints and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A meeting of the representatives of the Paints Industry and Oil Companies, to

discuss the demand and supply position of mineral turpentine oil in the Country was convened on 28th June, 1968. It was decided that the Indian Paint Association and the Small Scale Paint and Allied Chemical Manufacturers' Association will furnish lists of their constituent members along with their requirements to the Oil Companies and will jointly meet and discuss the problems with Burmah-Shell and Esso in the Western region and with Caltex and Indian Oil Corporation in Eastern and Northern regions. Accordingly Indian Paint Association held discussions with Indian Oil Corporation on 17th July. Indian Oil Corporation has decided to allocate 80 per cent. of its Mineral Turpentine Oil availability to paint manufacturers, out of which 10 per cent. has been earmarked for the Small Scale Paint and Allied Chemical Manufacturers' Association.

Change of D.D.A. Decision Regarding Petrol Pump Sites in Delhi.

1392. 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 the Lt. Governor of Delhi has changed the decision of the Delhi Development Authority about the petrol pump sites being auctioned and has instead ordered that the sites should be allotted;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the decision of the Delhi Development Authority and whether the orders would affect the revenues of the Delhi Administration adversely; and

(c) how this resultant loss will be made good?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Weeds in Bhakra Canal

1993. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale menace of weeds in the Bhakra canal system which has assumed alarming proportions and has resulted in the decreased supply of water to farmers;

(b) if so, how long the matter has been under consideration and whether any remedies have been found and put into practice;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred in clearing the weeds?

■

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c): The Government is aware of the large scale menace of weeds in the Bhakra canal system. The growth of weeds in the beds of canals has taken place since the Bhakra water is silt free and clear and the sun's rays become available at the bed of channel. Moreover, since the channels have become perennial, the weeds do not die away as they used to do earlier when the canals dried up. The problem had been referred to the Research Institute at Amritsar who experimented both with chemical and physical methods. The former method has not been successful but they have now devised a saw for cutting weeds in running waters. Orders have been issued by the State Government to the concerned divisions to try this saw.

(d). The information is awaited from the State Governments.

Advisory Committees Boards under Works, Housing and Supply Ministry

1394. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the various Advisory Committees|Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are public men and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be re-nominated and what is duration of terms; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

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.

Staff Employed in Finance Ministry.

1395. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff, classwise, was found and whether they are proposed to be retrenched or absorbed elsewhere;

(c) how many additional hands, class-wise, were employed by his Ministry during the period from the 1st April, 1968 to the 30th June, 1968 and

how many new posts of gazetted officers were created during the above period; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers etc, for which proper sanction has not been obtained?

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 as early as possible.

Laxmi Commercial Bank

1396. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received a representation in 1964-65 regarding the irregularities committed by the Laxmi Commercial Bank;

(b) if so, the details of the representation;

(c) whether the matter was referred to the Reserve Bank of India for enquiry;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank has submitted any report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A letter was received in January 1965 regarding certain alleged benami deposits with the Lakshmi Commercial Bank with the object of evading income-tax.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There was no positive evidence to establish that these deposits were

benami, though there were some features which raised doubts about the bona fides of some depositors. As already intimated in the answer to unstarred question 2681 on the 4th March 1968, investigations are being carried on by the income-tax department in the matter of certain deposits with the bank. However, in order to prevent any possibility of benami deposits being made in banks a circular letter was issued by the Reserve Bank in April, 1965 asking all banks to obtain full and complete addresses and other particulars and to satisfy themselves about the identity of every depositor before accepting any deposit.

Old Stocks of I.O.C. Oil Lying in Calcutta.

1397. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very old stocks of lubricants for industrial and other uses worth million of rupees are lying in Calcutta and other places since long;

(b) if so, the amount of interest paid so far on these stocks;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against officers of the Indian Oil Corporation responsible for the accumulation of these stocks; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH).

(a) The Indian Oil Corporation had a stock of only 1841 drums of slow-moving lubricants at Calcutta as on the 1st July, 1968. The total stock of finished lubricants there, on the said date, represented approximately 2½ months requirements for supplies ex-Calcutta, and thus cannot be considered excessive.

(b) The interest is not worked out on stocks of respective refined products.

(c) and (d). A certain accumulation of slow-moving stocks is a normal hazard of marketing of petroleum products and the question of taking action against any officer Indian Oil Corporation does not, therefore, arise.

Taxes due From M/s. Transport Corporation of India (Pvt.) Ltd, Calcutta

1398. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7156 on the 15th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding total amount of Income-tax and other tax arrears due from M/s. Transport Corporation of India (Pvt.) Ltd. for the last five years, and the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears, has since been collected; and

(b) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and the reasons for delay?

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

The information has been given to the Parliament while implementing the Assurance given in reply to Question No. 7156.

(b) Does not arise.

Surface Water Resources Studies of Mahanadi River

1399. SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the surface water resources studies undertaken for Mahanadi River in Orissa have been finalised;

(b) the balance of water available for future development; and

(c) whether such studies are proposed to be undertaken in the drought-affected areas of the State like Banpur, Khandpada, Daspalla and Ranpur in the district of Puri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such request has been received from the State Government.

Balimela Electricity Scheme in Orissa

1400. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investigation Committee has recommended for an additional help of Rs. 5 crores to the Orissa Government for completing Balimela Electricity Scheme in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government in this matter;

(c) the total amount which the Central Government has advanced to Orissa Government so far for this project; and

(d) whether the revised estimate of expenditure is being shared equally by the Orissa and Andhra Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A team of officers of the Government of India who visited Orissa felt that an additional outlay of Rs. 5 crores might

be required for the Balimela Project in 1968-69 to enable the commissioning of the first unit in 1972. The work on the project is progressing on that basis.

(c) Earmarked Central assistance has been provided from 1967-68. The amount sanctioned in this year to the Government of Orissa was Rs. 3 crores.

(d) The cost of the Balimela Dam only is being shared equally by the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, the share of Andhra Pradesh being limited to Rs. 12 crores. The revised estimate of the cost of the dam has not yet been received by Central Water and Power Commission from the Orissa authorities.

Rural Housing Schemes in Orissa

1402. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer of the Planning Commission went to Orissa recently and studied the progress and achievements of the rural housing schemes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the amount which has been allotted so far to Orissa for rural housing scheme and the results achieved so far; and

(d) the amount allotted for 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING, AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes; a Study Team of officers including one from the Planning Commission was set up by the Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan to make a quick field level sample survey of the working of rural housing programmes. The Team visited Orissa in June, 1968.

(b) The Study Team observed that the Village Housing Projects Scheme

had not made any significant progress in the State primarily due to the fact that the State Government have not been allocating adequate funds for this Scheme in their annual plans and budgets. Another important reason for the slow progress is the absence of adequate machinery for proper coordination of assistance available for rural housing from various Central Ministries.

(c) Central financial assistance depends upon the provision made by the State Government in their annual plan and budget and also on the expenditure incurred by them. Since the introduction of the Scheme in Orissa in 1959, Central assistance aggregating to Rs. 62.32 lakhs was released to them upto the end of March, 1968, under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. According to the report of the Study Team, so far construction of 1,526 houses has been sanctioned of which 1,391 houses have been completed.

(d) According to the information available, against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 11 lakhs under 'Housing' for 1968-69, Orissa Government propose to utilize about Rs. 2 lakhs for the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

जीवन बीमा निगम

1403. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि प्रो.कों वृद्ध व्यक्तियों की आयु उनकी वास्तविक आयु से कम दिखा कर जीवन बीमा निगम में उनका बीमा किया जाता है, तथा उनकी मीत्र हो मृत्यु हो जाने के कारण बीमा निगम को, भारी घाटा हो रहा है

(ख) क्या 1966 में पालिसी संख्या 3000/1968 के अन्तर्गत किया गया बीमा इसी प्रकार का था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दावे के निपटारे की यह एक अनिवार्य शर्त है कि बीमाकृत व्यक्ति की आयु की सत्यता को निगम के समक्ष संतोषजनक रूप से प्रमाणित करना चाहिये। जहाँ आयु का सत्यापन किये बिना पालिसियों जारी की जाती हैं तथा आयु विषयक प्रमाण-पत्र बाद में पेश किये जाते हैं वहाँ ऐसे मामले प्रकट होते हैं जिनमें आयु को बढ़ाकर या घटाकर बताया गया है और उनमें समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। तथापि ऐसे मामलों की संख्या अधिक नहीं है जिनमें आयु को काफी घटाकर बताया जाता है। जब ऐसे मामलों का पता चलता है तब किशोरों में अन्तर की बकाया रकम व्याज सहित वसूल कर लीज जाती है। जहाँ यह पाया जाता है कि निगम को धोखा देने के निमित्त जानबूझकर आयु को अत्यधिक घटा कर बताया गया है, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले में परिस्थितियों तथा गुण-दोष के आधार पर, करार भंग कर दिया जाता है।

पालिसियों के अन्तर्गत आयु की स्वीकृति के निमित्त, निगम आयु के प्रामाणिक साक्ष्य को प्रस्तुत करने पर जोर देता है, जैसे कि जन्म के समय के नगरपालिका अथवा अन्य अभिलेखों में दिये गये प्रामाणिक उद्घरण, स्कूल या कालेज के अभिलेखों के प्रमाणित उद्घरण यदि उनमें जन्म की तारीख लिखी हो। सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा अर्ध सरकारी संस्था के कर्मचारियों के मामले में उनके सेवा-पंजी (रजिस्टर) से प्रमाणित उद्घरण, जन्म कुंडली आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकांश मामलों में, जहाँ चिकित्सक की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है तथा उन मामलों में भी जहाँ बीमाकृत रकमें बड़ी हैं, वहाँ बीमा प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित आयु को सम्बद्ध चिकित्सा परीक्षक से परिपुष्ट कराना आवश्यक

है। अतः आयु के मिथ्याकरण का क्षेत्र अत्यन्त संकुचित हो जाता है तथा निगम द्वारा भारी हानि उठाये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) तथा (ग). निगम से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मिलने ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

T. A. And Other Allowances to Officers of Fertiliser and Chemicals, Travancore Limited

1404. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) the amounts drawn by the officers of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. as travelling allowance and other allowances for making trips to Delhi during the year 1967-68 and also from January to June, 1968;

(b) whether Government have introduced any system of check to find out that the amounts drawn are utilised in the interest of the concern; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) The information is being collected.

(b) and (c). Yes, the accounts of the company are audited by the company's auditors and by the Comptroller & Auditor General. The Audit Report and the statement of irregularities found in the course of audit are considered by the Board of Directors who indicate appropriate action in each case.

Government of India Security Press, Koratty

1405. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether the full complement of machinery set up in the Government of India Security Press at Koratty in Kerala is being utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to make full utilisation of the machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING, AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): Presumably, the question refers to the Government of India Press, Koratty, in which case the answer is as follows:—

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Refineries not allowed to run at full capacity

1406. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain refineries are not allowed by Government to run at full capacity;

(b) if so, the names of such refineries and capacities at which they are running; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the utilisation of full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir, if by "full capacity" is meant the capacity claimed and not as approved by the Government.

(b) the concerned refineries have been authorised to operate at the following throughputs:

(1) Burmah-Shell—3.75 million tonnes/year.

(2) Esso 2.50 million tonnes/year.

(c) Additional refining capacity in the Bombay area is not required at present.

Value of seized smuggled goods

1407. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled goods seized by Government during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the form of assessment of the value of such goods; and

(c) the form of disposal of such goods and the value realised by Government on such goods during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Rs. 7.71 crores and Rs. 17.06 crores respectively.

(b) Seized gold is valued at the international monetary rate and other goods at the market value in India.

(c) Confiscated goods are disposed of by sale to the National Consumers Cooperative, Federation Canteen Stores Department/Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., by public auction

through Director General of Supplies and Disposals, to State Trading Corporation, and by public auction to import licence holders of diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.

Confiscated currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India, and Gold and Silver Jewellery are deposited in the Government of India Mint.

The information with regard to the value realised by Government by disposal of such goods during the relevant period is being collected and will be led on the Table of the Sabha.

Strike by I. O. C. Employees

1408. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Indian Oil Corporation were on strike since the 1st July, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of the striking employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The employees of the Headquarters office of the Northern Branch of the I.O.C. at Delhi were on strike on 1st and 2nd July, 1968.

(b) The policy of the Corporation is to promote the employees on the basis of merit-cum-seniority. The Union, however, demanded that promotion should be made on the basis of seniority only. The concerned Industrial Relations Officer met the Union's representatives and explained to them the promotion policy of the Corporation and requested them not to agitate on this issue. However,

on 1.7.1968, when the employees eligible for promotion on merit-cum-seniority were called for interview to fill up certain post, slogans were raised and the employees observed pen-down strike.

(c) The Management explained to the Union representatives in detail the Promotion Policy of the Corporation. At the instance of the Labour Commissioner, the employees went back to work and working became normal from 4-7-68.

गोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्यालय अधीक्षक

1410. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्यालय अधीक्षकों के पदों की संख्या कितनी है तथा अब तक उन सब पदों पर नियुक्तियां न की जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): मंजूरशुदा पदों की कुल संख्या 5 है, किन्तु केवल 2 पदों पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं। आवश्यकतानुसार पदों पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं।

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने में यूरिया का उत्पादन

1411. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने में 3 फरवरी, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक यूरिया का प्रतिदिन का उत्पादन कितने मीटरी टन था ;

(ख) क्या यूरिया के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित गद्यावृत्त इस बीच में प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी बार और कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिए उत्पादन बन्द हो गया और इससे कारखाने को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ; और

(घ) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया):

(क) गोरखपुर कारखाने में फरवरी, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक यूरिया का दैनिक औसतन उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है:—

मास	मीटरी टन
फरवरी, 1968	34.95
मार्च, 1968	62.20
अप्रैल, 1968	93.16
मई, 1968	128.17
जून, 1968	154.92

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उत्पादन निम्नलिखित दिनों के लिये बन्द रहा :—

मास	कुल दिन
फरवरी, 1968	15
मार्च, 1968	8
अप्रैल, 1968	4
मई, 1968	2
जून, 1968	5

ये रुकावटें असमान्य नहीं हैं और ये अधिकतर शुरू के महीनों में प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों के कारण होती हैं, जब कारखानों को उपकरणों, परिवर्तनों, बोल्टेज में उतार-चढ़ाव और बिजली बन्द होने के कारणों से समंजन के लिए बन्द करना पड़ता है।

(घ) उक्त (ग) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उर्वरक कारखाना, गोरखपुर में कोयले की खरत

1412. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 फरवरी, 1968 से 30 जून, 1968 तक उर्वरक कारखाना, गोरखपुर में प्रति दिन कोयले की मीट्रिक टनों में कितनी खपत हुई ;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने ने किन ठेकेदारों से कोयला प्राप्त किया और उस पर कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ग) कोयले की किस्म की जांच करने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार को इस आशंका की शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि अधिकारियों तथा ठेकेदारों की सांठगांठ से निम्न श्रेणी के कोयले के लिए उच्च श्रेणी के लिए निश्चित दरों पर भुगतान किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेंडोलियम और रसायन तथा समाजकल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) :
(क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पंजीकरण राजस्व विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश

1413. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7940 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पंजीकरण राजस्व विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) 22 अप्रैल, 1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7940 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति के लिए अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और वह सभा की मेज पर अलग से रखी जा रही है फिर भी तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण नीचे उद्धृत किया जा रहा है :

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 3 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 की अवधि में ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें अवश्य प्राप्त हुईं जिन में उक्त राज्य के रजिस्ट्री विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार होने के आरोप थे ।

ऐसी शिकायतों की जिलेवार संख्या इस प्रकार है : इलाहाबाद 1, आगरा 1, अल्मोड़ा 1, अलीगढ़ 1, बांदा 1, बदायूं 1, बस्ती 1, बिजनौर 3, एटा 1, गाजीपुर 1, गोरखपुर 1, कानपुर 5, मैनपुरी 2, मुरादाबाद 1, रामपुर 2, रायबरेली 2, तथा वाराणसी से 2.

इन 28 शिकायतों में से 8 मामलों की प्रारम्भिक जांच अभी पूरी होती है । 12 मामलों में की गई जांच से पता चला कि इन शिकायतों में कोई सार नहीं था । चार मामलों में अनुशासन की कार्यवाही जारी है, और चार अन्य मामलों में अनुशासन की कार्यवाही पूरी की जा चुकी है तथा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया गया है ।

(ग) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

1414. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित

प्रश्न संख्या 7987 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अन्तर्गत प्रयोगिक उपक्रमों के बारे में प्रेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक सूचना नहीं भेजी है ।

Counterfeit coins seized in Delhi

1415. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of counterfeiters of coins operating in Delhi was smashed in the first week of July, 1968;

(b) if so, the detailed results of the inquiry made into the matter and the *modus operandi* of the gang;

(c) what according to Government information is the amount of counterfeit coins put into circulation by the gang and how much of such coins were seized from it; and

(d) what is Government's estimate about the extent of counterfeit and forged currency in circulation in the country?

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

(b) The investigations made led to the recovery of a press, hammers, dies for 50 and 25 paise coins and other accessories at Moradabad and to the arrest of four persons.

(c) and (d). 244 fifty-paise coins and 28 twenty-five paise coins were seized. It is not possible to estimate precisely the counterfeit coins put into circulation by the gang or the extent of counterfeit and forged currency in circulation in the country as they come to light only when they are detected.

Implementation of recommendations of Enquiry Committee on Working of public sector Fertilizer Units

1416. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee recently set up to inquire into the working of the public sector fertilizer units and to suggest ways for their reorganisation and improvement; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The report is still under the consideration of the Government.

Thermal Plant, Kerala

1417. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has been made so far in setting up a thermal plant in Kerala; and

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Site for installing the

Plant at Ambalamedu has been selected. The modified project Report is under examination by the C.W. & P.C.

(b) No expenditure has so far been incurred.

Development of Land allotted to Co-operative House Building Societies

1418. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land which is being allotted to Cooperative House Building Societies across the Jamuna in Delhi will be developed by Government or by the Societies concerned;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion to the effect that land should be developed by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Co-operative Societies are expected to develop the land themselves.

(b) No suggestion has been received in writing, although the problems pertaining to development have been discussed with the representatives of the societies by the officials of the Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Administration.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

पानपन सिचाई परियोजना, बिहार

1419. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के भूतपूर्व संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने भारत सरकार को पानपन सिचाई परियोजना की रूपरेखा भेजी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस परियोजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) मे (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पाइराइट्स कैमीकल्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

1420. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाइराइट्स कैमीकल्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, अमरगौर, जिला शाहबाद, बिहार के कर्मचारियों ने 19 जून, 1968 को एक संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो श्रमिकों की मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या एक संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल कारपोरेशन के निदेशक से मिला था और उसके अग्रद्वार व्यवहार के कारण वह उससे कोई बातचीत किये बिना वापिस आ गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है और कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु रमेया) : (क) जी नहीं। एक संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में बाहर के लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया था।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में प्रदर्शन-कारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध निदेशक और अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों से मिला किन्तु प्रतिनिधियों के सहायताहीन बर्ताव के कारण कोई लाभप्रद बातचीत न हो सकी।

(ङ) मामले के हालात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जांच कराने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Targets for Chemicals Industries

1421. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target or tentative target has been fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the chemical industry;

(b) if so, what is that target;

(c) the break-up of targets of production in respect of the various chemical industries;

(d) the total outlay proposed and the break-up for the chemical industries for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(e) whether it is a fact that actual realisation of the targets fixed under the Third Five Year Plan fell much

below the targets and if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of the shortfall between actual realisation and the target fixed for the chemical industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan again?

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

Production capacity of Gauhati and Barauni Refineries

1422. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity and actual production at Gauhati and Barauni Refineries during the last two years and in the first half of the current year; and

(b) the progress made in the expansion programme of these refineries for full utilization of crude resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The installed production capacity is as under:—

Gauhati refinery—0.75 million tonnes per annum

Barauni refinery—2.00 million tonnes per annum

Production figures during the last two years and that for the first half of 1968 are as under:—

(In tonnes)

Year	Gauhati		Barauni	
	Crude throughput	Production	Crude throughput	Production

(b) The expansion of Barauni Refinery to a throughput of 3 million tonnes/annum of crude, through setting up of an additional million-tonne unit, is nearly complete.

A proposal for expansion of the Gauhati Refinery to about 1.1 or 1.2 million tonnes per annum is under consideration of the Government.

Crude Oil

1423. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual capacity of crude oil which can be carried by the pipeline from (i) Duliajan to Gauhati and from (ii) Gauhati to Barauni;

(b) whether it is obligatory for the Indian Oil Corporation to bring the entire crude requirements of Gauhati and Barauni Refineries from the Oil India Limited;

(c) whether the Oil India Limited is capable of meeting the entire crude oil requirements of both Gauhati and Barauni Refineries from its wells; and

(d) if not, the extent to which these refineries depend on the imported crude?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The present capacity of Oil India's pipeline is as under:—

- (i) From Duliajan to Gauhati—2.75 million tonnes per annum.
- (ii) From Gauhati to Barauni—2.00 million tonnes per annum.

However, for short periods the pipeline can be operated to transport an extra 10 per cent of the capacities indicated above.

(b) According to the Agreement between Government of India, The Burmah Oil Company, Oil India Ltd., and Assam Oil Company, all crude oil produced by Oil India Ltd. (excluding Assam Oil Company's entitlement

in respect of Oil India Limited's existing areas) will be sold to and purchased by the Government of India, provided that after meeting, as a first call on such oil, the joint annual requirements upto 2.75 million tons of Barauni and Gauhati Refineries, Assam Oil Company's Digboi Refinery shall have the next call thereon, upto a maximum of 435,000 tons per annum to the extent that it cannot be economically met from Assam Oil Company's leased areas.

(c) At present, Oil India can supply 2.75 million tonnes of crude oil only per annum to Gauhati and Barauni Refineries.

(d) The two refineries do not depend on imported crude.

Petro-chemical Complex in Assam

1424. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Petro-chemical Complex based on the products of the numerous oil-fields in Assam and the by-products of the Gauhati Refinery is proposed to be set up in that region during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A Planning Group for Petrochemicals is at present reviewing the availability of raw materials from oil fields and refineries in Assam and examining the feasibility of manufacturing petrochemical intermediates from them during the Fourth Plan.

Flaring of Oil Gas in Assam

1425. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil gas being flared up in Assam every day and per year and how it is proposed to be utilised; and

(b) the total estimated loss of the gas wasted so far since the Gauhati

Refinery was set up and the loss that has accrued to the nation so far on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The gas flared in Assam at the oilfields and at the Gauhati Refinery, varies with the quantity of crude oil actually produced/processed. In 1967 the gas flared was as under:—

Gauhati Refinery gas—19694 Tonnes (54 tonnes per day).

Oilfields natural gas—477.6 million cu. metres (1.3 million cu. metres per day).

The waste gas at Gauhati Refinery is being utilised to the extent possible as fuel in the Refinery. An L.P.G. Plant is also proposed to be constructed at the Refinery for further utilisation of this gas.

The natural gas available from the oilfields in Assam has been earmarked for the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Assam State Electricity Board, Assam Gas Company, Assam Oil Company and other consumers.

(b) A total of 87459 tonnes of gas was flared at Gauhati Refinery from January, 1962 to May, 1968. Some quantity of gas has to be flared of necessity for safety reasons. The value of the gas flared cannot be ascertained in the absence of a market for it.

Dispute between ONGC and Assam Government

1426. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute has arisen between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Assam Government in the matter of setting up an oil refinery; and

(b) if so, the points of dispute and the action taken to resolve them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Barauni Fertilizer Project

1427. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons already recruited to the various grades of service in Barauni Fertiliser project;

(b) the number of local persons among them; and

(c) how many of these persons have been recruited whose land is being acquired for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Aid

1428. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign aid expected during the ensuing year;

(b) how much of this aid is for new plants and machinery in industries already established in which there is idle capacity; and

(c) whether any attempts have been made to relate the price of plants and machinery to open market prices in other countries and ensure that the higher cost of plants does not make our industries uncompetitive in the export market?

THE DEPUTY-PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In respect of 1968-69, besides loan agreements already signed totalling \$432.84

million, there are indications that a further sum of \$ 181.64 million will be available. None of these amounts are earmarked for Plant and machinery in industries already having idle capacity.

(c) In order to help exporting industries to get their requirement of capital goods for expansion, modernisation and diversification of production facilities for increasing exports, there is a special procedure, as given in para 142 of the Import Trade Control Handbook of Rules and Procedures—1968. According to the procedure, preferred sources of foreign exchange are made available for these purposes. Further, under the import trade control policy for registered exporters for 1968-69, as given in para 18, Section 1 of Volume II, a certain percentage of import replenishment is available for import of permissible types of jigs and tools, and plant and machinery required for replacing, balancing or modernisation. By these procedures attempts have been made to permit import of equipment of the stated categories to exporting industries at competitive prices.

Shifting of Filaria Control Unit from Mangalore to Bangalore

1429. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) why the Filaria control unit has been shifted from Mangalore where the incidence is highest to Bangalore, where there is no incidence at all;

(b) the work done by the visiting officers in the way of control at present;

(c) the reasons for not having hetrozone in many hospitals; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to popularise hetrozone?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Filaria Control Unit continues to function at Mangalore.

(b) The officers visit the Unit for supervision, guidance and assessment of results.

(c) and (d). Hetrazan is a drug, the use of which is restricted to the treatment of microfilaria positive cases and is not recommended for extensive use. The supply of drugs is regulated by the State Government.

राज्यों को ऋण

1430. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1967-68 में राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण लिये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि के ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . 1967-68 में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की रकमों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1499/68]

Taking over of Delhi Hospitals by Government

1431. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA, Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has protested to the Centre regarding the proposal of taking over of some hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government has dropped this proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for his Ministry recommended the centre to take over these hospitals; and

(d) whether it is further a fact that no member of opposition parties attended this meeting?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry in their meeting on the 29th April, 1968, recommended that all the hospitals in Delhi should be taken over by the Central Government. The Delhi Administration has not been favouring this proposal. The experts have stressed the need for a coordinated functioning of the medical institutions in Delhi so as to provide better service to the people. The matter is under consideration.

(d) Two members of the opposition parties attended the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee for this Ministry.

Production of Fertilizers

1432. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas the need for fertilizers is rising, the production has not been able to record any substantial rise recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that production continued to be much below the installed capacity and declined further in March, 1968 and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the expansion programmes are hardly making any progress and the targets fixed for 1972-73 will not be achieved; and

(d) if so, the expected shortfalls on the basis of revised assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The production is at present short of demand.

(b) The production in the year 1967-68 was below capacity. It would not be correct to say that the production has declined further in March, 1968. The production in March, 1968 was the highest achieved during the year. Power interruptions, shortage of raw materials and mechanical troubles were some of the causes for a shortfall in production in 1967-68.

(c) No sir. Many projects are progressing according to schedule. However, two projects in the private sector viz., Haldia and Ghaziabad had to be given up as the parties concerned have withdrawn their proposals. Two more projects at Mangalore and Goa are progressing rather slowly. Every effort is being made to achieve the target fixed for 1972-73.

(d) The shortfall, if any, will be marginal.

Cost of Production of Fertilizers

1433. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of fertilizers continues to be higher in India as compared to the international levels; and

(b) if so, the extent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS & OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to compare the cost of production in India with other countries as no information is available regarding the cost of production in other countries.

Central Government Deficit

1434. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government deficit in 1967-68 has been less than the anticipated figure of Rs. 300 crores;

(b) whether this reduction in the expected deficit is due to large revenue receipts or due to any calculation error with particulars thereof; and

(c) the revised estimates of deficit during 1967-68 and also for 1968-69?

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

(b) and (c). The accounts for the year 1967-68 have not yet been finally closed. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate at this stage the precise figure of overall deficit in the last year. However, according to present information, the deficit was of the order of Rs. 215 crores against the anticipated figure of Rs. 300 crores. While the Revenue receipts were more or less at the same level as the Revised Estimates, the improvement in the overall deficit was mainly because of better realisation from Small Savings, more PL 480 deposits, larger sales of foodgrains and more particularly, savings in expenditure under various heads and in the loan provisions

It is premature at this stage to indicate the estimate of likely deficit during the current year.

Loans to Public Undertakings

1435. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the Government to the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government during the last 15 years' year-wise;

(b) the break-up of these loans in the order of respective undertakings alongwith terms and rates of interest charged;

(c) whether the capital repayment and payment of interest were made by the undertakings in time; and

(d) if not, the particulars of default, and the circumstances for such default?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Defective Construction of Public Buildings in Delhi

1436. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Technical Examiner has been asked to probe into the cases of defective construction of certain public buildings in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases which have been referred;

(c) the nature of defects complained; and

(d) by what time, the examination by the Chief Technical Examiner is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Apart from the usual cases referred to the Chief Technical Examiner by the various authorities, this Ministry referred two specific cases for special investigation. These relate to the newly constructed Curzon Road Hostel and the multi-storied flats in Sector XIII in Ramakrishnapuram.

(c) 1. Falling of plaster from the walls;

2. Cracks in the plaster around the door frames; and

3. Improper fixing of doors.

(d) The report regarding the Ramakrishnapuram multi-storeyed flats is expected within a month. Regarding the Curzon Road Hostel, it will take some time as a report from the Alipur Test House will be necessary regarding certain samples.

Appeal Filed by BOAC against Seizure of Gold at Palam Airport

1437. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the appeal filed by B.O.A.C. against the seizure of B.O.A.C. Aircraft at Palam Airport carrying gold;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The appeal against the Collector's order lies to the Central Board of Excise and Customs, a statutory body, and not to the Government. The said Board heard the appeal on the 17th and the 18th June, 1968. The hearing, however, was adjourned since the Board wanted certain documents and information to be furnished by the appellants for which the latter wanted time and the Customs Department wished to produce some departmental witnesses who were then on leave and were not available. The next date of hearing is likely to be fixed in August.

Smuggling

1438. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a number of smugglers'

groups in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras which have nation-wide contacts and links;

(b) whether Government are also aware that college boys and girls are employed by these smugglers' groups to act as carriers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) In a few cases the carriers were found to be young boys and girls.

(c) Among the important steps taken by Government to check smuggling are: systematic collection and follow-up of information, setting up of reliable informers and keeping a watchful eye on the various gangs of smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastal waters, and the coastline and land frontiers, launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to departmental adjudication.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Recommendations on Public Undertakings

1439. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the consideration of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission on Public Undertakings; and

(b) If so the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Decisions have been taken on some of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings", and these were placed on the Table of the House on the 10th

May, 1968. The remaining recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Enquiry into Affairs of Ex-Ministers of Bihar

1440. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that an Enquiry Commission has been set up for making enquiry into the financial affairs of some ex-Ministers of Bihar;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that a memorandum has been submitted to the said Commission indicating in detail the wealth acquired by such Ministers recently; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(b) It has been reported in the news papers that such a memorandum has been submitted to the Commission.

(c). The report of the Commission will be examined in due course and action for assessment or re-assessment will be taken, if found necessary.

Increments given to Revenue Staff

1441. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the scale of salary in the Revenue Department of L.D.Cs., U.D.Cs., Income-tax Officers, Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners in the years 1951, 1961 and 1967 respectively; and

(b) whether the increment, if any, is considered sufficient in proportion to the rise in the value of commodities?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The required information is given below:—

Scales of Pay

	1951	1961	1967
L.D.Cs.	Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125 5-130	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155- EB-4-175-5-180	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155- EB-4-175-5-180
U.D.Cs.	Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8- 200-10/2-220	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB-8- 280-10-300	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB-8- 280-10-300
Income-tax Officers Class II	Rs. 275-25-500-EB- 30-650-EB-30-800	Rs. 350-25-500-30- 590-EB-30-800-EB 30-830-35-900	Rs. 350-25-500-30- 590-EB-30-800-EB 30-830-35-900
Income-tax Officers, Class I, Grade II	Rs. 350-30-380-380- 30-590-EB-30-770- 40-850	Rs. 400-400-450-30- 510-EB-700-40- 1100-50/2-1250	Rs. 400-400-450-30- 510-EB-700-40- 1100-50/2-1250
Income-tax Officers, Class I, Grade I	Rs. 600-40-1000-1000- 1050-1050-1100- 1050-1050	}	

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax	Rs. 1000-50-1400	Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600	Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600
Commissioners of Income tax, Grade II	Rs. 1300-60-1600)	Rs. 1600-100-1800 }	Rs. 1800-100-2000-125-2250
Commissioners of Income tax, Grade I	Rs. 1800-100-2000	Rs. 1800-100-2000	

(b) The scales of pay were fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission (1946-47) and the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees (1957-59). In certain cases these scales were revised thereafter when such a revision was considered justified on merits. The scales of pay of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks are the same as those for such officials in other Non-Secretariat offices of the Central Government.

The scales of pay are fixed on the basis of duties and responsibilities of officers of each category. To meet the increase in cost of living the Central Government employees are granted dearness allowance. Since 1961, the rates of dearness allowance were revised from time to time for officers drawing pay below Rs. 1,000/- p.m.

Foreign Exchange Violations by British Machine Tool Makers India Ltd., Calcutta

1442. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of foreign exchange violations are going on against the Associated British Machine Tool Makers India Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the charges;

(c) whether their offices at Calcutta and Madras have been raided;

(d) if so, whether prosecution has been launched against them; and

(e) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The premises of M/s Associated British Machine Tool Makers (India) Limited at Calcutta and Madras were searched on the 16th August, 1967 by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate and some documents were seized. On the basis of the scrutiny already made, a Show Cause Notice for contravention of sections 5(1)(a) and 10(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 has been issued to M/s. Associated British Machine Tool Makers (India) Ltd., Calcutta on the 2nd July, 1968. Further scrutiny of the seized documents is in progress.

(d) No prosecution proceedings have been launched in this case.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid

1443. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the uncertain foreign aid commitments, Government have kept close watch on the foreign exchange situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the latest foreign exchange position in the country?

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

(b). The foreign exchange position has shown mixed trends recently. In the first two months of the current financial year, exports have been higher by 23 per cent over the level in the corresponding period last year, whereas imports have been more or less at the same level. Foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1968 were very nearly the same as on 1st April, 1968, whereas they declined by Rs. 17 crores in the corresponding period last year. Since 1st April, 1968, till the 25th July, 1968, non-project credit agreements for Rs. 280.7 crores have been finalised.

Oral Contraceptives

1444. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The success achieved so far in evolving an oral contraceptive;

(b) the ingredients of the oral contraceptives put to test in the country and the percentage of success achieved in each case; and

(c) when an effective oral contraceptive is likely to be put to use and popularised through the Family Planning Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) A few synthetic drugs for oral contraceptives have been evolved by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. These have proved to be effective in preventing conception in experimental animals. Further experimentation is in progress.

However, suitable combinations of different ingredients and doses of imported oral contraceptives have been tried and tested by the Indian

Council of Medical Research and based on their recommendations, an experimental cum demonstration project with about 100,000 women to begin with, has been approved for implementation under expert care.

(b) A statement showing composition of oral contraceptives approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research and introduced under the experimental cum Demonstration Project in selected Family Planning Centres in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1500/68.] The duration of this Project extends to a period of two years during which the results obtained will be analysed.

(c) An effective oral contraceptive is likely to be put to use only after its use-effectiveness and use-acceptability is demonstrated in various sections of the population. The question of popularising it through all the Family Planning Centres will arise subsequently.

Prices of Industrial Products

1445. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the West Bengal State Board of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation held on the 5th July, 1968 at Calcutta, ways and means were thrashed out to bring down the prices of Industrial products;

(b) if so, what specific decisions were taken at the meeting in this regard and what were the main observations and other suggestions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the light of the observations and suggestions made at the said meeting?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Government has no information about the specific decisions taken at the meeting of the West Bengal State Board of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, nor have these decisions been forwarded to Government by that Organisation.

Transportation of Oil from Gujarat

1446. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some quantity of oil from oil-field areas is being transported to other oil Refineries out of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the average monthly quantity of oil being thus transported during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Quantities of oil, over and above the requirements of the Gujarat Refinery, were being sent to the Bombay Refineries. With the increase in the throughput of the Gujarat Refinery in May 1968, these despatches have stopped.

(c) 70,643 tonnes.

Promotion to Departmental Employees in ONGC

1447. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cent per cent promotions are being given to the Departmental employees in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission services; and

(b) if so, the total number of promotions given to the employees, category-wise, from 1962-63 to 1967-68 stating number of promotions given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees, category-wise, during the above period?

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

Oil Wells in States

1448. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the oilfield areas with number of successful oil wells, State-wise, in the country;

(b) the estimated and actual available quantities of oil from these wells annually, State-wise;

(c) the average cost for boring a well in each State;

(d) the percentage of failure of wells, State-wise; and

(e) the number of successful wells in each State lying idle, stating average monthly maintenance charges and the reasons therefor?

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

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1449. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes in existence for the welfare and relief of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately, stating the budgeted amount to be spent during the current year on each scheme;

(b) the amount spent annually by the Central and State Governments on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in Gujarat State during the last five years ending 1967-68; and

(c) the type of work on which the amounts were spent and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHUL-RENU GUHA): (a) Details of the schemes in existence for the welfare and relief of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2603 on 4-3-1968.

A provision of Rs. 1,716.93 lakh has been made in the Central Government's budget of 1968-69 for these schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes.

(b) and (c). The details for the latest year are being collected from the State Government and a consolidated account will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Castes in Koyali Oil Refinery and O.N.G.C. in Gujarat State

1450. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being maintained in the Koyali Oil Refinery and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission services in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of employees in class, I, II, III and IV in the Koyali Refinery and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission services in Gujarat State

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with the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees, category-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to maintain adequate representations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in case there are no proper representations category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The O.N.G.C. follow the Government's Orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the required percentage of reservations have actually been made. So far as the Koyali Refinery (Gujarat Refinery) is concerned, broadly the Government's policy in regard to appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates are to be followed in keeping with the requirements of efficiency of the unit. As such, no specific reservations have been made and whenever qualified candidates are available from among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, appointments are made against available vacancies.

(c) A statement is laid in the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1501/68.]

(d) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Surgical Department of Darbhanga Medical College Hospital

1451. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal of Darbhanga Medical College has submitted a proposal to the Bihar Government for the upgrading of the Surgical Department of Darbhanga Medical College Hospital;

(b) whether this upgrading can be done only by the sanction of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) Sanction of the Central Government for the upgrading of the Post Graduate Department is not necessary unless the State Government ask for Central assistance for such upgradation under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the upgradation|establishment of post graduate Medical and Dental Departments.

(c) No proposal for upgrading the Surgery Department of Darbhanga Medical College has been received from the State authorities.

Deposits and Investment of Private Banks

1452. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7954 on the 22nd April 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the investment of private banks has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the total upto date deposits in the private banks of the country?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1502|68.]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The deposits of the private sector scheduled commercial banks amounted to Rs. 2903.04 crores as on the 5th July, 1968.

Import of Oil from Companies of Middle East

1453. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought import of oil required by India from Middle East countries in exchange of engineering and other goods that they import;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). It was proposed to import 75,000 tonnes of kerosene this year from Kuwait National Petroleum Company under an arrangement wherein Kuwait would have imported cement of equivalent value from this country. However, as the Kuwait Refinery had already made full commitments for the disposal of its kerosene, the proposal was not pursued.

Uniform Rates of Electricity Supplied for Agricultural Purposes

1454. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9620 on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for the highest rate of electricity charged from Agriculturists by the Bihar State Electricity Board as compared to several other States;

(b) whether the rate charged in the North Bihar is higher than that charged in the South Bihar; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce uniform rate of electricity throughout the country and if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Electricity rates vary from State to State on account of the differences in the cost of generation which depends on the source of supply viz., hydro, thermal or diesel, extent of transmission and distribution facilities and load characteristics. Previously the rates for supply of power to agricultural pumping sets were higher in North Bihar than in South Bihar. With effect from 1st January, 1966, uniform tariffs have been introduced by the State Electricity Board throughout Bihar. The Bihar State Electricity Board like other State Electricity Boards is competent to frame its own tariff under section 49 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Under section 59 of this Act, the Board shall not, as far as practicable, carry on its operations at a loss and shall adjust its charges accordingly from time to time. The extent to which promotional tariffs for agricultural supply can be fixed varies from State to State depending on the extent to which the loss can be borne by adjusting the rates of power supply for other categories of consumers.

(c) The Government of India have accepted in principle the adoption of uniform electricity rates throughout each State for each class of service or purpose in the interest of power development. Progress made State-wise had been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 986 on 1st April, 1968.

Amount of Loan before Devaluation

1455. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference brought about in terms of Indian Rupee due to the

devaluation in the total turnover of trade to various countries since devaluation; and

(b) the extent to which Indian export was affected by devaluation of rupee in terms of foreign exchange earned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) India's total foreign trade (both imports and exports) was of the value of Rs. 3214 crores during each of the two post-devaluation periods June 1966-May 1967 and June 1967-May 1968, as against Rs. 2251 crores during the pre-devaluation period June 1965-May 1966. In terms of foreign exchange, India's total foreign trade amounted to U.S. \$4284 million during each of the periods June 1966-May 1967 and June 1967-May 1968, as compared to \$4726 million during June 1965-May 1966.

(b) During the period June 1966-May 1967, India's exports amounted to \$1506 million as against \$1708 million during June 1965-May 1966. During the period June 1967-May 1968, exports stood at \$1649 million, showing an increase of about 9 per cent as compared to June 1966-May 1967 period. The effect of devaluation on exports cannot be precisely determined because exports in the immediate post-devaluation period were adversely affected by several factors, the most important being the widespread failure of crops and the consequent low output and scarcity of agricultural and agro-based export commodities which still account for most of India's export earnings.

Removal of Foreigners' Statues in Calcutta

1457. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state that what steps, if any, have been or are being taken by Government to remove the foreigners' statues installed

by the then foreign rulers at the Calcutta Maidan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): Out of the 17 (Seventeen) statues 6 (Six) have already been removed from the Calcutta Maidan. The remaining statues will be removed as soon as suitable places for storing them are found.

Civic Improvements of Calcutta

1458. SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the long-term and short-term schemes of Government to improve (i) transport system, (ii) sanitary condition and (iii) water supply system of Calcutta;

(b) how many of the schemes have already been put into operation; and

(c) when the other schemes both long-term and short-term are going to be put into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Air India Officers Involved in Smuggling

1459. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate discovered a conspiracy between Shri R. P. Misra, a senior official of the Air India posted at Calcutta, and Mrs. Symonds a British lady in Calcutta to defraud Government of foreign exchange as a result of search made in the premises of both on the 10th November, 1967:

(b) if so, the results of the search in each case and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that Mrs. Symonds is also involved in smuggling of gold; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent such activities?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The investigations following the searches made by the Enforcement Directorate on the 10th November, 1967, of the premises of Shri R. P. Misra of Air India and of Mrs. Caroline A. Symonds at Calcutta did not show that there was any conspiracy between these two persons to defraud Government of foreign exchange.

(b) A cheque for U.S. \$150 and some documents were seized from the residential premises of Shri R. P. Misra. The Director of Enforcement, on adjudication, found Shri Misra guilty of contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and imposed a penalty of Rs. 1400 in addition to confiscation of the seized cheque.

Some foreign exchange and documents were seized from Mrs. Symonds. However, since Mrs. Symonds was able to satisfactorily account for the foreign exchange seized, no case was registered against her and the seized foreign exchange was returned to her.

(c) Government are not aware of Mrs. Symonds being involved in smuggling of gold.

(d) Does not arise.

Provident Fund Scheme for Film Artists

1460. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government suggesting the introduction of Provident Fund Scheme for the Film Artists; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968, which has been introduced from the 1st July, 1968, is open to all individuals including film artistes.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid from UNICEF

1461. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will get 9 million dollar aid from

U.N.I.C.E.F. for Indian projects in the spheres of health, nutrition and family planning, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the total foreign aid that India has got so far since, January, 1968, for health and family planning country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). A statement showing the assistance approved by UNICEF Executive Board in June, 1968 Meeting for the various programmes in India is given below:

Commitment		Allocation		Outstanding commitment at close of 1968 Board Session.
US \$		US \$		US \$
1 Health Services	3,462,000	1,462,000		2,000,000
2 Medical Training	150,000	150,000		—
3 Applied Nutrition	1,215,000	1,915,000		1,500,000
4 Education	507,000	1,203,000		800,000
5 Family & Child Welfare	193,000	193,000		—
6 Milk Conservation				
Ludhiana	—	—		556,000
7 High Protein Food	—	—		600,000
TOTAL :	5,527,000	4,923,000		5,456,000

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Report on Tariff and Power Supply

1462. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee appointed by Central Board of Irrigation and Power to formulate a uniform pattern of Tariff and power supply conditions in country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Sub-committee has not yet submitted its recommendations. The report is expected to be considered at the Annual meeting of the Board to be held in November, 1968.

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

"Tax Freeze on Motor Vehicles"

1463. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seventh meeting of the Transport Development Council recently held in Mysore has demanded a tax freeze on motor vehicles; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of Firms

1464. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 214 on 10th November, 1966 regarding Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of Firms and state:

(a) whether in view of the criticism in Parliament of the advice given by the Law Ministry in regard to the legality of the amendment by the Iron and Steel Controller of the Customs Clearance Certificate after its expiry, Government have since obtained the opinion of the Attorney General or Solicitor-General; and

(b) if not, the reason for not obtaining this opinion?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There was no indication in the discussions in Parliament that the opinion of the Attorney General or the Solicitor General was to be obtained. The advice of the Ministry of Law regarding the legality of the amendment of the Customs Clearance Permit after the importation of the goods was clear and definite and the need for taking further legal opinion did not arise.

Remittances by Indian Nationals Living in U.K.

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1465. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 419 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any investigation has since been carried out into "unauthorised transactions of a compensatory nature" resulting in decline of the remittances of Indian nationals living in U.K.;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent/reduce these unauthorised transactions of a compensatory nature?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A number of cases of 'compensatory payments' relating to illegal remittances by Indian nationals living in U.K. are being detected by the Enforcement Directorate. Investigations have been carried out in many of these cases and where the contraventions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been established, appropriate action has been taken under the relevant provisions of the Act for confiscation of the seized currency and/or imposition of personal penalty.

(c) The Enforcement Directorate continues to be vigilant and is taking suitable action in cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 was amended in 1965 providing that no person in or resident in India, shall receive, otherwise than through an authorised dealer, any payment by order or on behalf of any person resident outside India. This provision has enabled the Enforcement Directorate to detect quite a good number of cases of receipts of remittances through the system of 'compensatory payments'. The devaluation of the rupee in 1966 was, *inter alia*, calculated to bridge the difference between the unofficial and official rates of exchange, thereby reducing the incentive for resorting to the system of 'compensatory payments'.

श्री हरिदास मूंढड़ा के विरुद्ध मामले

1466. श्री मधु लिमये: क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2791 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम-अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन

के लिये श्री हरिदास मूंदड़ा के विरुद्ध प्रारम्भ की गई जाँच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जाँच से निष्कर्षों के परिणामस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) श्री हरिदास मूंदड़ा द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1947 की अवस्थाओं का उल्लंघन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय की जाँच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

C.G.H.S. Medicines

1467. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Central Government Health Scheme medicines in Delhi find their way back to the market through dispensaries and sold again to the Government; and

(b) if so, how many such cases have been detected so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Although cases of pilferage of medicines from C.G.H.S. dispensaries and defalcation of stores accounting in the dispensaries have been detected from time to time, no case of re-sale to C.G.H.S. of the medicines pilfered from C.G.H.S. dispensaries has come to notice. Procurement under the C.G.H.S. is made in bulk from reputable manufacturers or their agents.

Overdrafts by States on R.B.I.

1468. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has discouraged overdraft by the State Governments but the States have been disregarding the restrictions; and

(b) if so, what are the details of overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of the States during the current financial year so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Reserve Bank has, from time to time, advised the State Governments that they should avoid recourse to overdrafts on the Bank beyond the authorised limits.

(b) The following four States had unauthorised overdrafts aggregating Rs. 7.80 crores as on the 24th July, 1968.

	(In crores of Rs.)
Assam	1.70
Bihar	0.78
Mysore	0.89
Rajasthan	4.43
	<hr/> 7.80

Production of Fertilizers

1469. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of various kinds of Fertilizers in the country during last two years and how the shortage is being met during the current year;

(b) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of urea in Andhra Pradesh at present; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to supply the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

	(Tonnes)	
(a) Production	1966—67	1967—68
(i) Nitrogenous (in terms of N)	307,936	366,815
(ii) Phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)	144,893	194,014

The gap between the requirements and indigenous production of nitrogen and P₂O₅ is being met by arranging imports. In case of K₂O, there is no indigenous production. The entire requirements are met by imports.

(b) and (c). Andhra Pradesh had a carry-over stock of 71,471 tonnes of urea as on 1st April, 1968. Thereafter, the Central Fertilizer Pool has supplied a further quantity of 38,000 tonnes of urea upto 15th July, 1968. There is, thus, no shortage of urea in Andhra Pradesh. No complaint has been received in that regard from any source.

विजय घाट

1470. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के स्मारक पर होने वाला व्यय किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है, इस पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) इस स्मारक को पूरा करने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इफ्ताल सिंह) : (क) और

(ख) . 2. 39 लाख रुपये के व्यय की स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है। इसके अनुसार अभी तक 1. 90 लाख रुपये का व्यय हो चुका है। व्यय "104 दिल्ली कैपिटल आउटले" के नामे डाला जा रहा है।

Corruption Cases in N.D.M.C.

1471. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of corruption among the Officers of the New Delhi Municipal Committee have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, their number and the results of the investigations, if any; and

(c) the number of officers against whom investigations are under progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सरकारी अस्पताल

1472. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय बांदा सरकारी अस्पताल में एक्स-रे उपकरण नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अस्पताल में एक्स-रे उपकरण न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अस्पताल में एक एक्स-रे उपकरण की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बांदा जिले के बरेल्ल नगर-क्षेत्र में जिला बोर्ड के नियंत्रणाधीन केवल एक छोटा-सा अस्पताल है जो

इतनी अधिक जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसका विस्तार करने तथा इसे अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बं. सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Public Sector Industries

1473. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the controls, if any which are exercised by his Ministry and other Ministries concerned over the public sector industries and undertakings; and

(b) whether there is any Central Control Board or the like to look after the interests of the Central Government in the public sector industries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The controls exercised in the Ministries on the Public Enterprises are such that generally speaking in the different aspects of internal administration, including revenue expenditure and incurrence of capital expenditure on approved projects, appointments below specified levels, etc., full powers are vested in the enterprises according to the requirements in each case. But the Ministries exercise control, supervision and direction on matters of common policy, appointments to top executive and financial posts and capital expenditure in respect of schemes, the details of which have not been specifically approved by Government, etc.

(b) Apart from the supervision exercised by different Ministries over public undertakings within their jurisdiction, the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance functions as a coordination, service and evaluation agency for the Public Enterprises.

Unit Trust Scheme

1474. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved by the Unit Trust Scheme and the benefit that accrued to Government and the owners of the units;

(b) the reasons for the lowering of the rates of units during the month of July, 1968 and nearabout; and

(c) the total sale of units at present and what is the sale position, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Unit Trust, which has been in existence for the last four years has succeeded in mobilising savings to the extent of Rs. 41.13 crores and channeling these into productive investments. By diversification of its investments over a large number of leading and well established companies, the Trust assures safety of capital and regular income to unit holders. It declared a dividend of 6.1 per cent in the first year and 7 per cent in the subsequent three years. Income from units upto Rs. 1,000 is exempt from tax. Units are also readily encashable. Though Government does not derive any direct benefit from the Unit Trust, it assists Government in its efforts to promote aggregate saving and investment in the economy.

(b) The sale price of units includes an element which represents the income accrued on the Trust's investment from the beginning of the year upto the date of fixing the

sale price. The sale price fixed increases upward as the accounting year progresses reflecting the dividend which has already accrued on units at the time of the sale. The sales made at the beginning of the accounting year i.e., July do not include an element of dividend and hence are at lower rates.

(c) As at the end of June, 1968 the total value of net sales of units stood at Rs. 41.13 crores. A State-wise break-up of this figure is not available.

Urban Development of Delhi and New Delhi

1475. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of the towns of Delhi and New Delhi during the year 1967-68 and the plans for the current year;

(b) the percentage of expenditure which is borne by the Central Government; and

(c) how this expenditure compares with the expenditure in this connection during each of the preceding five years and the reasons for the increase, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The amount spent by the Delhi Administration on various development schemes from 1963-64 onwards is shown in Annexure I, and that spent by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the same period and the grants from the Central Government to the Committee are shown in Annexure II, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1503/68]. The comparison of the figures of expenditure incurred during these years reveals that

generally the amounts spent on these development schemes have been increasing from year to year. The increasing expenditure is due to the taking up of more works of construction, improvement and widening of roads, improvement of road lighting, improvement of drainage, launching of commercial projects, beautification schemes, housing, provision of more amenities, new constructions, etc., to meet the needs of the growing population of the city.

Fifth Finance Commission

1476. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI MANGLA-

THUMADOM:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fifth Finance Commission has started its work;

(b) if so, the States in which and people which it has interviewed upto now; and

(c) when its Report is likely to be completed?

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

(b) For the purpose of making its Interim Report, the Commission have, upto the 25th July, 1968, held discussions with the representatives of nine States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Nagaland.

(c) In terms of the President's Order constituting the Commission, (which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 29th February, 1968), the Commission are required to submit an interim Report by the 30th September, 1968. The final Report of the Commission is to be made by the 31st July, 1969.

Circulation of Currency

1477. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total amount of money in circulation has increased in the country since March, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether deficit financing is also responsible for this increase; and

(d) if so, the total amount of deficit financing incurred, month-wise, since March, 1968 uptill now?

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

(b) Money supply with the public has increased by Rs. 116 crores from Rs. 5350 crores at the end of March, 1968 to Rs. 5466 crores at the end of June, 1968.

(c) and (d). Deficit financing as measured by the Reserve Bank's net credit to Government is one of the several factors which affects variations in money supply. The Reserve Bank's net outstanding credit to Government went up by Rs. 105 crores in April, 1968 and Rs. 22 crores in May, 1968 and declined by Rs. 1 crore in June, 1968. These monthly figures of "deficit financing" reflect, among other things, the fact that the flows of Government receipts and expenditures in individual months are not matched. These figures cannot be interpreted as indicative of the total deficit financing that may emerge over the year as a whole.

Oil Refinery in Mithapur (Gujarat)

1478. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Refinery work at Mithapur in Gujarat will be handed over to the Tatas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the total number of oil industrial units, either complete or in the process of completion, under the private sector, Company-wise, vis-à-vis the public sector, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No oil refinery is contemplated at Mathapur. The questions do not, therefore, arise.

(c) There are four oil refineries in the Private Sector and four in the Public Sector. One more refinery in the Public Sector is under construction and another is under planning. A lube plant, owned 50:50 by Government and an oil company, is also under construction.

Floods in Kamla-Balan, Bihar

1479. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that floods in Kamla-Balan (Bihar) have been increasing and thereby threatening the embankments near Jhanjharpur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government to cope with the rising floods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Kamla-Balan this year reached a level of 166.37 on the 14th July and 168 on the 18th July at Jhanjharpur and receded the same evening on both occasions. These levels are about 7 to 3 ft. below the top of the embankments in this place. Constant vigilance is being maintained by the State Government and the embankments are safe so far.

पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी कोसी बांध

1480. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी कोसी बांधों की मरम्मत पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय की जाती है;

(ख) पश्चिमी बांध पर नेपाल राज्य में भारदाह से कुनौली तक पक्का बांध निर्माण करने पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय अधिकारियों तथा जनता ने भी यह मांग की है कि कुनौली से निर्माली तक का बकाया बांध भी पक्का बनाया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त बांध को कब तक पक्का बांध बना दिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) विशेष मरम्मतों और नदी संरक्षण कार्यों पर गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुए खर्च का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

1963-64	88.74 लाख रुपये
1964-65	125.54 लाख रुपये
1965-66	95.76 लाख रुपये
1966-67	61.10 लाख रुपये
1967-68	50.00 लाख रुपये

(ख) तटबन्ध की उपरी सतह को पक्का करने के लिये लगभग 8 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) पर्याप्त धन मिलने पर पक्की सड़क सड़क के निर्माण कार्यों को हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा ।

Gujarat Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1481. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had submitted for approval a subsidised housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its estimated cost; and

(c) the Government's decision in regard thereto and the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU-GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने में उत्पादन

1482. श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : क्या पट्टोन्शियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने में 3,608 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया और 5,632 मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रो-फास्फेट की कमी के बारे में जांच की गई है जैसा कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1967-68 के प्रतिवेदन में बताया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस वर्ष ट्राम्बे कारखाने में इसकी क्षमता की तुलना में बहुत कम उत्पादन हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या अब उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो किन

वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और यह वृद्धि उत्पादन क्षमता का कितने प्रतिशत है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) (क) और (ख) : तथाकथित कमी वर्ष 1966-67 से सम्बन्ध रखती है, वर्ष 1967-68 से नहीं। एक कमेटी, जो कम्पनी के निदेशक मंडल ने नियुक्त की थी, मामले की जांच करने के बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि कमी कोई वास्तविक नहीं थी और असंगति उत्पादन आंकड़ों के अधिक अनुमान लगाने के कारण थी जो कि वास्तविक तौर पर आधारित न हो कर कुछ गणनाओं पर आधारित थे। कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर ट्राम्बे कारखाने में उत्पादन आंकड़ों की जांच पर दर जांच बोरियां भरने के संयन्त्र पर वास्तविक तौर से आरम्भ कर दी है।

(ग) ट्राम्बे कारखाने का डिजाइन, जिसके अन्तिम उत्पाद यूरिया और नाइट्रो-फास्फेट होंगे, 90,000 मीट्री टन नाइट्रोजन और 45,000 मीट्री टन पी₂ओ₅ के उत्पादन के लिये किया गया है। 1967-68 में कारखाने में 57,436 मीट्री टन यूरिया, 22,355 मीट्री टन नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (16:13:0) और 70,220 मीट्री टन नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (20:20:0) का उत्पादन हुआ जो कि नाइट्रोजन के रूप में 44,000 मीट्री टन के और पी₂ओ₅ के रूप में 17,000 मीट्री टन के बराबर है। यह स्थापित क्षमता को क्रमशः लगभग 49 प्रतिशत और 37.8 प्रतिशत है।

(घ) अप्रैल-जून 1968 के मध्य कारखाने में 17,212 मीट्री टन यूरिया और 19,305 मीट्री टन नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (20:20:0) का उत्पादन हुआ जो कि 11,778 मीट्री टन नाइट्रोजन और 3,862 मीट्री टन पी₂ओ₅ के बराबर है। नाइट्रोजन और

पी₂ओ₅ का उत्पादन, स्थापित क्षमता का क्रमशः लगभग 52 प्रतिशत और 34.3 प्रतिशत है। वार्षिक अनुरक्षण का कार्य हाथ में लेने के कारण, अप्रैल-जून 1968 में पी₂ओ₅ का उत्पादन कम हुआ। इस तरह नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि हुई और पी ओ₅ उत्पादन में थोड़ा ह्रास।

नामरूप में उर्वरक कारखाना

1483. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नामरूप उर्वरक कारखाना (आसाम) में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और कुल उत्पादन क्षमता का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो विस्तार योजना कब बनाई गई थी और कब से इस योजना के अनुसार कार्य हो रहा है;

(ङ) यदि आरम्भ में ही कुछ अधिक क्षमता के लिये योजना बनाने तथा बाद में विस्तार न करने के खर्च में कितनी बचत होती है; और

(च) मूल योजना में इतनी जल्दी इतना अधिक हेर-फेर करने के लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। उपकरण का परीक्षण और परीक्षण-पालन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) विस्तार परियोजना के लिये उर्वरक निगम ने सम्भावित अध्ययन अक्टूबर 1966 में पेश किया था। परियोजना पर कार्य मार्च 1968 से आरम्भ हो गया है।

(ङ) क्योंकि वर्तमान विस्तार नई तकनीकी पर आधारित है जो कि मूल परियोजना बनाते समय उपयोग में नहीं थी; कोई अर्थपूर्ण मुकाबला और बचत की गणना करना सम्भव नहीं है। नई तकनीकी से लागत में काफी कमी होने की आशा है।

(च) मूल योजना में कोई तरमीम नहीं की गई है।

Electrification of Orissa Villages

1484. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and towns which are likely to be electrified in the District of Phulbani in Orissa State during 1968-69;

(b) the number of villages and town which have already been electrified during the last 3 years and the details thereof;

(c) whether any project is likely to be made in Phulbani District during 1968-69;

(d) whether Baghanadi, Salunki (Sati-Ghat), Mehrani Nadi, Telanadi Kharang Nadi and Mahanadi are also likely to be chosen for any project for electrification; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Since 1966-67, the emphasis in rural electrification is towards energisation of irrigation pumping sets. No village or town is likely to be

electrified in the district of Phulbani in Orissa during 1968-69.

(b) One village was electrified in Phulbani district during 1965-66.

(c). Salki medium irrigation project and six lift irrigation projects are under execution in Phulbani district. The lift irrigation projects are diesel operated. No major, medium or lift irrigation project is proposed during 1968-69. Rural electrification schemes in Phulbani district estimated at Rs. 11 lakhs are ready for execution, depending on the availability of funds.

(d) and (e). 3 medium irrigation projects in respect of Baghanadi, Raul and Upper Salunki are under investigation for execution during the Fourth Plan, depending on the availability of funds. Also 13 lift irrigation projects on Mahanadi, 3 on Baghnadi and 3 on Telanadi can be taken up during the Fourth Plan depending on the availability of funds. As reported by the State Government, no major, medium or lift irrigation projects on Mehrani Nadi and Kharang Nadi have been proposed so far for execution during the Fourth Plan.

Government officials visit Abroad

1485. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government officials apart from those of the Ministry of External Affairs visited outside India during the period from 1st January to 1st July, 1968;

(b) their names and status;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to them; and

(d) the purpose of their visit?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The number

of such officers who went abroad during the period 1st January to 30th June 1968 is 355.

(b) to (d). The information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1504/68.]

Haphazard growth of Indian cities

1486. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH: SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seized of the problems resulting from the unplanned and haphazard growth of Indian cities; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to alleviate the disorganisation and the distress increasingly experienced by the majority of city dwellers through want of accommodation, sanitation schooling, etc.?

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

(b) A scheme was started by the Central Government during the Third Five Year Plan for providing cent per cent financial assistance (grant) to the State Governments for preparation of development plans of selected Cities. The development plans will help in regulating the future development of cities as also correcting gradually the imbalance created in the urban features by haphazard and unregulated growth in those cities. The questions of the preparation of development plans for large or important centres and of providing loan assistance for implementation of the plans are under consideration of Government.

कच्चे तेल की आवश्यकता

1487. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रासायन. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्चे तेल की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये इस समय इसका अधिकांश भाग आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है; और

(ग) सरकार इस बारे में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रासायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवीर सिंह):
(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1967 में लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इण्डिया लि० खोज और मालूम किये गये तेल संसाधनों के समुपयोजन के कार्यों को बढ़ा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में बिजली का बन्द होना

1488. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में बिजली बन्द होने के बढ़ते हुए मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार बिजली बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में हाल ही में बिजली के कई बार बन्द होने की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ख) इस प्रकार बिजली बन्द हो जाने का मुख्य कारण वितरण प्रणाली में खराबी का आ जाना है जिसमें अंशतः शीर्षोपरि तारों और अंशतः भूगत तारों का प्रयोग किया गया है। हाल ही में 26 मई, 1968 का जो बिजली बन्द हुई थी उस का कारण यह था कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर पक्षियों द्वारा कुछ खराबी कर देने से बन्द हो गया था। दिल्ली में (नई दिल्ली को छोड़ कर) पोरखम तथा वितरण प्रणाली में अधिकतर शीर्षोपरि तारें लगी हैं, इसलिये उनमें भूगत तारों पर आधारित प्रणाली की अपेक्षा खराबी आसानी से आ सकती है।

(ग) प्रणाली के विस्तार और सुधार के लिये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (i) शीर्षोपरि फीडरों को यथासंभव भूगत केबलों द्वारा तब्दील किया जा रहा है।
- (ii) यथासंभव सभी महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लिये बिजली सप्लाई के द्विगुण साधनों का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।
- (iii) एक संयुक्त नियंत्रण कक्ष खोला गया है ताकि जब बिजली बन्द हो जाए तो देसू और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्रों में बिजली की सप्लाई को बहाल करने के लिये उपयुक्त रूप से समन्वय किया जा सके।
- (iv) स्विचयार्ड से पक्षियों को दूर हटाने के लिये स्विचयार्ड में नियमित रूप से विस्फोटक छोड़े

जा रहे हैं। बिजलीघर के एक मील के घेरे में मल्बे को फैकना बन्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि इसे देख कर ही पक्षी आकर्षित होते थे। प्रचालन सम्बन्धी निश्चित अनुदेश बनाए जा रहे हैं ताकि प्रचालक आपातक प्रक्रियाओं के प्रयोग में पूर्णतः प्रशिक्षित हों।

उर्वरक बाजार के लिये सरकारी अधिकारियों की अमरीका तथा कनाडा की यात्रा

1490. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक बाजार का अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकारी अधिकारियों का एक दल हाल ही में अमरीका तथा कनाडा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल के प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें दल द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें दी गई हैं।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है।

विवरण

1. मार्केट सम्बन्धी सूचना—उत्पादन, उपभोग तथा निर्यात से निरन्तर सम्पर्क रखा जाए। इस उद्देश्य के लिये भारत पूर्ति मिशन वॉशिंगटन / लन्दन और मोटावा तथा

टोकियों स्थित अपने राजदूतावासों से कहा जाए कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में नियमित रूप से रिपोर्ट भेजा करें।

2. टेण्डर जारी करने का समय और उपयुक्त मात्रा—टेंडरों को सामान्यतया दो या तीन महीने से अधिक वितरण अवधियों के लिये जारी न किया जाए। जिन दिनों अमरीका या कनाडा में उनका अपना मौसम हो, उन दिनों जहाजों में माल लादने का काम यथासंभव सीमित होना चाहिए, और वितरण शुरू करने के लिये कम से कम तीन महीने पेशगी सूचना दी जानी चाहिये।

3. शर्तें—टेंडर की शर्तें बार बार नहीं बदलनी चाहिए, और विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के लिए विशिष्टियां दीर्घकालीन आधार पर मंजूर की जानी चाहिए।

यूरिया को थोक रूप में प्राप्त करने के उपाय खोजने का यत्न किया जाए, क्योंकि बोरियों में लाने पर बहुत ज्यादा लागत आती है। जब तक वेसा नहीं होंगे, तब तक बोरियों की विशिष्टियों का मानक निर्धारित कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि बार बार विशिष्टियां बदलने से मूल्य बढ़ जाता है।

4. भाड़ा-दर और माल लादने उतारने की सुविधायें—जहाजों से माल निकालने की गति को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से भारतीय पत्तनों पर माल उतारने के काम को यंत्रीकृत करने के प्रश्न पर उच्च स्तर पर विचार किया जाए, ताकि बोरियों पर आने वाली लागत और भाड़े पर खर्च होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा को बचाया जा सके।

5. निर्माताओं से लोखे निबंध—यद्यपि उर्वरकों के कई मुख्य निर्माता यह महसूस करते हैं कि अभिकर्ताओं की बजाय सीधे ही निबंध भेजना उनके लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा, तो भी अभिकर्ताओं के माध्यम से निबंध भेजने की व्यवस्था पर पूर्णतया प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता, क्योंकि बैता करने से उर्वरकों के उन छोटे उत्पादकों को छोड़

देना होगा, जो टेंडरों में होड़ की भावना पैदा कर सकते हैं।

6. दीर्घकालीन ठेके—उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए दीर्घकालीन ठेके करने की संभावनाओं पर अमरीकी ए० ग्राह डी० के परामर्श से आगे विचार किया जाए;

Rental Bills of Deceased/Retired Government Employees

1491. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bills for the recovery of rent are sent by the Directorate of Estates to the Ministries concerned in respect of such staff working there, who have either vacated Government quarters or those who have died or retired;

(b) the details in respect of employees, Ministry-wise and category-wise, who had vacated their quarters and the bills for recovery of rent were sent during the last three years and which were returned by the Ministries concerned; and

(c) the reasons for sending such bills to the Ministries concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) (a) and (c). In accordance with the provisions contained in S.R. 317-B-11, Government officers under certain circumstances such as death, dismissal, retirement, transfer etc., are allowed certain concessional periods of retention of Government accommodation. In all such cases the rent bills are sent to the Departments concerned for such periods of concessional retention of accommodation, although the allottees may have died, retired or transferred or may have vacated the accommodation within or after the expiry of such concessional periods, for recovery either from the last pay due or other dues of the officers or from his death-cum-retirement gratuity benefits. In cases where it is not found

possible by the Departments concerned to recover the rent dues from the final dues of the Government servants concerned, the amount remaining unrecovered is either realised from them or their legal heir or the surety, if any.

(b) No such statistical data is maintained; to compile the same now will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा जाली नोटों का

परिचालन

1492. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान जाली नोट छाप कर उन्हें, 24 परगना जिला के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में परिचालित कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा गत छः महीनों में कितने मूल्य के जाली नोट जब्त किये गये ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अभी तक इसका कोई निश्चित प्रमाण नहीं मिला है कि 24-परगना जिले के सीमा-क्षेत्रों में, पाकिस्तान द्वारा जाली करेंसी नोट छापे या चलाये जा रहे हैं ।

हा, जनवरी, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक के छः महीनों में 24-परगना जिले के सीमा-क्षेत्रों में 907 रुपये के मूल्य के जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोट पकड़े गये थे ।

सलाल पन-बिजली परियोजना

1493. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5852 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने खुनाव नदी सम्बन्धी सलाल परियोजना को

अपने नियन्त्रण में ले लेने के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस विषय पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सलाल परियोजना के परियोजना सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही अनुमित लागत, निर्माण अर्वाध जैसी बातों का पता लग सकता है ।

Documents Seized from a Commission Agent of Bombay

1494. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1442 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the documents seized from a Bombay commission agent has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, further time likely to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The documents seized indicated transactions with 67 persons. Searches were undertaken in six cases. Investigations are in progress. It is not possible to disclose the details of the documents during the pendency of investigations.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों के लिये नागरिक सुविधाएं

1495. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 15 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7063 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों को दी गई नागरिक सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सूचना आंशिक रूप में ही एकत्र हुई है।

(ख) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों की संख्या 101 है। अनधिकृत बस्तियों में कोई नियमित मार्ग नहीं बनाए गए हैं फिर भी वहां पर पर्यावरणिक सफाई में सुधार करने के हेतु ईंटों के फर्श, सस्ते प्रकार की तालियों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं।

उन अनधिकृत बस्तियों की एक सूची जिनमें कुछ बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है, सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) आगे और व्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

क्र० सं० अनधिकृत बस्तियों के नाम

1. गांधी नगर की उत्तरी क्षेत्र की बस्ती
2. जैन मन्दिर बस्ती कैलाश नगर का सुधार
3. कैलाश नगर में ईंटों का फर्श

4. सूर्यनगर रोड
5. गली नथू नाई गांधी नगर
6. बनारसी दाम बिल्डिंग के सम्मुख, गांधी नगर
7. अजीत नगर
8. मण्डी वाली गली, गांधी नगर
9. गीता कालोनी
10. गोविन्दपुरा
11. शील कुरंजा
12. रहमान बिल्डिंग, गांधी नगर
13. रघबरपुरा
14. राम नगर
15. गारख पार्क
16. सुन्दर पार्क
17. बलदेव पार्क
18. शिवाजी पार्क, शाहदरा
19. कुन्दन नगर
20. मकेश नगर, शाहदरा
21. ज्वाला नगर, शाहदरा
22. राम नगर, शाहदरा
23. रघबरपुरा नं० 2
24. विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा
25. ब्रजपुरी, शाहदरा
26. राधे श्याम पार्क
37. चन्द्र नगर, ज्ञान पार्क, शाहदरा
28. चांद महल्ला, गांधी नगर
29. अर्जुन नगर, शाहदरा
30. मानसरोवर पार्क शाहदरा
31. न्यू लायलपुर, शाहदरा
32. अनामकली शाहदरा
33. पूर्वी गारख पार्क, शाहदरा
34. सराजिनी नायडू पार्क
35. सुभाष रोड गांधी नगर
36. ब्रह्मपुरी।

द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने का विस्तार

1496. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1967 में द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार की योजना स्वीकार की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिये नैफथा का आयात करने की आवश्यकता पड़े;

(ग) क्या अनरीका सरकार ने इसके विस्तार के लिये ऋण मंजूर किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) विस्तार के बाद वार्षिक क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1967 में, सिद्धान्त रूप में, द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार की स्कीम स्वीकार की थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स इंटरनेशनल डीवलपमेंट एजेंसी ने, द्राम्बे उर्वरक सन्तान के विस्तार की विदेशी मदद लागत के लिये, 36.9 मिलियन डालरों का ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। ऋण के लिये सम्बन्धित करार पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लेना है और हस्ताक्षर करने हैं।

ऋण 40 वर्षों, जिसमें 10 वर्षों की अनुग्रह अवधि शामिल है, में डालरों में बाँटा जायेगा। ब्याज अनुग्रह अवधि में

2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से लगेगा और उसके बाद 21 प्रतिशत की दर से।

(घ) विस्तार के पश्चात् वार्षिक क्षमता में प्रतिवर्ष 229,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और पी2 ओ 5 में 124,000 मीटरी टन की वृद्धि हो जायेगी।

हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाना

1498. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाने के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिये कच्चे तेल का आयात करना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) हल्दिया में कच्चे तेल के शोधन के अतिरिक्त पेट्रोलियम गैस से अन्य किन-किन सामानों के उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) शोधनशाला के यूनितों के लिए प्रक्रिया रूपांकन का कार्य प्रगति पर है और इसके सितम्बर, 1968 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। शोधक कारखाने का एक प्लांट प्लान (Plant Plan) तैयार किया जा रहा है। पानी और बिजली सपनाई तथा रेल/सड़क मार्ग मिलाने के कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हां, पहले 5-6 वर्षों में शोधनशाला की प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकताओं के कुछ अंशों को पूरा करने के लिए आयात करना होगा।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

डीजल तेल

1499. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में 'हाई स्पीड' डीजल तेल का वर्तमान उत्पादन इसकी मांग से अधिक है और सरकार इसका निर्यात करना चाहती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डीजल इंजन वाले नलकूप बिजली से चलाये जाते हैं, चूंकि किमान कीमती डीजल तेल नहीं खरीद सकते, क्योंकि इसके आयात का व्यय अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ट्रेक्टर और नलकूप चलाने के लिए किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर डीजल तेल सप्लाय करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा संचालक कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). किसान चालन सुविधा और किराया के लिए सिंचाई में बिजली का इस्तेमाल करते हैं । दूसरे उपभोक्ताओं की तुलना में किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर डीजल तेल की सप्लाय का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मिट्टी के तेल को डीजल तेल में मिलाया

1500. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 प्रतिशत मोबिल प्रायल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाकर उसके डीजल तेल के रूप में देश में बेचा जा रहा है, क्योंकि डीजल (हाई स्पीड) के आभाव पर लगे कर मिट्टी के तेल की अपेक्षा

अधिक है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप डीजल से चलने वाली मशीनें खराब हो जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 'हाई स्पीड' डीजल तेल पर लगाये गये करों में कमी करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा संचालक कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) मिट्टी के हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के रूप में और इसके विक्रय के बारे में सरकार के पास कभी-कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । कोई विशेष विवरण नहीं दिये गये थे और मिलावट की मात्रा के बारे में भी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । हाई स्पीड डीजल की तुलना में मिट्टी के तेल पर उत्पादन कर कम है । देश में डीजल तेल का आयात नहीं होता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

ग्रामीण आवास योजना

1501. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण आवास योजना के नमूना-सर्वेक्षण करने और गृह-निर्माण में हुई प्रगति का पता लगाने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दल की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इशबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आठ जुने हुए राज्यों में ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रमों की कार्य-प्रगति का अंतिम फील्ड लेवल सैम्पल सर्वे करने के लिये बीबी योजना के लिये आवास पर बर्षानु बर्ष द्वारा

चार स्टैंडी टीमें स्थापित की गयी थीं। स्टैंडी टीमों की रिपोर्टों पर जो कि मुख्य रूप से तथ्यात्मक निष्पत्ति प्रकाश की थीं, वकिंग ग्रुप द्वारा विचार विनिमय किया गया तथा जो निर्णय लिये गये थे वे संलग्न विवरण में बताये गये हैं। ये निर्णय चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये ग्रामीण आवासीय कार्यक्रम बनाने में सहायता देंगे।

विवरण

निर्णय :—

(क) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक आवासीय योजना है जिसमें देश की अधिकांश अभावग्रस्त जनता आ जाती है। अतएव इसे चौबीस योजना में बनाये रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

(ख) केवल मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं तथा आवश्यक परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट करते हुए वर्तमान ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम को पुनरीक्षित तथा सरलीकृत किया जाये।

(ग) योजना के लिये पर्याप्त वड़ी राशि की व्यवस्था की जाये तथा इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयुक्त उपाय किये जायें कि इस योजना के लिये दी गयी निधियों को अन्य विकास शीर्षकों की ओर न मोड़ा जाये।

(घ) लगभग अगले दो वर्षों तक प्रयत्नों को इस पर केन्द्रित करना चाहिये कि ऋण की पहली किस्त प्राप्त होने पर जिन मकानों का निर्माण आरम्भ हो चुका है किन्तु ऋण की अगली किस्तों के अभाव में उनके निर्माण में बाधा आई उन्हें पूरा किया जाये। इसके बाद योजना को विशेष क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जाये ताकि विफल न जाये। जहाँ तक संभव हो ये क्षेत्र उन स्थानों में नियत किये जायें जहाँ इसके सहयोगी कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हों जैसे कि अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों

हरिजनों आदि के लिये मकान बनाने का कार्यक्रम, बेकार पड़ी भूमि का कृषि-योग्यकरण, भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूरों का पुन-स्थापितकरण, ग्रामीण जनबल कार्यक्रम आदि। इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये।

(ङ) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत प्रकार से राज्य तथा ब्यक्त स्तर पर ग्रामीण विकास के सभी कार्यक्रमों को उचित समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जाये। यह विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से ग्रामीणों को सहायता के प्रवाह में मिलावट के लिये आवश्यक है।

Medical Council for Indigenous Systems of Medicines

1402. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the legislation to set up a medical council for indigenous systems of medicines;

(b) the types of systems which would be covered; and

(c) when it would be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to bring up legislation early for the setting up of a Composite Central Council to deal with Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy on the analogy of the Medical Council of India.

Water utilization of Tungabhadra Project

1503. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have furnished their comments on the plan for the utilization of waters from Tungabhadra Project;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the further action which is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Central Government proposed to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore that a High Power Technical Committee might be set up to go into the matter of releases of supplies from the Tungabhadra Reservoir for various interests of Irrigation and Power and for the different beneficiaries and to suggest guide lines for the regulation of waters from the Tungabhadra Reservoir both during the filling in period as well as in the depletion period. While the Andhra Pradesh Government have conveyed their approval to the suggestion, the Mysore Government have not yet agreed to the proposal.

(c) The Minister for Irrigation and Power intends to discuss the matter with the Chief Minister of Mysore.

Floating of lotteries for housing programmes

1504. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to float lotteries and raffles for the promotion of housing programmes; and

(b) if so, the main lines on which the scheme is being worked out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Various ideas have been expressed for augmenting the resources for housing. One such idea relates to the introduction of lotteries and raffles for financing housing schemes; but no concrete proposal has yet been formulated by Government.

Beas-Sutlej link project

1505. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6653 on the 8th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any additional funds have been found for the Beas-Sutlej link; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Owing to constraint of resources it has not been possible to find any additional funds for the Beas Sutlej link this year.

(b). Does not arise.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में क्षय रोगियों के लिये बिस्तर

1508. श्री राममोपाल शास्त्रवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों में क्षय रोगियों के लिए बहुत कम बिस्तर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन अस्पतालों में अधिक बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० शर्मा) : (क) जनसंख्या के अनुपात से क्षय रोगियों के लिए जितने पलंग दिल्ली में उपलब्ध हैं उतने देश के अन्य किसी क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली में क्षय-रोगियों के लिए दो अस्पताल हैं जिनमें 1463 पलंग हैं और 43 पलंग दो क्षय-रोग क्लिनिकों में भी रखे हुए हैं ।

(ख) यदि धन उपलब्ध हो सका तो चालू वर्ष में तीन क्षय-रोग क्लिनिकों में और पलंग बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

(ग) यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि आधुनिक क्षय निरोधी औषधियों से घर पर ही इलाज करना उतना ही प्रभावकारी है जितना कि उन्हीं औषधियों से किसी भारोग्याश्रम में । अतः घर पर ही इलाज करने की पद्धति पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए सभी क्षय रोग क्लिनिकों को क्षय निरोधी औषधियां मुफ्त दी जा रही हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी हों या नगर निकायों के अथवा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के ।

दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई अथॉरटी के मुक्त लाइनमैनो के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता

1509. श्री रामनोबाल शालवाले : क्या सिंधु और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई अथॉरटी के उन लाइनमैनो के परिवारों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है जो कर्तव्य पालन करते समय बिजली द्वारा पकड़ लिए जाने पर मर गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक परिवार को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

सिंधु और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम के दो लाइनमैनो की मृत्यु क्रमशः 5 जून, 1968 और 14 जून, 1968 को काम करते हुए हुई थी । इन मृत्यु प्राप्त लाइनमैनो के परिवारों को निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता दी गई—

पहले मामले में 1544 रुपये की राशि दी गई जिस में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के सहायता कोष से स्वीकार किए गए 500 रुपये और मृत्यु प्राप्त लाइनमैन द्वारा लिए जा रहे वेतन के आधार पर देसू के सानुकोश फंड में से सहायता के रूप में दिए गए 1044 रुपये शामिल हैं । दूसरे मामले में 1692 रुपये दिए गए जिस में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के सहायता कोष में से स्वीकार किए गए 500 रुपये, और मृत्यु प्राप्त लाइनमैन द्वारा लिए जा रहे वेतन के आधार पर देसू के सानुकोश फंड में से सहायता के रूप में दिए गए 1092 रुपये और ग्रन्थेष्टि संस्कार के लिए मृत्यु प्राप्त व्यक्ति के परिवार द्वारा अपेक्षित सहायता के रूप में दिए गए 100 रुपये शामिल हैं ।

Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Helicopter services

1511. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have sought central assistance for starting Helicopter services between the capital and various towns in the plains;

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

(c) how much financial assistance is involved in the scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No such request has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government. A

suggestion has been made however for conveying mails by helicopter to Lahaul and Spiti during the winter months when the surface route is snowbound and this is under examination.

Accommodation for employees on Deputation in Delhi

1512. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties facing the Government employees in finding accommodation at Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reserve separate accommodation for employees on permanent assignments and those on deputation;

(c) whether Government propose to construct separate hostels for unmarried employees; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to shift some attached and subordinate offices to other convenient places to make up the accommodation deficiency?

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

(b) Allotment of general pool accommodation is made according to the date of priority of officers entitled to various types of accommodation. The officers of All India Services are generally transferred from States to Centre and they have also to wait for their turn according to their date of priority. The service rendered in States is taken into consideration for reckoning the date of priority. However, it has been decided to reserve 63 double room suites in the new hostel at Curzon Road for allotment to Tenure Officers.

(c) No.

(d) It has been the policy of the Government to shift such of the Central Government offices outside Delhi as can function from other places without detriment to their administrative efficiency. In 1962-63 the Government decided to shift 20 Central Government Offices to places outside Delhi. Out of 20 offices, 10 had shifted either wholly or in part, in case of six offices it has been decided that these may continue in Delhi for the present and regarding the remaining offices, the matter is being pursued with the Ministries/Departments concerned. At present there is, however, no fresh proposal under consideration to shift any particular attached/subordinate offices outside Delhi.

Contribution of water by M.P. Government from Catchment Area

1513. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total water contributed by Madhya Pradesh from catchment area in the State in all the rivers flowing through the State;

(b) how much of the above quantity is presently being used in the State and how much outside the State for irrigation;

(c) how much of the remaining quantity is proposed to be given to Madhya Pradesh for irrigation in future;

(d) the quantity of the power produced from above by the Madhya Pradesh and other States, State-wise; and

(e) the quantity of power sold by each State to Madhya Pradesh and the rates at which it produced and sold to Madhya Pradesh?

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

PRASAD): (a) and (b). A correct assessment of the quantity of water flowing at the boundaries is not available as gaugings are not done at the boundaries of Madhya Pradesh with other States.

(c) Sharing of waters of the various river basins has to be done by the concerned riparian States by mutual agreement.

(d) and (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

Madhya Pradesh owns jointly with Rajasthan State on 50:50 basis, the following hydel projects on Chambal river, which are working at present:—

(i) *Gandhi Sagar Hydel Power Station on Chambal river in Madhya Pradesh.*

The total installed generating capacity is 115 MW but the firm power availability is 72 MW at 60 per cent load factor corresponding to 3368 million kWh annually. The actual generation during 1966-67 was reported as 98.5 million kWh.

(ii) *Rana Pratap Sagar Hydel Power Station on Chambal river in Rajasthan*

The total installed generating capacity at present is 86 MW. With two more sets, work on which is progressing, the total installed generating capacity will rise to 172 MW. The firm power availability would be 90 MW at 60 per cent load factor corresponding to an annual generation of 473 million kWh. of which Madhya Pradesh is entitled to 236.5 million kWh. During 1966-67 there was no generation at Rana Pratap Sagar Dam power station.

Madhya Pradesh is also entitled to purchase power, generated in the following hydel power stations in other States:—

(i) *Rihand Hydel Power Station on Rihand river in Uttar Pradesh.*

The total installed generating capacity is 300 MW. The firm power

availability is 170 MW at 60 per cent load factor corresponding to 894 million kWh annual generation. Madhya Pradesh is entitled to purchase from Uttar Pradesh 15 per cent of this power based on the energy available at Rihand from year to year. The actual generation at Rihand during 1966-67 was reported as 892 million kWh.

(ii) *Matatila Hydel Power Station on Betwa River in Uttar Pradesh.*

The total installed capacity is 30 MW. The firm power availability is 22 MW at 60 per cent load factor corresponding to annual generation of 115.6 million kWh. Madhya Pradesh is entitled to purchase from Uttar Pradesh, 1/3 of this power based on the energy available at Matatila from year to year. The actual generation at Matatila during 1966-67 was reported at 83.1 million kWh.

(iii) *Hirakud Hydel Power Station on Mahanadi in Orissa.*

The total installed capacity is 270 MW. The firm power availability is 120 MW at 100 per cent load factor corresponding to 1051 million kWh. Orissa has agreed to make available to Madhya Pradesh at cost 5 MW of power from Hirakud. The actual generation during 1966-67 was reported as 646 million kWh.

Power availed by Madhya Pradesh during 1966-67 from:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Gandhi Sagar Hydel Power Station. | 50% of the saleable power i.e. about 48.8 million kWh. |
| (ii) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydel power station. | NIL. |
| (iii) Rihand Hydel power station. | NIL. |
| (iv) Matatila Hydel power station. | About 2.5 to 5 MW corresponding to 17.25 million kWh. annually. |
| (v) Hirakud Hydel power station. | NIL. |

The cost of production of power at various places is not available.

The rate at which power is sold to Madhya Pradesh:

(i) Chambal Hydel i.e. Gandhi Sagar and Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Hydel Stations;

The tariff sub-committee set up by the Chambal Control Board is considering this point and has not yet completed its work.

(ii) Rihand Hydel Power Station:

The Sachdev Committee recommended a rate of 3.5 P/kWh at the 132 kV bus of Rihand Power Station for sale of energy to Madhya Pradesh. This was based on cost of power + 5 per cent. No power is being availed of by Madhya Pradesh as Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has proposed enhancement of the rate by 20 per cent which is not acceptable to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

(iii) Matatila Hydel Power station:

The Sachdev Committee recommended a rate of 6.5 P/kWh. as an average rate for both primary and secondary power and a rate of 8.5 P/kWh for primary power at 66 kV out going bus-bar of the Matatila Power Station. This was based on cost + 5 per cent.

Actual rate being charged by Uttar Pradesh at various points is 8.5 P/kWh + cost of transmission from Matatila to the points of supply to Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Hirakud Hydel Power Station:

The rate of supply of power from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh is still under discussion between the concerned authorities.

Construction of Weir on Narmada near Gora (Gujarat)

1514. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether after, geological and topographical surveys of all possible sites on the Narmada, a site near Gora was originally recommended by the Central Water and Power Commission for the construction of a weir to irrigate 10.97 lakhs acres in a gross commanded area of 133 lakh acres in Gujarat;

(b) whether the foundation stone of the said weir was also laid by Nehruji;

(c) what was the height of the proposed weir near Gora;

(d) whether the site was then inspected by a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission in 1957 and he proposed to shift the site upstream and high level canal was mooted for the first time then; and

(e) if so, what height was advised for the dam at the new site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Gora was one of the sites investigated and considered by the Central Water and Power Commission for providing irrigation to a gross command area of 13.3 lakhs acres in the Broach and Baroda districts of the erstwhile Bombay State.

(b) As a result of further investigations the site was shifted to Nava-gam and Nehruji inaugurated the work at this place in April, 1961.

(c) The maximum height of the masonry section of the Gora Dam under consideration was 140 ft.

(d) Yes, Sir, the site was inspected by a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission in 1957. During the course of the inspection, he found that no investigations were done for the rock level for a length of 1000 ft. in the river bed, without which no designs could be prepared.

He, therefore, suggested further investigations on the site and also at Navagam, where there was exposed rock on the bed. There was no proposal at that time for a high level canal.

(e) Does not arise.

Narmada Water

1515. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in December, 1967 by a written communication informed the Maharashtra Government that 3 M.A.F. of Narmada water would flow into the sea because of power generation at Navgaon; and

(b) if so, whether Gujarat would be affected thereby in irrigating its contemplated area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A confidential letter was sent in which various alternatives connected with the settlement of the Narmada question were discussed. As these alternatives are of tentative nature, the question of Gujarat being affected does not arise.

Expenditure on Narmada Water Supply

1516. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of canal and the amount that would be required for taking Narmada water to irrigate one lakh acres of land in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the same one lakh acre of land could also be irrigated by raising dam on Mahi wherefrom Kadana

Canal could go to irrigate 7 lakh acres of land of Rajasthan; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no proposal to take out a separate canal from Narmada for irrigating one lakh acres in Rajasthan. The right Canal from Navgam which is intended to irrigate areas in Gujarat right up to its border, will be extended to Rajasthan to irrigate one lakh acres. No separate estimate has been worked out for the extension of the Canal in Rajasthan areas.

(b) and (c). The waters of Mahi would not be adequate to irrigate this one lakh acres also.

Construction of Farakka Barrage Project

1517. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Control Board of the Farakka Barrage Project has decided to entrust all construction work of the Project on the right and left bank of the Ganga river to the Hindustan Construction Company after the 30th June, 1968,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many workers of the National Project Construction Corporation will be thrown out of employment as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated to absorb them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No; Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Urban Development Schemes for Calcutta Municipal Area

1518. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the complaint that many inadequately developed schemes in the Calcutta Municipal area, like the Regent State Development Scheme of the Development Department of the Government of West Bengal, is causing great inconvenience to the local people who hold residential plots and residential buildings under these schemes;

(b) why the areas included under these development schemes have not been handed over to the Calcutta Corporation so as to provide all normal urban amenities to the people living in these areas; and

(c) the number of such development schemes in Calcutta Municipal area undertaken by the West Bengal Government which have not been taken over by the city Corporation?

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

Ghataprabha Project Mysore

1519. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of Ghataprabha Project in Mysore and the irrigable area under this project;

(b) the amount spent so far thereon;

(c) the amount provided during the current year and proposed to the earmarked during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Ghataprabha Project comprises two stages. The estimated cost of Stage I is Rs. 5.8 crores and the revised estimated cost of Stage II is Rs. 35 crores. The ultimate irrigation benefit for both the stages is 3 lakh acres.

(b) Stage I of the Project is almost complete. The expenditure on Stage II up to the end of March, 1968, was about Rs. 10 crores.

(c) A tentative provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for earmarked Central loan assistance to the Government of Mysore for Stage II of the Project during the current financial year. The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

(d) Earmarked Central loan assistance is being given to the Government of Mysore from 1967-68 onwards to expedite the execution of the Project.

Kabini Project in Mysore

1520. SHRI M. N. MAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Kabini Project in Mysore was sanctioned;

(b) the cost thereof;

(c) the area under irrigation of this project; and

(d) the funds provided for early completion of the Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Kabini Project was approved in April, 1958, for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crores to irrigate an area of 20,000 acres.

(d) The expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of March, 1968 was about Rs. 3.5 crores. The State Government propose to spend Rs. 70 lakhs during the current year.

चीन को अभ्रक की तस्करी

1521. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 मई, 1968 के दैनिक स्वभाषत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अभ्रक चोरी छिपे चीन भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तस्करी व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान प्रश्न में उल्लिखित खबर की ओर दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) भारत से नेपाल को अभ्रक के निर्यात पर कोई रोक नहीं है । लेकिन, स्थिति पर निगाह रखी जा रही है ।

उपग्रह केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये विदेशी ऋण

1522. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में एक उपग्रह केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये केनेडा ने भारत को व्याज रहित ऋण देने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त ऋण से केन्द्र किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) उक्त ऋण कुल कितने डालर का होगा और इसे केनेडा सरकार को कितनी किस्तों में चुकाया जायेगा ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). कनाडा की सरकार ने उपग्रह संचार भूमि केन्द्र (सेटेलाइट कम्यूनिकेशन ग्रुप सेंटर) के लिए, जिसे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अरबी में बनाने का विचार है, कनाडा के 8 फरवरी, 1968 के 211.4 लाख कनाडियन डालरों के गैर-प्रायोजना गैर-वस्तु ऋण में से 40 लाख कनाडियन डालरों का रकम विधित करके स्वीकार कर लिया है । 211.4 लाख कनाडियन डालरों का ऋण व्याज मुक्त है और वह 31 मार्च, 1977 से शुरू होने वाली 80 छमाही किस्तों में 50 वर्षों की अवधि में चुकाया जाना है (जिसमें 10 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि शामिल है) ।

कोरोनेशन मेमोरियल, दिल्ली के निकट विदेशियों की प्रतिमाओं का लगाया जाना

1523. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोरोनाशन मेमोरियल, दिल्ली के पास कुछ विदेशियों की प्रतिमाओं को पुनः लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने प्रतिमाओं को पुनः लगाने का विरोध किया है और इस आशय का एक संकल्प भी पारित किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विदेशियों की प्रतिमाओं को लगाने का अन्तिम निर्णय अन्तिम रूपेण कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उन प्रतिमाओं की संख्या कितनी होगी तथा उन विदेशियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनकी प्रतिमाएं कोरोनाशन मेमोरियल के निकट लगाई जायेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इफ्तेखार सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । मामला विचाराधीन है ।

डालमिया समूह के सेंट कारखानों का प्रायकर निर्धारण

1524. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 19 फरवरी, 1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1171 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरियाणा, उड़ीसा और मद्रास में डालमिया उद्योग समूह द्वारा स्थापित किये गये सेंट कारखानों पर 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में सरकार द्वारा कितना कर लगाया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सरकार द्वारा प्राय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्राय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूल का ज्ञान है ?

उप प्रश्नान्वय तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना विवरण पत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस०ए० 1505/68]

Sterilization Programme

1525. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government in a directive to the States have stressed the benefits of sterilisation in the case of couples having two or three children and the need for doubling the tempo of the sterilisation programme during 1968-69; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) A reference to the effect has been made to the State Governments.

(b) The States from whom replies have so far been received are in favour of stepping up the tempo of the sterilization programme.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

1526. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter by Mrs. Rajeev Arora of New Delhi in the "National Herald" of the 8th July, 1968 under the column "People's Forum" about the dismissal of a scientist from the Central Office of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government ascertained the facts from the Company. As it is clear that this matter falls entirely within the competence of the company and as the decision to dispense with the services of Dr. Arora was taken at the highest level in the company after careful consideration, the Government do not propose to take any action.

Seats in Medical Colleges

1527. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats in the 1st year class available this year in all the Medical Colleges of the country;

(b) how many of such seats are filled up on merit and how many seats are reserved by the Central Government, if any;

(c) whether the system of nomination by Government for filling up the reserved quota has since been abolished; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information regarding the total number of seats in the 1st year class in the Medical Colleges of the country during the current academic year and the number of seats which are filled up on the basis of merit is not readily available. The total admission capacity of the Medical Colleges during the year 1967 was, however, 11,170.

The state governments make reservations in the state medical colleges in favour of the scheduled castes, Tribes and backward classes. The private medical colleges follow their own procedures.

During the current year, 299 seats in all, have so far been reserved for the following categories of students:

- (i) Students belonging to Union Territories having no medical college of their own and Nagaland;
- (ii) Children of India-based staff serving in Indian Missions abroad, the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies abroad;
- (iii) Children of ex-deceased or serving personnel of armed forces;
- (iv) students from Sikkim and Bhutan;

(v) Cultural Scholars, private students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and private foreign students;

(vi) Students from relatively less developed Commonwealth Countries;

(vii) Students coming under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan; and

(viii) Students coming under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan;

(c) and (d). Selection and nomination of students for the seats reserved for Union Territories and Nagaland are made by the Union Territory Administrations and the State Government concerned.

Selection and nomination in respect of the 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 is 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 and nomination is 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 are selected by the Indian Missions accredited to different countries.

A few seats, if any, remaining at the disposal of the Central Government may be utilised to provide for the minorities persons with no accepted domicile qualification in any state, and some very deserving cases.

Pricing System of Petroleum Products

1528. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

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

(a) whether Government have late-appointed a Five-man Committee to go into the pricing system of the petroleum products;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) the circumstances in which the appointment of the new body was necessitated and in what respects the previous system of pricing of petroleum products had gone obsolete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference are contained in the Government of India Resolution No. 101(22)/88-PPD, dated the 14th June, 1968, published in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India dated 29th June 1968. An extract thereof is reproduced below:—

"The Committee will examine and report upon—

(i) the determination of the refinery prices of refined petroleum products, including bitumens, produced by the refineries, whether on the basis of import parity as hitherto or by the adoption of the cost of production as the basis, or in any other appropriate manner, with due regard to the Government assurances having a bearing on the subject.

(ii) with reference to (i), the feasibility of introducing uniform prices all-India or on a regional basis;

(iii) the determination of landed prices in respect of similar products which may be imported;

(iv) the feasibility of making all refineries (including the inland refineries) as the pricing points and the measures to be adopted to ensure that interests of the inland refineries are not adversely affected in consequence of the adoption of such a principle, regard to this connection, being had to the basis of pricing indigenous crude;

(v) the determination of marketing and distribution charges and profit on the marketing operations and their allocation to the products mentioned in (i) and (iii) above, due account being taken also of the experience of the IOC in this behalf;

(vi) the determination of the ceiling selling prices in respect of lubricating oils, greases and specialties, and

(vii) the determination of the rates of dealers' commission in respect of Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil, with due regard to the representation of the Federation of the all India Petroleum Traders."

(c) The pricing arrangement for petroleum products is reviewed, from time to time, to keep abreast of the progress made, year by year, in the refining and marketing of petroleum products in the country, to take note of the changes in the volume and pattern of imports of deficit products and the increasing role being played in this sphere by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., in the public sector. Besides, some other aspects of the existing system, much as, the determination of prices on the principle of import parity, making inland refineries as

pricing points and the introduction of uniform prices all-India or on regional basis, also require examination.

Posting of Income Tax Officer at Delhi

1529. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some junior Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax who had been transferred from Delhi after serving more than five years here are now being accommodated at Delhi on special pay jobs; and

(b) if so, the number of such officers and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Several officers have been retained on deputation posts in Delhi even after the normal period of tenure. There is, however, only one instance in recent months in which an officer transferred out of Delhi has been brought back in a Special pay job at Delhi. This officer has been selected by another Directorate of the Ministry of Finance on the ground of his special suitability.

Orissa Projects

1530. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the (i) Salandi Irrigation Dam (Orissa), (ii) Bramhani barrage scheme to connect Salandi project during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) whether Government have taken up the flood control and irrigation schemes of Subarnarekha-Burabalong project in Orissa and, if so, at what stage they are at present; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the flood control schemes of Subar-

narekha and Burabalong rivers in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Rs. 242 lakhs was provided for Salandi project in the Orissa State budget for 1967-68 and Rs. 150 lakhs in 1968-69. No provision has been made for the Brahmani barrage.

(b) The project report is awaited from the State Government.

(c) The following flood control schemes in Subarnarekha and Burabalong Basins have been approved by the State Technical Advisory Committee.

Subarnarekha Basin

	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs
1. Providing additional sluice on coast canal range III to draw out water from Bhograi P.S.	0.40
2. Renovation of Panchurakai-Jamkuda Khal under Balipal P.S.	0.38
3. Renovation of feeding channel from Kumbaramuli to Bhandaria at Kharauini via Naiduli and Godmara under Bhograi P.S.	0.24
4. Excavation of feeding channel from Tangaramuni to Bhandaria Nallah under Bhograi P.S.	0.42
5. Construction of an embankment from Baramani sluice to Chandrahati to the east side of Kirtania Jalpai Subarnarekha left in Bhograi area	5.39

Burabalong Basin

1. Loop cutting down-stream of the Permit-ghat	13.5
2. Construction of 4 Nos. of solid rubble spurs and marginal embankment along the left bank of the Burabalong near village Khulipal in Maubhani Dist.	1.65

लन्दन में मैसूर का व्यापार
प्रतिनिधि

1531. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री तेजेंद्र विश्वनाथम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लंदन में
मैसूर सरकार का एक स्थायी व्यापार प्रतिनिधि
है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान
पदधारी सेवा निवृत्त होने वाला है और मैसूर
सरकार ने उसके स्थान पर एक नया व्यापार
प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार
से अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे
में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य
राज्यों को भी विदेशों में अपने-अपने व्यापार
प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने की अनुमति देने का
है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). भारत से दूसरा
प्रतिनिधि भेजने का अनुरोध मैसूर सरकार
से प्राप्त हुआ है और वह विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा हो नहीं होता ।

**Offer by Occidental Oil Company to
build a Naphtha-based Plant at
Vishakhapatnam**

1532. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Occidental Oil Company of U.S.A. has
offered to the Government of India to
build a naphtha-based plant in Visha-
khapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL
WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU
RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages the es-
tablishment of a fertilizer complex in
a phased manner. The first three
phases involve the setting up of plants
for the manufacture of 140,000 tonnes
of nitrogen and 140,000 tonnes of
at Vizag. The subsequent phases
visualise the establishment of a second
complex at another location to be
decided later.

**Project Allowance to Employees
Posted in Dandakaranya Area**

1533. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Project
allowance has been sanctioned to the
staff of the Posts and Telegraphs De-
partment and the All India Radio
working in the Dandakaranya area of
the Koraput District in Orissa;

(b) whether same facility has been
extended to other Departments of the
Central Government such as National
Savings Organisation, Central Excise,
Income-tax Department working in
the Koraput District of Orissa; and

(c) if not, whether Government are
taking steps to sanction the Project
allowance to the above Departments?

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

(b) and (c). The question of ex-
tending Project allowance to the staff
of the Central Excise Department,
National Savings Organisation and
Income-tax Department is under exa-
mination.

कानपुर के भूतपूर्व आयकर अधिकारी के मामलों की जांच

1534. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को कानपुर के एक भूतपूर्व आयकर अधिकारी के बारे में जितने संदेहजनक तरीके से अपने पद से त्याग-पत्र दिया था तथा एक बड़े औद्योगिक गार्थ में जिसके आयकर का निर्धारण उसने अनेक वर्षों तक किया था, रहस्यमय ढंग से आयकर परामर्शदाता के रूप में नौकरी प्राप्त कर ली थी, एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उस आयकर अधिकारी ने अपने सरकारी पद तथा स्थिति का दुरुपयोग करके उपरोक्त सार्थ की भ्रष्टाचार तरीके से सहायता की थी और उसे लाखों रुपये का लाभ कराया था; और

(ग) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के परामर्श से उस अधिकारी की सारी सम्पत्ति के बारे में गुप्त जांच कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है।

(ख) अनुचित पक्षपात किया जा रहा था या नहीं, इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आज तक की जांच से कुछ भी प्रकट नहीं हो सका है। किन्तु जांच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है तथा यदि आवश्यक समझा जायगा तो कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Irrigation Plan for Lousi Pat of Manipur

1535. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have drawn up a plan to irrigate the Lousi Pat and put the 6,000 acres of land to cultivation;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Manipur have sought for Central assistance for their plan; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD): (a) to (c). Information
is being collected and will be laid on
the Table of the House in due course.

Allotment of Pre-Medical and M.B.B.S. Seats for Manipur

1536. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH,
FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-medical and M.B.B.S. seats allotted for Union Territory of Manipur for the year 1968 and the names of colleges where-in the said seats are reserved;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Centre for sanction and help in setting up a pre-medical course and a medical College at Imphal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) For the year 1968, 49 pre-medical

and 15 MBBS seats have so far been allotted to Manipur, in the following Medical Colleges:

Sl. No.	Name of college	Course in which seats have been allotted		Total number of seats
		Pre-Med	MBBS	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	2	7	9
2	Medical College, Gauhati	—	2	2
3	Medical College, Bellary, Mysore	2	—	2
4	R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta	1	—	1
5	D. S. Medical College, Bankura, West Bengal	1	—	1
6	P. W. Medical College, Patna	3	—	3
7	Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasaria . .	—	2	2
8	Medical College, Bhopal	—	1	1
9	Medical College, Jabalpur, M.P. . . .	—	2	2
10	S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack	—	1	1
		9	15	24

(b) and (c). The proposal of Manipur Administration to start Pre-Medical classes in the Government Science College, Manipur, is being examined.

They have indicated that they have decided to approach the Government of India for a medical college in Manipur on a regional basis.

Investigation of Oil in Manipur

1537. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has carried out any investigation for prospecting oil in Manipur;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if the reply to Part (a) above be in the negative whether the Government of Manipur have drawn the attention of Central Government and the Commission for such a detailed survey and investigation for search of oil in Manipur; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Reconnaissance geological mapping of the Manipur valley and adjacent areas has been carried out.

(b) The oil prospects have not been found to be encouraging.

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

Loktak Project, Manipur

1538. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the Loktak Project in Manipur; and

(b) if no progress has been made, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Project Report in respect of the Loktak Project, Stage I has been received from the Government of Manipur and is at present under examination.

राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता

1539. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से ध्यान में रखते हुए कि राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का समान वितरण हो, ताकि देश में सभी राज्य साथ-पाथ उन्नति कर सकें, पिछड़े राज्यों में वित्तीय विनियोग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय नीति किम सीमा तक क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : राज्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित करते समय अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के त्वरित विकास को आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

नसबन्दी आपरेशन

1540. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धर्म का कोई भेदभाव किये बिना सभी भारतीय नागरिकों से

परिवार नियोजन करने के लिए समान रूप से कहा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) देश में किये जाने वाले नसबन्दी आपरेशनों में विभिन्न धर्मों के लोगों से कितना सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि कुछ मामलों में यह सहयोग नहीं मिला है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० अ.पति चण्डोलकर) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) नसबन्दी आपरेशन करने के सम्बन्ध में देश भर में काफी मात्रा में सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है । कार्यक्रम शुरू होने के समय से अब तक 43 लाख से भी अधिक नसबन्दी आपरेशन (पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों के) किए जा चुके हैं जिसमें से 1967-68 में 18 लाख से भी अधिक आपरेशन किए गए । इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त अनुभव से पता चलता है कि देश में कहीं भी परिवार नियोजन के विरुद्ध कोई व्यापक या संगठित मत नहीं है । जहाँ कहीं भी स्थानीय अर्थ-विश्वास मौजूद थे वहाँ उनको दूर करने में सशक्त प्रेरणात्मक अभियान सफल रहे हैं । अनेक सामाजिक और धार्मिक नेता स्पष्ट रूप से जिम्मेदार पितृत्व का पक्ष ले रहे हैं ।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना

1541. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर के लिये विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

सिद्दीह तया विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी

1542. श्री श्रीकार सात बोहरा :
क्या सिद्दीह तया विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में बिजली की
कमी को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा अब तक कितना भ्रंशदान दिया गया
है ?

सिद्दीह तया विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : केन्द्रिय सरकार के
कहने पर राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी को
दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए
गए :—

(1) भाखड़ा नंगल प्रणाली से
बिजली लेने के लिए रत्नगढ़ से जयपुर तक
प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एक 132 के०
वी० मिगल सर्किट पारेषण लाइन का निर्माण ।

(2) कुल 6.3 मैगावाट के डोजल
उत्पादन सैटों को प्राप्त करना शीघ्र लगाना ।

(3) कोटा में प्रतिष्ठापित करने के
लिए मैसूर से 10 मैगावाट के एक गैस-
टर्बाइन सैट को खरीदना । इस सैट को
किफायती तौर पर चलाने के लिए टर्बाइन
में डोजन के रूप में प्रयोग होने वाले उच्च-
गति डोजल तेल पर उत्पादन कर को भ्रवायगी
में 55 तक छूट ।

(4) सत्पुरा ताप केन्द्र पर उत्पादन
युनिट को शीघ्र चालू करना ।

(5) सत्पुरा बिजली के राजस्थानी
भाग को प्रेषित करने के लिए इटार्सी से
बुर्बाह तक एक 220 के० वी० पारेषण लाइन
का शीघ्र निर्माण ।

(6) दिल्ली से राजस्थान को बिजली
प्रेषित करने के लिए बल्लभगढ़ से अलवर
तक एक 132 के० वी० पारेषण लाइन की
स्वीकृति ।

Resettlement of Pong Dam Oustees

1543. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the
Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the
Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Punjab,
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh was
held under his Chairmanship for the
resettlement of Punjab and Haryana
oustees of Pong Dam;

(b) if so, the main items discussed
and the conclusion arrived thereat;
and

(c) whether Government propose
to lay a copy of the same on the
Table?

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

(b) The Committee of Chief Minis-
ters at its meeting held on 10th July,
1968 discussed questions relating to
phased programme for resettlement
of oustees, scales of areas to be
allotted and providing facilities to the
oustees on their resettlement in
Rajasthan Canal Area. Broadly, the
following decisions were taken at the
meeting:

(i) Arrangements will be made to
settle 2500 families on a pilot
basis by June, 1968 and every
effort will be made to settle
oustees in compact blocks of
3000—4000 acres for a group
of villages.

(ii) The States concerned will
allot land to the oustees sub-
ject to an upper limit of
15.625 acres to an oustee
family.

(iii) Kucha houses will be built
for the oustees in Chak
Abadis and that the cost of

these houses will be met by the oustees partly from the compensation received by them and partly through loans to be given to them;

- (iv) Facilities for the development of the areas in which the oustees are to be settled, such as diggies for drinking water, schools, hospitals, roads etc. will be provided and the cost will be debited to the concerned projects;

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Items Based on Petro-Chemicals

1545. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of items based on petro-chemicals the import of which was banned and in respect of which relaxation has been made under the new Import Trade Control Policy announced on the 2nd April, 1968 and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these items are manufactured indigenously, upto the required specification, and the actual users i.e. Controllers of Drugs and the Defence indenterors were using these items for their requirements; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Items Based on Petro-Chemicals

1546. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries providing items based on

petro-chemicals have for a long time been pressing Government for release of adequate raw material as well as for financial assistance to improve the quality of their product; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking action on the request of indigenous manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The question is not clear. The Government have already taken steps to improve the availability of raw materials in all deserving cases, particularly those in the priority category.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore

1547. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore;

(b) if so, the number thereof; 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). The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore started an M.Sc. Course in Speech and Hearing with 15 admissions in 1966-67. For that Course two Scheduled Caste candidates applied and both of them were admitted. For the academic year 1967-68, a B.Sc. Degree Course was instituted with 15 admissions in addition to the M.Sc. Course and no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates applied for either of these courses. For the 1968-69 courses, no

Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidate applied for the M.Sc. course. Two Scheduled Caste candidates applied for the B.Sc. degree course and both of them have been offered seats.

Homoeopathy Research Centres for Family Planning

1548. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Research Centres in Homoeopathy in the various States to aid family planning;

(b) if so, the number of such centres likely to be set up;

(c) the States where these centres are likely to be set up;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom in relation to the expenditure to be incurred on these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration but as a pilot project, a scheme has been sanctioned under which efficacy of some Homoeopathic medicines in the field of Family Planning will be tried in the two existing centres in Delhi.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Committee on Untouchability, Educational and Economic Uplift of Scheduled Castes

1549. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee set up by Government

some time in April, 1965 to report on untouchability, economic uplift, and educational development of Scheduled Castes, has not so far submitted its report;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee wanted more time in order to tour and make a thorough study of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes throughout the country. The Committee asked for extension of time till 31st October, 1968 and this has been agreed to.

Family Planning through Injections

1550. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Medical Research is experimenting on a new method of family planning through injections; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) The study is still in progress.

Floods in Tripura

1551. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast areas in Tripura were inundated and a number of persons rendered homeless due to floods this year;

(b) if so, the total area inundated and the number of people rendered homeless due to this perennial calamity in Tripura this year;

(c) the details of the areas flooded and the extent of damage caused by floods to (i) human life, (ii) crops and foodgrains stores, (iii) land by way of erosion etc., (iv) houses and buildings, (v) Livestock, and (vi) other property in Tripura;

(d) the steps taken for relief of the flood victims and the Central aid given for the purpose;

(e) the steps taken for flood control in Tripura so far and the further steps to be taken in this direction and whether dredging of the river beds in the region as a long term measure for flood control has been considered; and

(f) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The detailed assessment of the damage due to floods has not so far been made. According to the information received so far, three human lives were lost. An area of 40 000 ha. of ans jute crop was damaged and 25,000 families were affected. The floods also caused damage to embankments and river training works, roads and bridges which has roughly been estimated as over Rs. 20 lakhs.

(d) In Agartala town 3,000 families were accommodated in camps and

majority of them were given food-grains as gratuitous relief. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned as gratuitous relief. Test relief works had also been taken up. Rs. 2 lakhs have also been sanctioned for giving loans to agriculturists.

(e) and (f). Several flood control works have been taken up in Tripura. An expenditure of Rs. 15.66 lakhs was incurred on flood control schemes during the Third Plan. In 1967-68, an outlay of Rs. 12.23 lakhs was made on flood control works. The flood control programme is being continued.

Dredging of river beds is not considered to be feasible as a long-term measure of flood control in Tripura or elsewhere.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को दिये संरक्षण की अवधि बढ़ाना

1552. श्री मोटालाल मोना: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान राज्य अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की परमश्री-दाता परिषद् तथा अनुसूचित जातियों कल्याण संस्था ने माउंट आबू में हुई अपनी बैठक में केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की थी कि उनको दिये गये संरक्षण की अवधि को 10 वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [डॉ० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु मुहा] : (क) तथा (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 334 के अधीन विहित की गई अवधि वर्ष 1970 में समाप्त होगी। इस लिए उस समय इस मामले पर निर्णय लेना बहुत जल्दबाजी होगी।

आयकर विभागों द्वारा हिन्दी में कार्य करना

1553. श्री भीठालाल मोना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में आयकर विभागों का कार्य अंग्रेजी में किये जाने के कारण आय-करदाताओं को बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विभाग में कब तक हिन्दी में कार्य करना धारम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में आयकर विभागों का कारोबार कुछ हद तक अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है। जिन सूचना-पत्रों तथा फार्मों का प्रयोग किया जाता है वे सामान्यतया हिन्दी में हैं और आयकर दाताओं के साथ चर्चाएं तथा बातचीत भी हिन्दी में ही होती हैं। इसलिए करदाताओं को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती।

(ख) तथा (ग). आयकर विभाग में सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक आदेशों, सूचना-पत्रों तथा अधिसूचनाओं के हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए व्यवस्था मौजूद है। राज-भाषाएं (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों के अमल में आने से, हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित आयकर विभागों में भी हिन्दी और अधिक हद तक प्रयोग में आने लगेगी।

राजस्थान में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं

1554. श्री भीठालाल मोना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की सब तहसीलों में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में कितने स्थानों पर अब तक उपरोक्त बैंक की शाखाएं खोली गई हैं; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में कितनी तथा किन किन स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर ऐन्ड जयपुर, जो भारतीय राज्य बैंक का सहायक बैंक है, राजस्थान की सभी 198 तहसीलों में, अपनी शाखाएं खोलने का कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है।

(ख) 142

(ग) बाकी 56 शाखाएं 30 जून, 1970 से पहले खोली जाएंगी। इनमें से 6 शाखाएं, क्रमशः सिकराई और जमवा-रामगढ़ (रायपुर जिला), मेरगढ़ (जोधपुर-जिला), किशन गंज (कोटा जिला), हिंडोली (बूंदेलखण्ड जिला) और उदयपुरवटी (भुनसुरी जिला) में, चालू वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले खोली जायेगी।

राज्यों की प्रतिरिक्त सहायता

1555. श्री महन्त विविषय नाथ : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 की राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिरिक्त निधियों में से बिहार सरकार को सब से अधिक राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश भारत का सब से बड़ा राज्य होने पर भी उसे बिहार की अपेक्षा बहुत कम राशि दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) 1968-69 में सिंचाई की चुनी हुई बड़ी बड़ी प्रायोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित काम की गति को तेज करने के लिए दी गयी 25 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता में से सबसे ज्यादा रकम बिहार को दी गयी है।

(ख) यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को बिहार की अपेक्षा कम रकम मिली है।

(ग) भलग-भलग प्रायोजनाओं को प्रतिरिक्त रकमें, शीघ्र फल प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, दी गयी है। इन रकमों का निर्धारण विभिन्न राज्यों के आकार या जनसंख्या के आधार पर नुा किया गया है।

Hindustan Housing Factory

1556. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Housing Factory propose to open regional units at Metropolitan Cities in the near future;

(b) if so, when they will be started;

(c) the capital invested in this factory by Government so far; and

(d) the profit and loss upto 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 48.99 lakhs.

(d) The Factory has been running at a profit since August, 1955 when it became a fully State-owned concern.

The profits earned by it after provision for taxation during the last three years are as under:—

1964-65	Rs. 2.86 lakhs.
1966-67	Rs. 3.17 lakhs.
1968-67	Rs. 3.17 lakhs.

The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Factory for the year 1967-68 are under finalisation.

Nagarjunasagar Project

1557. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have sanctioned the second stage of Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.B.P. High Level Canal

1558. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the original alignment of T.B.P. High Level Canal taking off from Guntakel in Abur Taluk has been changed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the villages which would have been saved according to the original plans; and

(d) the new villages which would be covered on account of the change of alignment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It has been reported that there is no change in the alignment. Only detailed surveys are being conducted in the embankment reaches, which were not done originally. As a result of these surveys there may be slight change here and there to economise the cost of construction of the canal and cross drainage works.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage as the surveys are still in progress.

'P' Form

1559. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to remove restrictions for the grant of 'P' Form; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Curbs on Officials tours Abroad

1560. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to put curbs on officials tours abroad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Proposals for deputation of Government officials abroad are strictly scrutinised by a Committee of senior Secretaries and ordinarily only such deputations are permitted as are unavoidable or

are likely to lead to substantial saving in foreign exchange or relate to Defence efforts or to training requirements. In view of this, no specific curbs are proposed to be imposed on foreign tours of officials.

(b) Does not arise.

'P' Form Applications

1561. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many "P" Form applications were received by the Reserve Bank of India during the period from 1st January to 1st July, 1968;

(b) how many such applications were rejected; and

(c) the state-wise break-up of 'P' Form applications received during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The latest available data is for the period ending 30th April, 1968. The total number of applications received were 19,507 and out of these 76 were rejected. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the region-wise break up of these data.

मध्य प्रदेश का विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ

1562. श्री गं० च० हीसिलत: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के बारे में प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन को तकनीकी परामर्शदाता समिति ने अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उसके कब तक स्वीकार किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिन्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान कृषि सम्बन्धी बिजली के 3710 कनेक्शन देने की मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की 162.10 लाख रुपये की लागत की स्कीम स्वीकार कर ली गई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाना-समूह

1563. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ब्रिटेन, अमरीका अथवा किसी अन्य देश के सहयोग से एक उर्वरक कारखाना-समूह स्थापित करने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि उक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेंडोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कोरबा में एक कोयला-आधारित संयंत्र के बारे में तकनीकी-आर्थिक सम्भाव्य रिपोर्ट पर, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड के निदेशकों के बोर्ड की अन्तिम सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है।

भंत्रियों का पानी तथा बिजली का व्यय

1564. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 30 जून, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाली छः मास की अवधि में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के प्रत्येक मंत्री के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि पानी तथा बिजली पर अलग-अलग खर्च की गई ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : पानी तथा बिजली के बिल स्थानीय निकाय से प्रायः 2-3 महीने देर से प्राप्त होते हैं। 30 जून, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाली छः महीने की अवधि की सूचना एकत्रित की जायेगी तथा यथा समय सभ पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बकाया आयकर

1565. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत पांच वर्षों में आयकर या अधिकार के रूप में एक लाख या उससे अधिक राशि भ्रष्टाचार की है ;

(ख) क्या इनमें किन्हीं व्यक्तियों पर अभी आय कर की राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि बकाया है और ऐसे प्रत्येक भ्रष्टाचार का नाम क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले में बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) घोर (ख) मांगी गयी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और 5 वर्षों से अधिक अवधि के लगभग 30,000 कर धारकों के मामले में सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जितना समय तथा श्रम लगेगा वह परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

लोक सभा में दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 1968 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 1079 के उत्तर में सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के नाम बताने का आश्वासन दिया है जिन पर प्रति-वर्ष 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम का कर निर्धारण किया गया था और जिन की तरफ वसूली बकाया रहती है।

(ग) व्योरे देना एक दुःसाध्य कार्य होगा क्योंकि ये व्योरे (क) तथा (ख) में मांगी गई आधार-सामग्री मिलने पर निर्भर करते हैं। तदपि यहां यह कह देना उचित है कि बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्य-क्षेत्रों में जिन निर्धारितियों की तरफ आयकर की 1 लाख रुपये तथा इससे अधिक रकम तथा अन्य कार्य-क्षेत्रों में आयकर की 25,000 रुपये तथा इससे अधिक रकम बकाया रहती है उनके नाम प्रत्येक आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे।

(घ) घोर (ड). भू-राजस्व की बकाया के रूप में वसूली की कार्यवाही करके तथा अन्य कठोर उपायों का आश्रय लेकर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है। प्रत्येक मामले के व्योरे देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इसके लिये हजारों फाइलों की

जांच करने में बहुत सा समय तथा श्रम लग जायेगा।

Income-tax Circle for Orissa

1566. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Income-tax Circle in Orissa State;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up an Income-tax Office in Dhenkanal District;

(c) if so, the location thereof; and

(d) the considerations taken into account by Government for selecting the location?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Income-tax Commissioner's charge with Headquarters at Bhubaneswar, has been set up from 15th May, 1968 with jurisdiction over the State of Orissa.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the Commissioner of Income-tax and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Service quarters in Government Colonies

1567. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the South Delhi Welfare Association demanding construction of service quarters in Government Employees' Colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) The provision of residential accommodation for service personnel, who are not Government servants, is not the responsibility of Government. Even then, the feasibility of constructing some accommodation for them is under examination.

Accommodation for Government Employees for Marriage Purposes

1568. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting organised by the South Delhi Welfare Association in May, 1967, he promised to allocate two quarters in each of the Government employees' colonies for marriage purposes;

(b) if so, whether any quarters have been earmarked for the purpose in each colony; and

(c) the rent charged for each set of these quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. The meeting was organised not in May, 1967 but in June, 1967.

(b) and (c). Two residences have not been specifically earmarked for each colony/group of colonies, for allotment for marriage purposes. Vacant residences available at the time of receipt of applications for allotment for marriage purposes are allotted to the allottees of general pool accommodation and to those eligible Government servants who are sharing accommodation with them. The rent for such accommodation is charged at market rate plus 50 per cent thereof, excluding electric and water charges.

Government Press, Faridabad

1569. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Machinemen of the Government of India Press, Faridabad|New Delhi have suffered from chronic lead poisoning;

(b) if so, the number and details thereof, Press-wise, for the last five years;

(c) whether they were treated as on duty for the period of their medical leave;

(d) if so, whether they were granted full pay during their medical leave period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Only one Machineman Grade III in the Government of India Press, Faridabad, suffered from lead poisoning and could not attend duty from 9.9.1964 to 16.12.1964 and from 4.1.1965 to 4.3.66.

(c) No.

(d) The individual was granted leave as admissible and applied for by him, as indicated below:—

(i) On full pay:

From 9.9.64 to 30.11.64

From 7.3.65 to 6.4.65

From 21.6.65 to 10.8.65

(ii) On half average pay:

From 1.12.64 to 16.12.64

From 4.1.65 to 6.3.65

From 7.4.65 to 20.6.65

From 11.8.65 to 4.3.66

(e) The employee preferred having leave as admissible to claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, presumably because the quantum of total leave salary for the period of leave was more

than the compensation he could get under that Act.

Naphtha based Fertilizer Plant at Mirzapur

1571. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have given permission to construct a Naphtha based Fertilizer Plant at Mirzapur to a Birla Firm;

(b) if so, whether indigenous naphtha will be used or imported naphtha;

(c) the total amount of imported naphtha required and foreign exchange required;

(d) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation have offered to supply coal from Singrauli coalfield if coal based Fertilizer plant is constructed; and

(e) if so, the reasons for giving permission for imported naphtha based Fertilizer Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
(a) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has been issued.

(b) As far as possible indigenous naphtha will be used.

(c) No, import of naphtha is visualised at present for this project.

(d) and (e). The availability of coal from Singrauli coalfields is known to Government, but the production of fertilizer based on naphtha is more economical and hence the preference for naphtha.

1173 (Ai) LSD—9.

Expansion of Private Refineries

1572. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some private Refineries have expanded their capacity without the permission of Government and imported crude oil; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
(a) and (b). Some of the private refineries have expanded their capacities. In view of the increase in demand of petroleum products during the last few years, it was decided to let these refineries to operate at higher capacities to the extent it was in public interest. This has resulted in a saving of foreign exchange by a corresponding reduction in imports of refined products.

Loan Agreement with West Germany

1574. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between the Governments of India and West Germany for a loan of Rs. 46.15 crores to India;

(b) if so, whether the loan will be given in cash or in the shape of machinery;

(c) the part of the loan proposed to be allotted to Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the items on which the amount of loan will be utilised in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed for Rs. 46.875 crores.

(b) These funds will be available for purchase of items that are eligible thereunder.

(c) and (d). No State-wise allocation is made.

**अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था,
नई दिल्ली के एक महिला डाक्टर
द्वारा आत्म-हत्या**

1575. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा
नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल
भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के एक
कमरे में डा० कुमारी ऊषा गंगाधरन सन्दि-
हात्मक परिस्थितियों में मृत पाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष दिल्ली के अस्पतालों
में कुल कितनी महिला कर्मचारियों की
मृत्यु हुई; और

(घ) ऐसी मौतों के रहस्य का पता
लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-
वाही की गई है ?

**स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा
नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री
ब० सु० मूर्ति) :** (क) और (ख).
डा० (कुमारी) ऊषा गंगाधरन

15-7-1968 को अखिल भारतीय
आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के सूक्ष्म-जीव विज्ञान
विभाग के एक कमरे में मृत पाई गई थी
पुलिस मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच कर रही
है ।

(ग) गत वर्ष दिल्ली के अस्पतालों
में काम करने वाली किसी भी महिला
कर्मचारी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । पिछले साल
एक नर्स छ गा की मृत्यु हुई थी ।

(घ) विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली
की एक नर्स छात्रा जब कुछ समय पहले
मर गई थी और इविन अस्पताल की चार
नर्स-छात्राओं की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों
की जांच के लिए सरकार ने एक जांच
आयोग की नियुक्ति की है ।

Retention of quarter during study Leave

1576. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will
the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still a distinc-
tion between "study leave" and "pro-
ceeding on training" in the matter of
retention of Government residences in
the Estate Office Allotment Rules;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such
distinction is valid according to the
purposes for which study leave is
granted under the Study Leave Rules
issued by the Ministry of Finance in
1962;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
as a result of some representations, a
high-level decision/recommendation
was made some time in September or
so, in 1966 for removing the distinc-
tion between study leave and training;
and

(d) if so, the action taken so far to
amend the Allotment Rules accord-
ingly?

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

(b) Study leave cannot be equated with training because training is at Government initiative and is treated as duty whereas study leave is at the instance of a Government officer and wholly optional. A Government Officer not in occupation of Government accommodation is entitled to house rent allowance during the entire period of training whereas this allowance is not admissible to an officer proceeding on study leave.

(c) and (d). Some representations were received from individuals for equating study leave with training for purposes of retention of general pool accommodation and after careful consideration the Government did not consider it advisable to remove the distinction between study leave and training purposes of retention of general pool accommodation.

Tribal Cultural Research Institutes

1577. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, locations and dates of establishment of the Tribal Cultural Research Institutes/Bureaus so far set up in various States;

(b) the particulars of the research projects, studies and surveys so far undertaken by each of these institutes and already completed or likely to be completed shortly;

(c) the number of trainees so far turned out by each of them;

(d) the number of employees, both technical and non-technical, in each of them;

(e) the number of Scheduled Tribes in each of these categories of employees; and

(f) the expenditure so far incurred on each of the Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) and (b). The information is contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year 1965-66, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (f). The details are being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Land for Yoga Ashram, New Delhi

1578. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of chummeries in Alexandra Place, New Delhi have refused to vacate when the Yogi of the Yoga Ashram to whom this site has been sold came to take its possession and nearby Gurdwara authorities have also objected to this sale and have preferred their claim; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A piece of land measuring 1.866 acres under the chummeries in Block I of Alexandra Place and near about has been earmarked in the Master Plan for educational institutions. This land was allotted to Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram which is an educational institution. The residents of the chummeries and the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have objected to this allotment and the question of allotting a suitable alternative site for the Yoga Ashram is under consideration of the Government.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED CUTTING OF TELECOMMUNICATION
SERVICES BETWEEN SHILLONG
AND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY**

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported cutting of telecommunication services between Shillong and the rest of the country by saboteurs on the night of the 24th July, 1968.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): On the night of 24/25th July, two pieces of cables, each about 20 feet long, connecting the microwave system to the Trunk Exchange, Shillong were found cut about 5 Kms. from the Trunk Exchange, Shillong. One piece of a cable was missing while the other was lying nearby. Similarly, on the 14th also, 90 feet piece of cable had been dug up and stolen.

The interruption to the circuits caused by this did not completely cut off the communications between Shillong and the rest of the country, as there were alternative overhead lines. The number of channels available were, however, reduced as the overhead lines had a limited number of Channels.

The theft has been reported to the Police authorities, who are investigating in the matter. Until the investigation is completed, it is not possible to attribute the cause of the cutting of the cable to sabotage. The latest reported received from the P.M.G. Shillong states that the Police have apprehended 3 persons who are usually connected with such thefts of telephone

wires, cables etc. The last report that I got this morning indicates that eight persons have been arrested.

SHRI SWELL: The statement of the Minister confirms that this incident of the cutting of telecommunication cables has occurred twice. He has not said whether it has taken place in the very same place as reported in the papers. I find the statement a little confusing.

Reporting from Shillong the PTI on the 25th stated that a senior official of the Posts and Telegraphs Department told newsmen that he definitely considered it an act of sabotage. Then, the very next day from here in Delhi a spokesman of the Posts and Telegraphs Department described as baseless reports from Shillong that the telecommunication lines were cut off through an act of sabotage.

He says:

"Preliminary police enquiry has revealed that about 20 ft. of telephone lines were cut out by a labourer in an attempt to steal wire."

Now, I would like to know whether these officials of the P&T Department in Shillong and in Delhi, speaking in contradictory terms, have been authorised to make these statements by the Ministry. If the Ministry has not authorised them to make these conflicting statements, I would like the Minister to explain how he can reconcile the conflicting statements of these two officials and what he has said here. The Minister says that it is not clear whether it is a case of sabotage. One of his officials says that it is a clear case of sabotage, a local official in Shillong, and another official, overnight, obviously without going into the case, comes forward and says that it is not a case of sabotage. I would like him to enlighten the House about these conflicting statements.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I have made it abundantly clear that the matter has been reported to the police and, until the report is submitted by the police, we cannot, definitely, say whether it is a case of sabotage or not. What the P&T official at Shillong might have said to the press correspondent, as the hon. Member says, was corrected. But I do not say what he said has been correctly reported nor do I deny it because we shall have to find out whether he said that or not. Anyway, whatever has been said by me here is the final thing.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): So far as different news items coming from Assam are concerned, the indications show that there is going to be a large-scale sabotage activities in the eastern region including Assam. May I know whether Government is keeping a strict watch for the coming 3 or 4 months because some news items and reports coming from foreign press show that, perhaps, by October, there is going to be a large-scale sabotage activities in that region? In view of that, may I know whether Government have any such indication and, if so, whether they are taking strict measures?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I do not want to say anything regarding this sabotage. I might mention to the House that we will take all precautionary measures needed in that area and we have already deployed suitable personnel to watch that line.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उससे लगता है कि या तो उनके पास जानकारी ही नहीं है या यह जानकारी की जानबूझ कर छिपाना चाहते हैं और या फिर वह जानबूझ कर जनता को धोखा देना चाहते हैं । सारी दुनियां जानती है कि इस समय असम की स्थिति साधारण नहीं है, एबनार्मल स्थिति वहां की है । शिलांग वहां की राजधानी है ।

उसके एक और तो द्राइडन एरिया है जहां पर काफी गड़बड़ चल रही है और दूसरी और पाकिस्तान की सीमा उसके निकट है । वहां से यह आवाज उठ रही है, यह जानकारी मिल रही है, यह सन्देह प्रगट किये जा रहे हैं कि वहां पर लार्ज स्केल सैबोटाज होने की सम्भावना है और गड़बड़ होने की सम्भावना है अगले ही कुछ दिनों के अन्दर । किसी मजदूर ने ये तारें काटीं शुगल के लिए या चोरी के लिए उस को और सामान नहीं मिलता था , क्या आप इसको सच मान सकते हैं क्या सरकार इस बात का इन्फ़ेस नहीं निकाल सकती थी कि इस दस दिनों के अन्दर दो बार जो तारें काटी गई और उस का सिलसिला बाकी देश से काटने की कोशिश की गई, उसके पीछे कोई राजनितिक या दूसरी बात भी हो सकती है ? यह सोचना कि सारा पुलिस हाउस बुझू है और जो आप कहें वह मान लेगा, मैं समझता हूं ।

It is taking too much of liberty with the intelligence of the House.

पुलिस क्या कहेगी क्या नहीं कहेगी इस बात को आप छोड़ दीजिये । आप बतायें कि आपका क्या इन्फ़ेस है । आप क्या समझते हैं कि दस दिनों से अन्दर दो बार जो तारें काटी गई, यह क्या केवल मात्र चोरी का मामला था या आपको लगता है कि इस के पीछे कुछ और चीज भी है? क्या आप को यह लगता है या नहीं लगता है कि जो कुछ शिलांग में हो रहा है यह एक प्रकार की रिव्हर्सल है जोकि अगले दिनों के अन्दर बार-बार और स्थानों पर भी हो सकता है ?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): On a point of order. The hon. Member should not say anything in disrespect of this House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have not said anything in disrespect of this House. I only said that the Minister should have more respect for the intelligence of this House—I said, the Minister and not the House.

डॉ० रामसुभग सिंह : श्रीमान्, मुझे जान-बूझ कर धोखा देने की आदत नहीं है और जब धोखा देने की आदत की बात कहने की क्षमता माननीय सदस्य महोदय को नहीं थी, तब भी हम लोग स्पष्ट रूप से सारी बातें कहा करते थे। यह भी है कि यह सदन ऐसा नहीं है कि जो माननीय सदस्य की ही बातों को माने। अगर हमारी बात को सदन नहीं मानेगा तो वह माननीय सदस्य की बात को कभी भी नहीं मान सकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने सैंडोटेज का प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक की अटूट देशभक्ति में विश्वास करता हूँ और इसलिए मैं किसी की देशभक्ति में सन्देह नहीं कर सकता। ये तार क्यों दो बार कटे, इस की जांच पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर दी गई है और जैसे ही वह रिपोर्ट देंगी, हम उस को सदन में रख देंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : यदा-कदा आसाम के सम्बन्ध में जो तोड़-फोड़ और विध्वंस की कार्यवाहियों की सूचना मिलती रही है, उ में अब तक मुख्य रूप से चीन प्रेरित तत्वों अथवा पाकिस्तान प्रेरित तत्वों का हाथ रहा है। अभी आसाम के पुनर्विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ एक नया एलिमेंट और खड़ा हुआ है। जैसा कि संचार मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, यह सही है कि जब तक पुलिस की पूरी रिपोर्ट न आ जाये, तब तक इस बारे में अधिकृत रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन अभी तक जो जानकारी है, उस के आधार पर, प्रारम्भिक जानकारी के आधार पर, क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ कह सकते हैं कि इस तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही के पीछे इन तीनों में से किस तत्व का हाथ है ?

डॉ० रामसुभग सिंह : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुमान देना उचित नहीं

समझता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, मेरे पास जो लेटस्ट रिपोर्ट है, उस के अनुसार आठ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। जब पुलिस की ओर से कोई और रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तो उस के बारे में सदन को सूचना दे दी जायेगी।

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): I addressed the question to the Home Minister because this is a matter which should be replied by the Home Minister. Anyway, the Minister of Communications has taken upon himself the responsibility of answering this.

From the reports it is very apparent that the disturbance took place at a strategic point on two different dates. Attempts have been made to disrupt the connecting link between the microwave system and the trunk exchange. In the statement of the Minister also an attempt has been made to bring out a difference between 'theft' and 'sabotage', which is very marginal. I want to know whether this act is in the line in which the entire disturbed area, that is, the eastern region, is likely to get involved in the near future unless some suitable action is taken.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I am not having such an apprehension because even if there is some difficulty, we are not supposed to lose our hearts. As I have said, we have already made suitable arrangements to guard that line and, I think, there will not be any difficulty. There might be some theft or anything of that type anywhere in the country. But there we are taking precautionary measures so that such incidents may not recur.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1966-67

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1487/68].

**UTTAR PRADESH NAGAR MAHAPALIKAS
(ALPAKALIK VYAVASTHA) (SECOND
AMENDMENT) ACT, 1968**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMIL-
Y PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MUR-
THY):** On behalf of Shri Satya Nara-
yan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table
a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar
Mahapalikas (Alpakalik Vyavastha)
(Second Amendment) Act, 1968 (Pre-
sident's Act No. 21 of 1968) published
in Gazette of India dated the 28th
June, 1968, under sub-section (3) of
the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature
(Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968
(Hindi and English versions). [Plac-
ed in Library. See No. LT-1488/68].

**ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON
VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND
UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG
SINGH):** On behalf of Shri I. K. Guj-
ral, I beg to lay on the Table the fol-
lowing statements showing the action
taken by Government on various
assurances, promises and undertakings
given by the Ministers during the
various sessions of Lok Sabha shown
against each:—

- (i) Supplementary Statements
Nos. III, IV, V and VI.—
Fourth Session, 1968. (Fourth
Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Statement
No. VI.—Third Session, 1967.
(Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Supplementary Statement
No. XIV.—Second Session,
1967. (Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Supplementary Statement.
No. XI.—First Session, 1967.
(Fourth Lok Sabha).

- (v) Supplementary Statement No.
XV—Fifteenth Session, 1966.
- (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1489/68.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS
ACT, 1962 ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. C. PANT):** I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the follow-
ing Notifications under section 159
of the Customs Act, 1962 and sec-
tion 38 of the Central Excises and
Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Customs and Central Ex-
cise Duties Export Draw-
back (General) Eighty-second
Amendment Rules, 1968,
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1303 in Gazette of
India dated the 13th July,
1968.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Ex-
cise Duties Export Draw-
back (General) Eighty-third
Amendment Rules, 1968,
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1304 in Gazette of
India dated the 13th July,
1968.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Ex-
cise Duties Export Draw-
back (General) Eighty-fourth
Amendment Rules, 1968,
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1305 in Gazette of
India dated the 13th July,
1968.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Ex-
cise Duties Export Draw-
back (General) Eighty-fifth
Amendment Rules, 1968,
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1306 in Gazette of
India dated the 13th July,
1968.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. No. G.S.R. 1307 in Gazette India dated the 13th July, 1968.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1308 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1312 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1128 dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1355 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1356 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninetieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1357 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1358 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.

- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1359 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1490/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1309 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1310 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1311 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1360 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (v) G.S.R. 1361 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1362 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1363 (English version) and G.S.R. 1364 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1491/68.]

NOTE REGARDING REVISION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE OF INQUIRY COMMISSION ON POLLUTION OF GANGES WATER NEAR MONGHYR, ETC.

SHRI K. C. PANT: On behalf of Shri K. Raghuramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Note regarding revision of terms of reference

of Inquiry Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the pollution of water of river Ganges near Monghyr. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1485/68].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Sixth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 942 in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1968.

(ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Seventh Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1172 in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/68].

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. K. L. Rao.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): On a point of order. During the last 15 days the flood situation has worsened in India especially in Kerala and people have suffered so much. Instead of having some time for discussion....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order here. He can ask for a discussion. But is this a point of order? I cannot, by any stretch of imagination, call this a point of order.

Dr. K. L. Rao.

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1492/68].

REVISED ESTIMATES OF UP STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

DR. K. L. RAO: On behalf of Shri Siddheshwar Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget

Estimates for the year 1968-69 and Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68 of the UP State Electricity Board under section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1493/68].

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STRIKE BY NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES

MR. SPEAKER: Now; Shri Hathi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. Rule 376 (2) says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment." . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can raise a point of order at any time except during the Question Hour. Let him state what his point of order is.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 376 (2) states that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. The business before the House at the moment is that Shri Hathi is going to make a statement regarding the strike by the newspaper employees. My point of order is this. Many of us have tabled calling-attention-notices on this particular issue. I do not question your judgment, and that is final as far as we are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought the hon. Member would wait for a minute because I myself wanted to say something regarding this. I wanted to give him some information.

Already, Shri S. M. Joshi had raised this question in my Chamber. I said that it was an important matter and we should have a discussion. I am allowing an hour's discussion. A calling-attention-notice would only permit of two or three questions. I thought that I could make this

[Mr. Speaker]

announcement after the statement had been made by the Minister. I have already assured Shri S. M. Joshi that I would permit an hour's discussion and let me fix up the time by finding out when it may be possible to have it. No doubt, the calling-attention- notices were there, but I thought that instead of one or two Members putting questions, four or five Members could say something for five to ten minutes each. I have already told Shri S. M. Joshi that I would permit a discussion. I am glad that the hon. Member has raised it. I thought that I could announce it after the statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Will you allow a discussion while the strike is going on or only after the strike is over?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to find out some convenient time for this. I do not consider questions in the light of what is happening outside, but I have to consider the time-factor here inside the House and I shall fix some convenient time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi): We do not have any newspapers now and already we do not know what is happening in Czechoslovakia . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I completely agree with you, Sir. I would only request you to kindly allow a discussion today, because otherwise it will lose its importance.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, we have already fixed up a half-an-hour debate today. I cannot postpone it. Let me see. I have assured the hon. Member that I would permit an one-hour debate if possible and I shall fix up the time, and I shall try to do my best.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): The House will recall that the newspaper employees had decided to go on strike earlier also in April, 1968 . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): And before that also.

SHRI HATHI: . . . because a large number of employers had not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalists

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And Government have been a silent spectator. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI HATHI: Efforts were made to avert the strike, and, after prolonged discussions, an interim agreement was reached at Delhi on the 23rd April, 1968. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (See statement before). According to this agreement, the employers were to make with effect from 1st January, 1968, an interim payment of an amount equal to 70 per cent of the difference between the existing wages of the employees and the wages that would have been due to them under the Wage Board recommendations. The workers' Federation agreed to call off the strike. Both the parties agreed to enter into negotiations to settle the disputed issues connected with the recommendations of the Wage board for non-journalist employees and their implementation.

In pursuance of this agreement, the representatives of the IENS and the AINEF started bipartite discussions but unfortunately a controversy arose on the status of the Delhi Agreement. The IENS claimed that the interim agreement was recommendatory so far as its members were concerned whereas the Federation insisted that it should be held as binding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And the employers said that it was not mandatory and they were telling so many cock and bull stories.

SHRI HATHI: If the hon. Member had a little patience, I would have referred to that myself in my statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We have had enough patience. We have shown patience for one year. But Government have sold themselves to the employers.

SHRI HATHI: This resulted in a deadlock and the federation gave another call for a strike from the 23rd July, 1968.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And very rightly.

SHRI HATHI: I met the representatives of both sides on the 17th July. I persuaded the parties to resume negotiations on the basis that the agreement arising out of these would be binding on the employers and unions to be specified in the agreement as having expressed their consent to accept the terms of agreement. These negotiations started. Unfortunately, these negotiations between the IENS and the Federation continued till 20th July did not lead of only those newspapers of classes I, final implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations. The strike applies for the present to employees of only those newspapers of classes I, II & III (seven groups of newspapers in all), which have not implemented the award. It does not apply to employees of newspapers of lower classes, namely classes IV, V, VI, and VII. As explained by me in this House on earlier occasions, the recommendations of the Non-journalists Wage Board are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured through persuasion and advice only. On the 28th July I have again met the representatives of the workers and the newspapers under strike. I have initiated discussions to resolve the dispute so far as these establishments are concerned. I am awaiting the results of the discussions which have started today.

* STATEMENT

Agreement between the representatives of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, New Delhi and the All India Newspaper Employees Federation reached at New Delhi on 23rd April, 1968.

PRESENT

Representing employers

SHRI J. M. D' SOUZA, President, Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society, New Delhi.

Representing employees

1. SHRI S. Y. KOLHATKAR, President, All India Newspaper Employees Federation.

2. SHRI K. L. KAPUR, General, Secretary, All India Newspaper Employees Federation.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

In connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalist employees, the representatives of Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society and the All India Newspaper Employees Federation and of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists held discussions at New Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1968. As a result of these prolonged discussions, the parties have arrived at the following agreement. The employers agree:—

1. (a) To make w.e.f. 1-1-68 an interim payment of an amount equal to 70 per cent of the difference between the existing wages of the employees on 1-1-68 and the wages that would have been due to them under the Wage Board recommendations on that date.
- (b) The arrears due to the employees under clause 1(a) shall be paid within three weeks from today; However, in respect of newspapers

[Shri Hathi]

falling in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, the time-limit for making such payment shall be six weeks from date.

- (c) That there will be no victimisation or unfair action detrimental to the interests of the employees.

2. The parties agree:—

- (a) To enter into negotiations immediately to settle the disputed issues connected with the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalist employees and their implementation.

- (b) To complete negotiations within a period of one month from date.

3. The employees on their part will try to resolve all outstanding issues relating to Wage Board recommendations in a peaceful and amicable manner without recourse to strike.

4. The employees further agree to call off the strike with effect from the morning of 24th April, 1968.

Representing employers

- Sd/- J. M. D'Souza.
Representing employees
1. Sd/- S. Y. Kolhtkar.
2. Sd/- K. L. Kapur.

NEW DELHI

April 23, 1968.

Before me

Sd/- O. Maheepathi
23-4-68

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should he not bring forward legislation to implement the recommendations of the wage board?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Government are giving them subsidised newsprint. They are allowing them import quota. They are also giving them advertisements and what not.

They have surrendered themselves wholly in the hands of the press tycoons.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion and these points could be made during the discussion. I could allow more time also but my difficulty is this that one-hour discussion or half-an-hour discussion sometimes becomes a two-hour or three-hour discussion. That is the difficulty that it goes on sometimes till about 8 p.m. and that is what many Members are complaining of. If that is the position I wonder how I can adjust this.

श्री मटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक घट में नहीं होगा।

श्री सु० अ० खां (कासगज) : 6 बज के बाद हाउस नहीं बड़ना चाहिए। बहुत एग्जर्शन हो जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not mind extension by ten or fifteen minutes but it should not be three hours or four hours.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Let us have this discussion between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. tomorrow.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Let us have this between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. tomorrow. We are prepared to sit.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to permit a discussion . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :
जे सवेरे पेड्रिगट का मुंह देखना पड़ता है . .

MR. SPEAKER: At least now, fortunately we are getting one or two newspapers. If we miss these also we shall not get any newspapers at all. That means that there would be a black-out of news.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Tomorrow, there will be no edition of the *Patriot* also, because the strike is in all the newspaper establishments.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): That is the reason why he wants a discussion tomorrow, because tomorrow there will be no paper and what happens today will not come out in the papers.

12.23½ hrs.

ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Act, 1950 and the Navy Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Act, 1950 and the Navy Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: I introduce the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Annasahib Shinde on the 26th July, 1968, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav may now resume his speech.

12.24½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री रेगुलेशन बिल है, उस के ऊपर शुक्रवार के दिन मैं बोल रहा था। उस दिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि जब पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारी इंडस्ट्री लगती है और इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए भारत ने कबूल किया है, कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह कहा है कि कोआपरेटिव कामनवैल्यू के रास्ते पर हमें जाना है, तो यह राइस मिलिंग के बारे में जो यह प्राइवेट मिलिंग चलती है उस को किसी रीति से कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर हो या स्टेट सेक्टर हो, उस में लाना गवर्नमेंट का लाजिमी फर्ज हो जाता है। इस प्ति से देखा जाय तो उस दिन मैंने कहा था कि जहां डिक्टेटरशिप चलती है वहां किसी न किसी रीति से यह चीज लाने के लिए वह नौकरशाही के तरीके के खिलाफ दूसरा तरीका इस्तेमाल करते हैं और प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी अपने काबू में ये कर वह स्टेट की तरह से या कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की तरह से चलाते हैं। इस रीति से हिन्दुस्तान को भी यह बात करनी होगी और भ्रष्टाचन तो है लोगों को साथ से कर चलने की और उस में फिर दिक्कत पैदा होती है कि जो भाई कभी-कभी समाजवाद की तरफ अपना रुख दिखाते हैं, वह जब इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना होता है तो हिचकिचाते हैं, यह भी अनुभव हम लोगों ने इस हाउस में देखा है। लेकिन कुछ भी हो, यह तो हिन्दुस्तान को करना ही होगा। हमारा यह राइस मिलिंग का काम प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री का काम है। यह जिने मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन है, यह स्टेट के हों या कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के दायरे में आयें, इस के वगैर इस देश में कोई चारा नहीं है। हमारा जो गवर्नमेंट मिल है वह जमीन से पैदा हो या और कहीं से, उस में जो, घान, मेज काटन, जूट, गुगर केन और ग्राउंड नट और माइन्स के और मिनरल्स के जिने नेचुरल वैल्यू हैं, उन सभी में यह

[श्री तूलसी दास जाधव]

प्रोसेसिंग इन्डस्ट्री होती है। तो यह प्रोसेसिंग इन्डस्ट्री कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में आ जाय इस के लिए हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है, और उस में से शुगर केन फैक्टरीज जो हैं वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं। इन के बनने सेइन की खपत भी ठीक से आई है। हिन्दुस्तान में 209 शुगर केन फैक्टरीज हैं। उस में प्राइवेट 136 हैं और कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में 73। जो प्राइवेट 136 हैं उस में 72 यू० पी० में और 28 बिहार में हैं। लेकिन यह बाकी जो हैं या 6000 राइस मिलिंग की जो फैक्टरीज हैं यह सभी की सभी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं। तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में से निकाल कर इन्हें कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में या स्टेट सैक्टर में लाने की गरज है। इस बिल में भी इस के लिये कहा गया है कि चाहे तो एक वर्ष के अन्दर वह मॉडर्नाइज करें और चलाएं या कानून के आने के पहले एक वर्ष या उस के बाद एक वर्ष, इस तरह से दिया है।

एक बात इस में नजर आती है कि जो खानगी लोग हैं, राइस मिलें चलाने वाले, उन की मिलों को लेना हुआ तो उस को न लें और मॉडर्नाइज्ड मशीनरी लगाएं तो वह मशीनरी आइडिल होगी और वेस्ट होगी। वह भी नहीं करना है। किसी रीति से कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर चाहे तो उस को परचेज करे या गवर्नमेंट ले ले लेकिन वह वेस्ट न हो। जैसे शोलापुर में हम ने देखा। दो से ढाई करोड़ की सूती मिलें, शोलापुर स्पिनिंग एंड बीविंग मिल धूल खाती हुई पड़ी हैं। न मालिक चलाता है न सरकार कब्जे में लेती है। तो राइस मिलिंग के बारे में यह न हो, यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। राइस मिलिंग के बारे में जिन का विरोध है उन को मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उस में छोटी-छोटी बातों में जाने की गरज नहीं है। कि मिल जब गाड़ी ले जाती है तो उस से कुछ निकलते हैं, गरीब लोगों को कुछ मिलता नहीं है, तो ऐसी छोटी-छोटी चीजें

तो फ्यूडल सिस्टम में परसनल प्रापर्टी अनररशिप सिस्टम में चलती हैं और यह हिन्दुस्तान में आज यह चीज ज्यादा होती है, बाहर में कम होती है, यह मैं ने देखा है। लेकिन यह चीजें इस सिस्टम में नहीं चलेंगी। यह इंडस्ट्री कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में लायें या स्टेट सैक्टर में लायें तो यह बात मिट जाती है। कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर के बारे में बहुत लोगों के मन में कुछ शंका होती है, लेकिन मेरा खुद का अनुभव है और महाराष्ट्र में जिनतनी भी कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में सोसाइटीयां काम कर रही हैं, वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही हैं। कम से कम 22 शुगर फैक्टरीज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिये बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही हैं। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि ये जितनी मिलें हैं इन को कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर के नीचे लाया जाय, या इन के जो मिल मालिक हैं उन को ज्यादा टाकलीफ न हो, इस दृष्टि से उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाय।

दूसरी चीज—आप इन को कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर के नीचे लायें या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के नीचे लायें, लेकिन जो इन के लोग अनएम्प्लायड होते हैं, उन के पास जो ताकत होती है, अनुभव होता है, उस को भी इस्तेमाल करे। ऐसा न हो कि उन को धन्ये से निकाल दें और उन की जगह पर सरकार आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी रखे, जो पीस एण्ड आर्डर रखने वाले लोग हैं, उन को इकानामिक्स के काम में डाल दे, इस के नुकसान होता है, रिटर्न नहीं होती है, आउट-पुट नहीं होती है और देश की इकानामी बिगड़ जाती है।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya):
Coming in the wake of the resolution passed in the Bhubaneswar Session of the Congress we expected that a giant-sized Minister like Shri Jagjivan Ram presiding over a giant-sized Ministry would come forward with a Bill to nationalise the rice mills in this country, but I am disappointed with the Bill that is before the House.

I appreciate that preferential treatment is sought to be given to the co-operative institutions and the co-operative sector, but it is worth while for the House to have a probe into the working of the co-operative institutions. I am pained to submit that even in the sphere of co-operative there is an attitude to exploit the farmers and particularly the small farmers.

The co-operative rice mills, and in this country there are quite a number of them, have been milling the rice or paddy that is supplied, and particularly after the compulsory procurement drive came into operation, small officers representing the Government have to go to the rich rice mill owners who store their own paddy also in the rice mill premises, and they are asked to mill that paddy for the Government and release it for public consumption.

At this juncture, I would make a request for exempting the rice hullers at the village level from the purview of this Bill. The Bill makes it a point to bring in all the rice hullers, but these hullers are used for various purposes. I know that in the villages the same machine is used to crush sugarcane, to lift water for irrigation purposes etc. It has become somewhat of a cottage industry, if I may say so. So, I would like the Minister to give considerable thought to this problem and see if he exempts the hullers in the villages from this Bill.

The Government of Kerala in the middle of 1967 offered to the Central Government to take over the rice mills in that State under the Defence of India Rules and they asked for the permission of the Union Government, but Union Government turned down that suggestion. In one breath you say that the rice milling industry has to be nationalised, but in the same breath when a non-Congress Government comes forward with a suggestion to take over the rice mills in the State at least temporarily to tide over the food crisis, you turn it down. What is the idea? There are double

standards. We talk so much about bringing the public sector and the co-operative sector into greater play. It so happens—I do not know if I would be well within my limits to bring in this particular point—that there is a joint stock company or public limited company the Bagalkot cement company—in which the Government of Mysore owns shares. There is conspiracy now going on to transfer these shares to a big business house in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can refer to it incidentally; do not dilate on it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: It becomes relevant. We are talking of having more rice mills in the public sector or co-operative sector. But the proposal now considered in Mysore is to transfer the management and control of the cement company to a big business house. We should be frank about certain things.

When the hon. Minister Shri Shinde piloted the Bill, he told the House that there was a lot of wastage in the hullers. Prof. Ranga referred to that point and showed that there was nothing like wastage; even the husk was utilised by the farmer in one way or the other. The hullers have to be exempted.

I shall now come to the panel clauses. For some reason there is for instance a scarcity of spare parts for rice mills—the owner of a rice mill may be forced to stop the mill for more than a year. In which case he would come under the clutches of some low-paid officers of the Government. If he wants to get the licence renewed he has to satisfy some officer that for some reasons he could not continue the mill. The fine and imprisonment provided in the Bill is somewhat harsh and I should suggest that the penalty should be reduced.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): The intentions of the hon. Minister in bringing forward this Bill are very good. He says that it would

[SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU].

help the farmers to get more recovery when paddy is milled. In implementing it there are a number of difficulties which the agriculturists would be forced to face. Take for instance, the cost. Only big merchants who have enough money can invest more money and have modern rice mills. The co-operative sector can have more rice mills. But it is not easy like starting a sugar mill and getting cane from the neighbouring area—within a radius of 10 to 20 miles. Paddy can be produced only in areas which have plenty of water. There are only a few places, except the delta areas. In these small places, they could not have very big rice mills. A district may have 3 or 4 modern rice mills but a farmer may have to travel very far with his paddy to get it milled. If the agriculturist wants to sell his own paddy he might be compelled to travel about 70 to 100 miles which is impossible. In the villages everywhere, even the agriculturists themselves are having a rice-hullers and whenever they want they hull their paddy and they hull it for their neighbours also. The Government say that they are not going to renew the licence unless the farmer installs a new type of rice sheller. In three to six months, when the renewals come and at that time, the Government is going to say, "The licence will not be renewed; you instal a new mill." In our country, they can instal only big shellers. You do not have small shellers. So, without thinking, or without making proper arrangements, this sort of rushing with the Bill on the part of the Government is not good.

In Japan, there are small, new types of shellers which will hull about 200 bags of paddy per day. In the villages they have 100 to 150 bags capacity rice hullers. That is a small thing. If the Government can provide or make arrangements to import or to manufacture such small rice shellers, it is possible for the agriculturists to replace their hullers with

shellers. If it is not possible, and if the Government is going to force the agriculturists that within four months or six months or one year, the agriculturist must replace it, it is not reasonable. It is only doing harm to the agriculturists and helping, on the other hand, the big millowners will benefit and the Government will be creating a lot of trouble for the farmers. I only request the Government not to rush with the Bill and frame the provisions in such a way that the farmer is given two years' time or three years' time to replace sheller. Small shellers also can be shellers. We should not insist that the farmer should have only a big sheller. Small shellers also can be had by them. For this, the Government must import from Japan or must arrange for the manufacture of small shellers and supply them to the farmers. This is a most important thing.

The other point is about the penal clause. The agriculturists are not well educated like the consumers nor like the officials, or the townsmen. They live in villages and they are not well educated. They cannot be well-versed with the new amendment. So the penal clause should not be so severe.

Another important point is with regard to the licencees. They have said that licences should be had for possessing a huller. To have a water pump, are we getting a licence from the Government? We are not getting. Similarly, there need not be a licence for the sheller. The Government can say, "you must have a sheller." I agree with them. But why do you create trouble for the farmer and why should he go in for a licence for a sheller? He need not have a licence. He will come under the mercy of the officers for getting a licence. This condition should not be there. The Government can impose and say, "you must have a sheller," but not a licence I request the Government to

move an amendment that the farmers shall not be required to have a licence from the State Government or from the Central Government for this purpose.

श्री शिहरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सदन में कोई ऐसा विधेयक आता है जिससे सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण की अपेक्षा की जाती है तो मुझे बहुत खुशी होती है। जब ऐसा मौका आता है तो मेरे जैसे बैंक-बैंचर्स भी आगे आकर अपनी आवाज उठाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। वही मैं भी आज कर रहा हूँ। हमारे गोवा में कहा जाता है कि जब विदेशी किंग आफ किन्ज विहस्की की तलब आती है और वह तलब पूरी नहीं होती है तो बंगलौर की स्वदेशी महिषासुरी विहस्की से तलब पूरी करते हैं। इसी प्रकार जब राष्ट्रीयकरण की माँग पूरी नहीं होती तो महकारी सोसायटी की बात आती है और उसको सपोर्ट करने में मुझे खुशी होती है। इस सदन में जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है उसको मैं बड़ी प्रसन्नता से सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। साथ में मैं एक सुझाव भी यहाँ देना चाहूँगा। वह सुझाव यूनियन टैरिटरीज के बारे में है, विशेषतया गोवा और पांडिचेरी के बारे में।

हमने देखा है कि जो कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज का मूवमेंट चला है वह वहाँ पर ज्यादा सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, गोवा की कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज में ऐसे मामले हो रहे हैं जिनको देखकर कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज के मूवमेंट पर घृणा आती है। इसलिये मैं संचित हूँ कि इन कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज के मूवमेंट के लिये अभी गोवा और पांडिचेरी का कुछ थोड़ा सा टाईम मिलना जरूरी है। महाराष्ट्र में जो कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज का मूवमेंट चला वह काफी सक्सेसफुल हो रहा है इसी से हमारे मंत्री जो कहेंगे कि सारे भारत में भी ऐसा मूवमेंट हो। लेकिन गोवा का जो 1173(A i) LSD—10.

एक्सपेरिमेंट हमने देखा है वह ऐसा है कि इस समय में हसकारी आधार पर वहाँ हालार या चक्की चलाने का प्रयत्न ज्यादा फायदेमन्द नहीं होगा।

गोवा के जो लोग हैं उनको, स्वतंत्रता के बाद वहाँ जो नयी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उससे समझने होने के लिये अभी अधिक समय नहीं मिला है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर इस विधेयक को अमल में लाने के लिए अभी दो वर्ष का समय और दिया जाए। गोवा चावल के मामले में सरप्लस स्टेट नहीं है। गोवा में जो ईसाई समुदाय के लोग हैं वे वहाँ पर ब्यायल्ड राइस इस्तेमाल करते हैं। प्रत्येक साल के लिये उन्हें जितने चावल की आवश्यकता होती है उसे वे अपने घर में रखते हैं और साल भर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उनको जरूरी होता है कि वे समय-समय पर अपनी पैड़ी लें। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि गोवा और पांडिचेरी में कम से कम दो वर्ष के लिए इस बिल को अमल में न लाया जाए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। यदि वह न हो सके तो कम से कम जिस गाँव की जनसंख्या एक हजार से ज्यादा न हो वहाँ पर प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइज को मौका देना आवश्यक होगा क्योंकि जिस गाँव की जनसंख्या एक हजार भी न हो यदि वहाँ पर भी कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी का मूवमेंट चलाया जायेगा, कोओपरेटिव क्षेत्र में चक्की या हालार लगाये जायेंगे तो उसके एक्सपेंसेज बहुत आयेंगे क्योंकि कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज के साथ काफी पैराफर्नेलिया होता है। ऐसे गाँवों में जहाँ कि एक हजार से कम जनसंख्या होती है वहाँ पर एक या दो आदमी ही अपनी प्राइवेट चक्की या हालार चलाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि गोवा और पांडिचेरी के बारे में इस विधेयक का अमल दो वर्ष के लिए स्थगित रखा जाए और उसके बाद ही इसको वहाँ पर अमल में लाया जाय।

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): Sir, this is a Bill which seeks to place certain restrictions on the rice-milling industry. It is perhaps the intention of the Government to hoodwink the people by creating an impression that the Congress Government at the Centre is taking some welcome measures to check hoarders and profiteers in rice mills. I am sorry to say that I cannot support this Bill as a welcome measure, mainly because of the fact that even if this Bill is enacted, it will not serve the purpose for which it is intended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): What is your suggestion?

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I am coming to that. I need not say here anything about the bold resolution that was passed some years back by the Congress Party at the Bhubaneswar Session. There the Congress Party demanded that the entire rice mills in our country should be nationalised. Years have elapsed since it was declared and nothing has been done in that direction. Instead of nationalising the rice mills in our country our Government found it necessary to come forward with such a Bill. By putting certain restrictions upon the rice mills in our country the Government think that they can check hoarding and profiteering in rice. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, can nationalisation of rice mills be substituted by this Bill if it is enacted into a law? I want a categorical reply to this question.

Sir, as you know, I come from a State which is the worst sufferer at the hands of this profiteering and blackmarketing Government. When our Government was supplied a quantum of three ounces of rice per head for distribution to the people in our State the State Government of Kerala came forward with a proposal to the Central Government to take over the

management of rice mills under the Defence of India Rules. I do not think anything is wrong with that suggestion. But the Central Government denied permission to the Government of Kerala to take over the rice mills under the Defence of India Rules. I want to know from the Minister why that permission was denied, why the Central Government which seeks to place certain restrictions upon the rice milling industry in our country denied the Kerala State Government the right to take over the management of rice mills under the Defence of India Rules.

Sir, it is quite clear that this is a Government of hoarders and black-marketeers. We are the worst sufferers from the policies of this Government. I wish to say that nothing short of nationalisation of rice mills can save our countrymen. The rice mills are acting as instruments of blackmarketing and hoarding, and it is at a time when our countrymen are on the verge of starvation or semi-starvation that these rice mills are acting as instruments of hoarding and profiteering. But this Government has not come forward with a bold suggestion to check this hoarding and profiteering. Instead of doing that they have thrown the lives of our entire countrymen to the mercy of black-marketeers and other evil elements in our society. Therefore, I repeat that nothing short of nationalisation will serve the purpose. If you want to check hoarding and profiteering in rice you have to nationalise the entire rice-milling industry in our country. That is my only suggestion and I want to repeat that this Bill will not serve the purpose.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for a very enlightened debate on this very important Bill. I am thankful to all the hon. Members for throwing light on the various provisions of the Bill. But I may submit that many of the observations made by hon. Members were

misconceived or based on misunderstanding without a proper appreciation of the provisions of the Bill brought forward by the Government.

At the outset I would like to dispel the fear expressed by the hon. lady Member from West Bengal, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, when she asked whether the provisions of the Bill are likely to affect adversely the hand-pounding industry. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. lady Member to the fact that the original law which provides for adequate protection to the hand-pounding industry remains as it is. The provisions are there on the statute and that adequately protects the interests of the hand-pounding industry. Therefore the hon. Member need not have the fear on this ground.

Of course, extreme views have been expressed in regard to the provisions of the Bill. For instance, Professor Ranga, on the one side, is not prepared even to accept the co-operatives, much less the public sector rice mills, because he has a prejudice. I do not think he was speaking on the basis of his experience but on the basis of his political views. That is why he expressed his view against any sort of a progressive measure by the Government.

On the other side, just now the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, expressed a similar extreme view which was completely in contradiction to Professor Ranga's view.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): The Central Government is not giving permission to the State Government even to restrict the rice mills.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am coming to that; please have some patience.

Shri Gopalan said that nothing short of nationalisation would meet the needs of the situation. I would humbly submit that Shri Gopalan was also

speaking not on the basis of experience of realities of the situation in our country but on the basis of his political views.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: No, no.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have nothing to say with regard to the political views held by hon. Members because they are within their rights to hold any particular view that they like. But may I ask: What is the state of affairs of the rice mills industry in India? The other day I mentioned that there are about 40,000 to 50,000 rice mills spread all over the country, out of which almost 80 to 85 per cent are small units. They are not only small units but have outmoded and obsolete machinery; they are just simply junks. I do not know what purpose would be served by taking over those junks or outmoded machinery and nationalising them. But I know that some of our friends want to run away with slogans and create an impression that they are the only persons who champion the cause of the people and that everything that the Government is doing is not worth anything.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We are more progressive than those reactionaries.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Therefore I do not think that Shri Gopalan's suggestion is a very realistic suggestion.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Is it not a fact that the Government has not accepted the Kerala Government's suggestion to restrict the rice mills? The High Court has given the judgment... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said that he would come to that point a little later.

श्री इस्हाक सांभल: (अमरोहा) :
मंत्री महोदय छोटी राइस मिलों के लिए
भले ही ऐसा कह सकते हैं लेकिन बड़ी राइस
मिलों को नेशनलाइज करने में उन्हें क्या
दिवकत है ? बड़ी राइस मिलों को वह क्यों
नहीं नेशनलाइज करते ?

[شری اسحاق سامبل (امروہا)
ملتی رہی مہوٹے چھٹی رائس ملوں
کے لئے بھلے ہی ایسا کہہ سکتے ہیں
لیکن بڑی رائس ملوں کو : شدت نہ کرنے
میں انہیں دیا دیت ہے - بڑی
رائس ملوں کو وہ کہوں نہیں نیشنلائز
کرتے -]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I was submitting that before this Bill was drafted, we consulted the representatives of the various State Governments—of course, it was quite some time earlier—and most of the State Governments indicated to us that the extreme step of nationalisation might not meet the needs of the situation. That was also the view held by many experts. Taking into consideration the existing situation of the rice-milling industry, I also personally feel that nationalisation would not provide any remedy; on the contrary, that would create more problems and would not help to solve any problem at all.

The hon. Member, Shri Kunte, who spoke at length on this Bill tried to propound, as if, a new theory. He said that the provisions of the Rice Milling Bill are against the policy of the Government of India which is enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution. I do not know from where the hon. Member, Shri Kunte, made this discovery. But I would like to submit that the Industrial Policy Resolution itself does not exclude the possibility of giving preference to co-operatives or to public sector rice mills. May I draw the attention of the hon. Member, though he is not here at the moment, to the relevant portion of it? It says in substance:

"All the remaining industries will fall in the third category and it is expected that development will be undertaken, ordinarily, through the initiative and enterprise of the private sector though it will be open to State to start any industry even in this category and the State will continue to foster such industries on cooperative lines for industrial and agricultural purposes."

13 hrs.

Moreover, nowhere, this Bill envisages to oust completely the private sector from the rice-milling industry. The only thing which is provided in the Bill is that in certain areas if the farmers want to come forward, organise themselves on cooperative lines, and if they form a cooperative society to run a rice-milling industry, then preference can be given to such a society being licensed in that particular area. This is the only limited provision of the Bill. Moreover, a similar provision is there for giving preference to a public sector mill if either the Food Corporation or any public body or any State Government is interested in starting or organising a rice mill anywhere in any part of the country. In the old Act, unfortunately, there was no provision which entitled the Government of India or the State Government to give preference either to a cooperative rice mill or to a public sector rice mill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How long will the hon. Minister take?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: 15 to 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, we adjourn for lunch. He may continue after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Annasahib Shinde may now resume his speech.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I was making out the point that the provisions of this Bill should not be looked at from any ideological point of view or on the basis of certain pre-conceived notions but should be examined from the point of view of the situation prevailing in our country. I was also explaining why Government wanted to give preference to the co-operative rice mills.

As is known, the farmers are exploited at various points. They are exploited by moneylenders. They are exploited by traders. They are exploited by processors and the only direction in which help could be extended to the farmers can be through the organisation of farmers in the form of co-operatives. In fact, if you look into the nature of the agricultural economy and why agriculture was not progressing satisfactorily in our country over a number of years, the main reason will be found to be that the farmers did not have enough money to plough back and reinvest in farming and they were exploited at various points. So, we have to plug all those points at which the farmers are exploited, so that the farmers would be in a position to get more return for their produce and they would be able to invest more in farming and as a result the productivity can go up. This is a very sound approach.

As far as the rice-milling industry is concerned, I think the time has come when we must adopt a very sound policy so that not only wastage which is involved because of the use of outmoded and obsolete machinery is eliminated but at the same time farmers are assured of a fair return.

I do not know why Shri Ranga should be so allergic to co-operatives. He is not here at the moment. But may I draw his attention to what even the Ford Foundation Team headed by some American gentleman who went into this problem a few years earlier has suggested? The finding in *The Report on India's Food Crisis and Steps to meet it* submitted by the Agricultural Production Team sponsored by the Ford Foundation is as follows:

"It appears to us that the greatest need today is for more co-operatively owned paddy hulling and rice mills in the major rice-producing areas."

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: An American is pleading for co-operatives.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Similarly, the team has reiterated the same point by saying:

"Since costs of hand-pounding are reported to exceed machine-milling costs, we believe that the co-operatives in areas having substantial marketable surpluses of rice should be encouraged to establish, either individually or jointly with other co-operatives, co-operative paddy hullers or rice mills."

So, even the American experts who went into this problem have come to the conclusion that as far as the rice-milling industry is concerned, we should have preferably co-operative rice mills. Not only on the basis of the American reports am I saying this, but even the studies by our own experts have come to the inevitable conclusion that in our country unless the farmers are organised on co-operative lines, proper facilities would not be available to them.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte as well as many other Members stressed the fact that there should be co-operatives but they should be genuine co-operatives.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

I entirely share the sentiment of hon. Members in regard to this point. That is why the Bill very specifically provides that the society should be a farmers' co-operative society. The definition of 'co-operative society' reads as follows:

"'Co-operative society' means a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or any other law for the time being in force in any State and 'farmers' co-operative society' means a co-operative society the members whereof include farmers and the voting rights in which are, according to its rules and bye-laws, restricted to the following classes of its members, namely:—

- (a) farmers,
- (b) State Governments,
- (c) primary agricultural credit societies as defined in clause (cii) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934."

The States have been included here because we want the States to help these co-operative societies by way of capital and by way of share capital contribution, and naturally they become members, but they have only one vote because in co-operative societies, the voting does not depend upon the number of shares held. The rest of the voting rights is naturally restricted to the co-operative societies formed by the members or to the farmers themselves. Therefore, I do not see any reason why the provisions of this Bill which are so salutary and which are so healthy should be objected to.

Then, a point was raised by Shri Ranga who said that he was speaking on the basis of his own experience. I have great respect for Shri Ranga, but with due respect I should say that the point made by him that there was no

wastage in the present rice-milling industry is totally incorrect.

Whatever might be his experience, may I tell him that attention to this point was drawn by an expert team as long ago as 1955? I am referring to the Report of the Rice Milling Committee of 1955, in which on page 23, it has been specifically stated:

"These small huller machines do not serve any useful purpose. On the other hand, they are wasteful and difficult to control. They are wasteful because, unlike bigger rice mills, especially sheller rice mills, they are handled by unskilled labour causing more broken, and less recovery of rice and produce a mixture of broken husks with the bran, thereby reducing the value of the bran as cattle feed. It is difficult for any administrative machinery to control or supervise these machines because they are scattered all over the villages . . ."

This is from an old report. Even recently, a techno-economic survey carried out by the Central Food Technological Research Institute has also said that a lot of wastage is involved if the present outmoded old machinery used in the rice milling industry is continued. It has been mentioned:

"The average milling yield of rice from paddy obtained in Indian rice mills varies from 62-68 per cent in the large sheller—cone polisher mills, and is about 5 per cent less in the huller type mills. Assuming an average husk weight of 22 per cent and 5-6 per cent for loss of bran during milling, a theoretical yield of roughly 72 per cent is possible. In fact, in advanced countries like Japan and USA, where modern mills of improved designs are used and better storage and handling practices are employed, yields of 70-72 per cent are normally obtained.

Then again in regard to rice bran, this is what the review has to say:

"The economically most promising by-product of the rice milling industry is rice bran, which is obtained to the extent of 5-10 per cent depending on the degree of polishing. On this basis, the total quantity of bran produced annually may be estimated at 3 million tonnes, a part of which is used as cattle feed and the rest as manure. About one million tonnes of it containing approximately 2,00,000 tonnes of oil may be available from rice mills; but most of it is not suitable for oil extraction, as it is mixed and diluted with pulverised husk and dust. Further, it deteriorates rapidly because of the lipase enzyme present in it".

These observations corroborate what I was saying that in the existing rice milling industry considerable quantities of by-products are wasted and ultimately lost to the nation. So from these various angles, not only from the angle of the producer and farmers, we have to see how the valuable by-products which are now lost to the nation are recovered and used for the benefit of the nation.

Therefore, I feel that the provisions of the Bill are in the larger interests of the country and of the rice milling industry. In the beginning I had observed that this was the least controversial Bill that Government had brought forward in this House. But I find that due to pre-conceived notions of some hon. Members and because of the fact that a number of hon. members had not had enough time to go into the details, there was no proper appreciation of the provisions incorporated in the Bill.

The hon. Member from Kerala who spoke was very much agitated over the question as to why Government did not allow the Kerala Government to use the powers under the DIR to take over some of the rice mills in

Kerala. I sympathise with his sentiments. But may I tell him that as far as this Parliament is concerned, Government had given a clear assurance to the Parliament and the people that emergency powers like the DIR would not be used in economic matters? This assurance was given to this House that except in the border areas these powers will not be ordinarily used. So, the Government of India was unable to delegate these powers to the Kerala Government.

As far as the request of the Kerala Government for the use of powers under section 3(4) of the Essential Commodities Act is concerned, we readily agree to it, because we think that the powers under this section should meet the needs of the situation with which the Kerala Government is faced.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: It is not a correct fact. The Kerala High Court judgment . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow him a question later.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I was submitting that we have delegated the necessary powers to the Kerala Government under section 3(4) of the Essential Commodities Act, but I would go a step further. I do not understand why the hon. member should object to the provisions of the Bill when in fact, the powers would be available under the new provisions to the Kerala Government, for having mills in the public sector or organizing farmers' co-operatives. I therefore feel that the hon. member should have no misapprehension and should gladly and enthusiastically support the Bill.

I think I have dealt with the important points raised by hon. members and I hope they will support the Bill.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I wanted de-licensing of the small hulkers so that the agriculturists may not be harassed by the officers. He has not replied.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The Kerala Government wanted to use the Defence of India rules for preventing black-marketing. The judgment of the Kerala High Court is as under:

"Held invalid the Kerala Paddy Restriction on Milling Order, 1967, on the ground that the clear concurrence of the Central Government had not been obtained for using power under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The petitioner submitted that under section 3(2) (b) of the Essential Commodities Act the State Government had to obtain the prior concurrence of the Central Government before issuing such an order."

The State Government appealed to the Central Government to give them their help. The hon. Minister now says: we are prepared to help the Kerala Government. But in fact the Central Government has not given any kind of assistance to the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The new enactment will help them.

Shri E. K. NAYANAR: No. The provision here is:

"Provided that if in any such rice mill rice-milling operations are not carried on for a continuous period of one year at any time after the commencement of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1968, then such mill shall, on the expiry of the said period of one year, cease to be an existing rice mill and be deemed to be a defunct rice mill."

That is the provision. It is not nationalisation. It does not give power to the State. The hon. Minister should provide for giving power to the State Government so that they may check black-marketing and movement of rice. No such provision is included. Is he prepared to enact any such law?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने वेस्टेज को बचाव करने की बात बहुत की। मिल्स मशीनरी आज जो है जापान में 75 परसेंट बहटर्न ग्रावर देती है, अपने देश के अन्दर 1937-38 से मिल्स मशीनरी बनती है वह 65 या 68 परसेंट देती है। तो यह नई मशीनरी जो लगाने वाले हैं कोअपरेटिव सेक्टर में वह जो अपने देश में बनती है वही लगाने वाले हैं या अच्छा पाशिल और वेस्टेज को बचाव करने के लिये बाहर से मशीनरी लाने वाले हैं?

श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम यहाँ बनने वाली मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, बाहर से हम इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश में अब अच्छी मशीनरी बनती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All other questions are postponed to the time of the third reading. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 3).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause 2. There are three amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 15.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): What happened to my amendment. It is in list No. 1 dated 6th May 1968.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has lapsed.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

after "year" insert "without
reasonable cause". (3).

Page 2, line 5,—

after "year" insert "without
reasonable cause". (4).

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kerala): I move:

Page 2, line 24,—(i) after "aid
of" insert "electric or oil".

(ii) after "power" insert "ex-
cept water power" (15).

श्री बेंनी शंकरशर्मा : मैं अपने दोनों
प्राधोषों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।
माननीय श्री ग्रन्ना साहिब शिन्दे ने जो
प्रारम्भिक वक्तव्य दिया है उस में उन्होंने
कहा है कि

On the basis of the experience of
the last few years we find now that
there is a need, in consonance with
public policy, to bring about some
changes in the existing law.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पब्लिक पालिसी क्या
चीज है वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक
पालिसी का अर्थ जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ वह
है बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय। आज जो
बिल वह ला रहे हैं और उस की धाराएं
हैं क्या उससे वे इस बहुजन हिताय बहुजन
सुखाय के सिद्धांत पर पहुंच सकेंगे? जो
आज महात्मा जी के नाम की शपथ लेते हैं
और महात्मा जी की शताब्दी मनाने जा रहे
हैं उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा
जी ने चरखे और धान की हाथ कुटाई के
उद्योग धर्मों पर जो ज्यादा और जोर दिया
था। क्यों? इसी बहुजन हिताय बहुजन
सुखाय के लिए। आज स्व० पण्डित जवाहर
लाल नेहरू के कथनानुसार हम बेलगाड़ी के
युग से साइकल युग में आ गये हैं और जो
हमारा जो चावल उद्योग है वह हाथ-कुटाई
के युग से निकलकर हलर्स की कुटाई में आ
गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री

जी जानते हैं और उन्होंने कुछ संख्या भी दी
है—हमारे सम्पूर्ण देश में 40-50 हजार
मिलें तथा छोटे हलर्स काम कर रहे हैं। मैं
केवल बंगाल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।
बंगाल में 750 मिलें हैं, हलर्स अलग हैं इन
में से करीब 100 मिलें तो सरकार का काम
कर रही हैं या यों कहना चाहिये कि वे सरकार
की मर्जी या सरकार की कृपा के पात्र हैं,
लेकिन बाकी 650 मिलें बेकार पड़ी हैं। उन
में हमारे हिसाब से प्रायः 15 करोड़ रुपये
की पूँजी लगी हुई है और यदि "दो, तीन, बच्चे
और बस" इसी सिद्धांत को मान लिया जाय
तो सब परिवारों को मिलाकर उनसे करीब
3 लाख आदमियों की रोजी चल रही थी।
आज वे सब बेकार हैं। अभी माननीय मंत्री
जी ने कहा है कि इन मिलों तथा हलर्स से
हमको 67-68 परसेन्ट चावल मिलता है,
इन के बदले में यदि हम अच्छी मशीनें लगाये
तो उनसे 72 परसेन्ट तक चावल मिल
जायगा। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि 72 परसेन्ट
वाली मशीनें लगाने के लिए पैसा कहाँ से
आयेगा

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are
carrying the debate to a general level.
If specifically, on the amendment,
you have got anything to submit. I
am prepared to give you time.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
It relates to the amendments.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही कहना
चाहता हूँ कि हलर्स एक साल काम नहीं
करेंगे, उनको लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया जायेगा।
ऐसी हालत में जो आदमी इन हलर्स में काम
कर रहे हैं, उन के लिए आस्टरनेटिव एम्प-
लायमेंट कहाँ से आयेगी? आपने देखा है कि
कि बिहार में दो वर्ष तक सूखा पड़ा।
अब अगर धान नहीं मिलता है, तो ये मिलें
कैसे काम करेंगी। इस लिये मेरा प्रमेण्डमेंट
बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और उसे स्वीकार कर
लेना चाहिये कि किसी कारणवश यदि मशीनें

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

का कोई पुर्जा नहीं भिल रहा है या धान नहीं मिल रहा है और मशीनें बन्द पड़ी हैं, तो उनका लाइसेन्स कैंसिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

माननीय मंत्री जी को यह देखना चाहिये कि आज जो पढ़े लिखे लड़के हैं, जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है, वे अपनी स्त्री के गहने बेचकर पांच छः हजार रुपये में हलर्स लगा लेते हैं और इस तरह से अपने परिवार का गुजारा कर रहे हैं । इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्न-मेंट की मिलों को प्रिफरेंस देना और इन छोटे छोटे लोगों के लिए रुकावटें पैदा करना उचित नहीं है । अतः मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप मेरा संशोधन मन्जूर करें ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: What about my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has lapsed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The Bill has not lapsed; if the Bill has not lapsed, how can the amendment lapse? The House is not dissolved. I want a decision on this. Why should it lapse?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this point, the procedure is very clear. I refer to rule 335, which reads as follows:

"On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative."

The sanction is there; no second introduction of the Bill is necessary. So far as the other things are concerned, they have lapsed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Strictly interpreted, it is only the intention to introduce a Bill. This is not a motion for introduction of a Bill; it is for consideration and passing. So, it has lapsed. If it is interpreted strictly that it is only the motion for introduction of the Bill, it will not lapse. This is not a motion for introduction; this is a motion for consideration and passing. So, this has lapsed. If that is so, if once the Bill is there, the amendments are also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha and then it was introduced here. During the last session you submitted your amendment. If it had been moved, it would not have lapsed. But if it was not moved, when the Bill is taken up for consideration in the current session, it is but natural that you are expected to submit your amendment again.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: If that is your ruling, I have nothing to say, but it has to be reconsidered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This practice has been followed all along and so far this issue was never raised in this House.

श्री हेमराज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिल के अंज 2 पर लाइन 24 में जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं—

"milling-rice", with its grammatical variations, means—

- (i) recovering rice or any pro-
- (ii) polishing rice, with the aid of power"

with the aid of power"

मेरी अमेन्डमेंट "पावर" शब्द के बारे में है । पावर तीन प्रकार की होती है, एक-जो मशीन

बिजली की पावर से चलती है, दूसरी-जो मशीनें आयाल इंजिन की पावर से चलती हैं तथा तीसरी-वे मशीनें जो वाटर पावर से चलती हैं। मेरा मुझाव यह है कि पहली और दूसरी पावर तो इससे कवर होती है, लेकिन तीसरी पावर, जो वाटर पावर है, वह इस में कवर नहीं होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले आयाल इंजिन से जो मशीनें चलती हैं, उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी, उसमें वाटर पावर को भी इन्कलूड कर लिया गया था, चूनावे उस वक्त मुझका फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से लड़ना पड़ा, उस के बाद उन्होंने यह फैसला किया कि वाटर पावर इस में ही आती, इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा शब्द जो पावर इस्तेमाल किया गया है, वह काफी नहीं है, इसमें पावर शब्द से पहले इलेक्ट्रिक और आयाल पावर एक्सेल्टिंग वाटर पावर कर दिया जाय। मैं यह समझता हूं कि वाटर-पावर की जो मशीनें पहाड़ों में चलाई जाती हैं, उनका इससे एक्जैम्प्ट टैड रखना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी अमेण्डमेंट हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry I am not in a position to accept any of the amendments. Mr. B. S. Sharma's amendment goes to the very root of the Bill. If I accept his amendment, it is as good as withdrawing the Bill. The entire purpose of the Bill is to see that the rice-milling industry is gradually transformed into a modern industry. We have to find out credit facilities and encourage production of modern machinery. There should not be any apprehension that this is going to cause any harm to any sector—cooperative, private or public. I would appeal to Mr. Sharma not to press his amendments.

So far as Mr. Hem Raj's amendment is concerned, I think that is beyond the purview of this Bill. because that

seeks to amend the old statute which has been passed some years ago. In this Bill I have not changed the basic definition of 'power'.

I think the provisions as at present are salutary and I would request him to withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments 3, 4 and 15 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Mr. B. S. Sharma moving his amendment to clause 3?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (Amendment of section 5

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are several amendments to clause 4.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

Page 3 and 4,—

"omit lines 9 to 41 and 1 and 2 respectively." (6).

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA (Sawai Modhopur): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 15 to 20, substitute—

"(i) to the applicant who has applied for the grant of a

[Shri Meetha Lal Meena]

permit for re-commencing rice-milling operation in a defunct rice-mill;

- (ii) to a farmers' co-operative society;
- (iii) to a Government company or a corporation owned or controlled by the Government," (7).

Page 3,—

omit lines 21 to 23. (8).

Page 3, line 31,—

after "State" insert—

"and whose membership is one hundred or more". (9).

Page 4, line 11,—

for "one year" substitute—

"six years excluding period of litigation". (10).

Page 4, line 14,—

for "one year" substitute "six years". (11).

SHRI HEM RAJ: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 37 insert—

"(aa) workers employed in the factory,". (16).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir. I would begin by taking up where the Minister said that he would have to withdraw this Bill. That is a very good thought which has occurred to him and for a reason which he has, I regret to say, not yet appreciated.

The original Act, if he will see, related to the development of hand-pounding. It is completely wrong in law to implant a purpose quite different from hand-pounding. In fact, it is opposed to hand-pounding. He is trying to modernise milling, he is trying to introduce big machines. What is the relation between this and hand-pounding for which the original Act

was passed. We of the House must show some respect to law. It should not be said that a Bill is passed or an amendment is passed which has no reference to the original purpose of the Act. I, therefore, ask him not to make us feel ashamed that we passed an amendment which completely frustrates the original purpose of the Act.

I am concerned with one particular aspect of the Bill and that is about priority to co-operative. But that has to be judged in the larger context of this Bill. For whose benefit is this Bill? The Romans had a sound dictum that when they passed a law, when they gave a judgment, they asked the question *qui bono* for whose benefit? One argument which the Minister has been pressing is that it would increase the supply of food in this country, it would reduce the wastage. This argument has been refuted by Shri Ranga. He has said that not one part of the grain is wasted—neither the husk, nor the bran nor the broken pieces. It is no arguments to read what the Americans say or what a techno-survey says. You have to show how those small parts of bran or broken pieces are wasted. Are they burnt or are they buried underground? If not, they are coming into use, if not for those who want polished rice at least for the poorer section of our people and for our animals. Are you against the animals and the poorer sections of our people?

As far as the other part of *qui bono* is concerned, the advantage to the cultivators about which Minister has made great play, may I enquire from him what advantage the cultivator will receive if the competition of the millers is reduced, as it will be, from the priority given to co-operatives? We are not against co-operatives. Shri Ranga is not against co-operatives, nor am I—I am telling the hon. Member if he is not aware of it. I was the first person in this country, in 1934, to start the first co-operative cane marketing society at Deoria.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: You appear to have changed your views.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He is against the *kisans*.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am against the co-operatives which are Congress organisations for catching votes. If you are using co-operatives you are giving them your own purposes. Even then, I am not against your introducing co-operatives, but why do you give them priority? Are they not able to compete with the poor small hullers? Is this all you can say for co-operatives that they must, when they come into the field, have monopoly and none else should compete with them? Are not you ashamed that this is the position? By all means have co-operatives (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (*Diamond Harbour*): It seems, he is considering to change his views once again.

श्री रवि राय (पूरु) आने पहले कोओपरेटिव शुरू की थी. अब उन को आगे बढ़ दिये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We should give scope to those co-operatives which do not include in disguise the industrialists and the tradesmen to which your learned colleague, *Shri Gurupadaswamy*, made reference yesterday. You say that the co-operatives will be restricted to farmers. Who is a farmer? I am a farmer. I own some land and I am perfectly eligible to become a member of such a co-operative society. If you mean business you should say that a co-operative society will bar all those who have any connection with trade and industry. Introduce a positive disqualification. That you have not done.

In spite of all the restrictions imposed on me I hope I have made this point clear that the co-operatives must be co-operatives. Are you benefiting the cultivator when you reduce hullers? Today if the miller charges so much it is because he is frequently in the position of a monopolist. The more hullers we have, the fewer de-

funct mills we have, the less of these penalties we have, the less redtape and the more competition we have, the better for the cultivators. If this Government does represent the cultivator to any extent, it should be ashamed of this Bill. they should withdraw it at once and should redeem the prestige of this House as one which stands for law and justice.

श्री मंगल लाल मोना : अपने संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जिस उद्देश्य से मन्त्री महोदय ने यह नियम बनाया कि कोओपरेटिव सिंस पर लाइसेंस दिया जाए, वह उद्देश्य बिल्कुल ठीक है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे नेता गाँजी इसके खिलाफ हैं तो उसका कारण यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य से इसको रखा गया है, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इन शब्दों से नहीं होती है। दस सदस्यों के ऊपर भी कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी का निर्माण किया जा सकता है और वे दस सदस्य किसी एक र के भी हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा संशोधन यह है कि बजाये दस के जब कम से कम सौ किसान सम्मिलित हों तभी उस मिल को लाइसेंस दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं रखी गई है कि कोई मिल अगर एक साल तक बन्द रहे तो फिर उसे नया लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। मिल तो कई साल तक भी बन्द रह सकती हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर राजस्थान और उड़ीसा में सूखाग्रस्त हो जाने पर एक साल फसल न होने के कारण भी मिलें एक साल तक बन्द रह सकती हैं क्योंकि क्षेत्रीय गान्धी के अन्तर्गत दूसरे स्थानों से धान आ नहीं पाएगा। इसी प्रकार से छोटे हालस जोकि पानी के पम्प पर या घाटा-चक्कियों पर चलते हैं वह भी, अगर वहाँ पर धान नहीं पैदा होता है तो अपने आप एक साल के लिए बन्द हो जायेंगे। इसके अलावा किसी सरकारी झगड़े के कारण भी कोई मिल एक साल के लिए बन्द रह सकता है। साथ ही किसी पार्टी की आर्थिक स्थिति भी खराब हो सकती है जिसके कारण एक साल तक मिल बन्द रहे। या पार्टनर-

श्री मीठा लाल मीना]

शिप में कोई विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाए उसकी वजह से भी एक साल के लिए मिल बन्द रह सकती है। इसलिये मेरा संशोधन यह है कि स एक साल के पेरियड को बढ़ाकर कम से कम 6 साल का पेरियड रखा जाए और इस पेरियड में अगर सरकारी झगड़े की बात हो तो उसको शामिल न किया जाए। एक साल जो रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है, मेरी राय में इसको कम से कम 6 साल रखना चाहिए क्योंकि एक साल के लिए तो कई स्थितियों में मिल बन्द रह सकती है।

राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री को आप 'इस्ट्री' में नहीं गिनते हैं और उन को वह तमाम सुविधाएं नहीं देते हैं जोकि उद्योगों को दी जाती हैं।

श्री हंस राज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है कि इन्होंने जो फार्मर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी की डेफिनीशन रखी है उस में उन्होंने यह शब्द रखे हैं :

"and 'farmers' cooperative society" means a cooperative society the members whereof include farmers and the voting rights in which are, according to its rules and bye-laws, restricted to the following classes of members, namely:—(a) farmers, (b) State Governments,"

मैं उस में एक संशोधन पेश करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर लाइन 37 के बाद यह शब्द इनसर्ट कर दिये जाय :

"वर्कर्स इम्प्लाइट इन दी फैक्टरी।"

दरअसल हालत यह है कि जो गाँव और देहात हैं उन में जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के ओहदेदार होते हैं वह सारे के सारे बड़े बड़े जमींदार होते हैं। वहाँ जो छोटे, छोटे किसान होते हैं उनकी कोई पूछता नहीं, छोटे वर्कर्स को कोई नहीं पूछता है। इस समय भी जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियाँ अथवा

पंचायत हैं उन में उन का इंटरैस्ट सफर करता है क्योंकि वह जमींदारों और मिलमालिकों द्वारा बनाई जाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनगीं उन में भी वही हाल होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें।

भुवनेश्वर कांफ्रेंस में भी जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया था उस में भी यह कहा गया था :

"That the workers should be associated with the management of the industry in such a way that rapid progress could be achieved. This should enable the workers to have a sense of participation in the industry and to achieve maximum production."

मैं समझता हूँ कि इन्क्रीशन में यह शब्द "वर्कर्स इम्प्लाइट इन दी फैक्टरी" अवश्य इनसर्ट कर दिये जाय ताकि उन्हें वाइपाम न किया जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं क्लोज़ 4 पर अपना संशोधन नम्बर 16 स्वीकृति के लिये पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): I support the amendment.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, advanced a very vehement argument and said that the Government of India should be ashamed of coming forward with the provisions of this Bill to this honourable House. I wish to submit that there is nothing in this Bill of which the Government should be ashamed. I know the allergy of the Swatantra Party Members to cooperatives and the public sector. I heard very carefully the speech of Prof. Ranga. Shri Lobo Prabhu repeated the same arguments. In fact, in my speech, I have, in detail dealt with those points I think, in the interest of the rice milling

industry and in the interest of the farmers of this country, it is necessary that cooperatives of farmers and public sector mills should have a preference to private out-moded mills.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You are afraid of competition.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am not prepared to accept any of his arguments and the arguments are not only unsound but they are based on incorrect appreciation of the situation.

About Shri Meetha Lal Meena's point, I think, he made a very valid point that these societies should be broad-based and that these societies should not be of a handful of members. It is a very valid suggestion and our intention also is that these societies should be of a very large number of farmers. Any farmer who is prepared to supply rice to the mill or to get it processed through the mill should not be excluded from the membership. The Government of India's approach all along, has been that it should really be an effective democratic body in its functioning. No farmer should be excluded from that. That is how we are trying to look at these farmers' cooperatives and the rice-milling cooperative mills.

As far as Shri Hem Raj's amendment is concerned, I think, the definition of 'cooperative society' comes under the Cooperative Societies Act and we have said, 'cooperative society' as defined in the Cooperative Societies Act. At the moment, though I have sympathy with the proposition, I am not in a position to accept that as these mills are meant to be of producers.

SHRI HEM RAJ: If the workers are included, that will be much better.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall put all the Amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 11 and 16 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5— Amendment of section 6.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments by Shri Meetha Lal Meena. Is he moving them?

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Yes. I beg to move:

Page 4, line 41,—

for "one year" substitute—

"six years excluding period of litigation". (12).

Page 5, line 3,—

for "one year" substitute "six years" (13).

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: He has already argued.

श्री मेथा लाल मेना : मेरा संशोधन यह है कि 1 मल के बजाय 6 साल का दिया जा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments 12 and 13 to Clause 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7— (Amendment of section 13.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one amendment by Mr. Meetha Lal Meena, amendment No. 14. Is he moving?

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
Yes. I beg to move:

Page 5,—

for lines 23 to 29 substitute—

“sub-section (2) of section 18, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.” (14).

इस क्लॉज 7 में जो सज़ा की व्यवस्था रखी गई है वह इसी कठोर और तगड़ी है कि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए इसे रखा गया है उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इस से नहीं हो सकेगी। केवल कुछ अफसरों द्वारा स में इस तरीके से मिल वालों को डरा, धपका कर उन से ज्यादा पैसा लेने के सिवाय और कोई बात नहीं होगी।

इस में रखा गया है कि किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा इस क़ानून का उल्लंघन व अवहेलना करने वाले को एक साल की सज़ा और 10,000 रुपये जुर्माने तक की सज़ा दी जा सकती है। इस बारे में मेरा यह है कि उस पर 1,000 या 2,000 रुपये से ज्यादा जुर्माना नहीं होना चाहिए और दूसरे इसमें कैद की सज़ा का बिल्कुल प्राविधान नहीं होना चाहिए।

अगर कोई गलती को अपनी ज़ारी रखता है अर्थात् कंस्ट्रक्शन कंट्रॉन्स करता है तो उस पर 500 रुपये जो जुर्माना किया जायेगा। अब होगा यह कि किसी पर लाँछन लगा कर मिल को बंद करवा दें और अगर फिर वह मिलमालिक दबारा मिल चालू करवाता है तो उस को 500 रुपये जोजाना पैनाल्टी के देना पड़ेगा। इस में यह होगा कि अफसरान लोग 2, 2 और 4, 4 महीने तक उस मिल को बंद कर देंगे और कहेंगे कि अगर मिल को पुनः चालू करवाना चाहते हो तो इतना पैसा हमें दे दो वरना 500 रुपये रोजाना यह पैनाल्टी लगाई जायगी। इसके रहने में अफसरों में सिवाय, रिश्वतसतानी और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने के और कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिये जुर्माना 10,000 के बजाय 1, 2 हजार तक होना चाहिए और कैद की सज़ा

नहीं लेनी चाहिए तथा प्रतिदिन 500 रुपये जर्माना नहीं होना चाहिये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The punishment prescribed in the old Act was six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000. Now we have increased the penalty from six months' imprisonment to one year imprisonment and the fine from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. There are valid reasons for increasing the penalty. Some anti-social elements want to evade procurement and want to indulge in black-marketing, and taking advantage of the legal technicalities, they want to evade the law. We had detailed discussion with the representatives of the State Governments and the State Governments themselves represented that the present provisions are not adequate to deal with the offenders. Hence, we have decided to increase the penalty. I think, it would have a very salutary effect and I hope, the hon. Member will withdraw his amendment.

श्री मंडावान मोना : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब एक हलर लगाने की लागत 250 पये पड़ती है और उस पर मंत्री महोदय जुर्माना करेंगे 10,000 रुपये। 250 रुपये का हलर आता है और वह बेचारा यह 10,000 रुपये जर्माना कहाँ से देगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment 14 to Clause 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: 1
move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion
moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. TENNETI VISWANATHAM:
Only two minutes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam): This is a very
important Bill and, therefore, I re-
quire not two minutes but five
minutes.

15 hrs.

It has been said that white rice,
white sugar and white bread are the
enemies of mankind; they are the
first enemies of mankind. Instead of
coming with a Bill not to license
new rice mills and revert the country
again once more to hand-pounding
and good health, the Congress Minis-
try has come to perpetuate the mill-
ing industry.

Milled rice has emaciated the
nation, far beyond what our people
can reckon. Today, the farmers in
the field are not half as strong as
they were some thirty or forty years
ago. Three hundred years of British
rule was not able to take their
strength as much as these rice mills
during the last thirty or forty years.
These rice mills have emaciated not
whereby the farmers, they have
emaciated the students. Today, sev-
eral people ask me this question,—
if you would excuse a little personal
reference—"what is your age?". When
I say that it is 73, they wonder and
say 'How is it? What are you do-
ing?', and I tell them, 'I did nothing.
My parents fed me upon hand-pound-
ed rice.' That is all the thing'.

During the last twenty or thirty
years, particularly after the Second
War, the nation has taken to this
milling industry like anything, and
today Government want not only to

regulate but perpetuate it with all
kinds of modern machinery. It is
not a question of private or public
sector. It is not a question of indivi-
duals or co-operative sector. These
rice mills have become the bane of
this country. Not all the Pimpri fac-
tories and vitamin B tablets and B
Complexes can restore the nation
again to its health, if we continue
eating this white sugar and white
rice. Now, for heaven's sake, let the
Ministry which is running in the name
of Mahatma Gandhi stop licensing new
mills altogether, and let the old mills
die of superannuation gradually die
off, and let the country have once
more handpounded rice and sound
health.

Coming to bran, even the cattle are
not allowed to eat the bran as it is.
Monopolist friends who can give large
donations come and they are given
monopolies in each district for taking
oil out of the bran, and it is only after
the oil is extracted that the bran goes
to the cattle. A capitalist gives a large
subscription or donation for this col-
lege or that college or one per cent of
his profits and he is allowed to extract
all oil out of the bran and then only
the bran goes to the cattle as cattle-
feed. So, not only the human being
is emaciated, but even the cattle are
not allowed to get their cattle-feed in
the full measure in which they were
getting prior to the full-fledged
coming into existence of these rice
mills.

I oppose this continuation of these
rice mills.

श्री मोठा लाल मीना उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, इस विषयक को तो यहाँ मंत्री महोदय
जाये, लेकिन मेरा उन से मत मे पहले मवाल
यह है कि आप राइस मिलों को उद्योगों की
श्रेणी में क्यों नहीं गिनते ? जिस तरह से
आप अन्य उद्योगों को आर्थिक और टेक्निकल
महायता दे रहे हैं उसी तरह से चावल मिलों

[श्री मीठा लाल मीना]

को भी क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? क्या अन्य उद्योगों की अपेक्षा यह कम मात्रा में है ? जब कि उन की संख्या आप हजारों की बतला रहे हैं तो भी आप उन को कोई औद्योगिक सहायता नहीं दे रहे हैं और उन में कोई भी टेक्निकल सुधार नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

आज आप नई मिलें लगाने जा रहे हैं । मेरा कहना तो यह है कि बजाय इस के कि आप नई मिलें लगावें, आप पुरानी मिलों का ही सुधार कीजिए । राजस्थान में राइस मिलें साल भर में केवल पांच महीने चलती हैं बारह महीनों में और सात महीने बेकार रहती हैं । न आप उनको बारह महीने तक धानी देते हैं और न उन में कोई सुधार करते हैं । आज छोटी छोटी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं । आप उन को आर्थिक सहायता दीजिये ।

आज आप मशीनों का सुधार कर रहे हैं लेकिन चावल में से जो 30 परसेंट भूसा निकलता है उस भूसे को जानवर तक नहीं खाते हैं । वह 100 क्विंटल तक नहीं बिकता है क्योंकि जानवरों के किसी काम में नहीं आता है । आप को सोचना चाहिये कि वह किस काम में आ सकता है । आप उस को खरीदिये और उस को काम में लाने के लिये कारखाना खोलिये ।

इस के अलावा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो मौजूदा पुरानी मिलें हैं उन के सुधार के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये और उन को उद्योगों में गिनती की जाये । जो भी चावल मिलों को पुनः नया (Renew) लाइसेंस करवाना पड़ता है तब उस की मियाद एक वर्ष की होती है । इस से मिल वालों को बहुत परेशानी होती है । उस की मियाद कम से कम तीन वर्ष की होनी चाहिये ।

आज कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर नये लाइसेंस देने का प्रावधान है । मेरा कहना है कि नया लाइसेंस उन्हीं मिलों को दिया

जाये जो किसी कारणवश बन्द पड़ी हैं और उन का लाइसेंस एक वर्ष पूर्व कैसल कर दिया गया था । उन को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा आटे की चक्की या कुएं पर जो हलर लगे हुए हैं और जो इस कानून के बनने से पहले से मौजूद हैं, उन पर किसी तरह का लाइसेंस या दूसरी बन्दिश नहीं होनी चाहिये और पुरानी मिलों को गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा ऋण दिया जाये । वे टेक्निकल सुधार सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (विलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि छोटी मिलों की हालत खराब है । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में, खाम कर छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके में, इतना ज्यादा धान होता है कि वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को चावल नालाई करते हैं । आज लोग छोटे-छोटे हलर्स में काम करते हैं और उससे जो चावल प्राप्त होना चाहिये उस को प्राप्त कर के बाजार में ला कर बेचते हैं ।

मैं अपने पूर्व वक्ता मित्र से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि कुछाई नष्ट हो गई है । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन उस प्रथा को फिर से चालू करने के लिये जो कुछ भी किया जा सके वह फ्री जमाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । यदि हम देखते हैं कि हलर्स के जगिये से काश्तकारों का फायदा होता है तो इस और कदम उठाने में सरकार को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अब रह गई फाइन की बात । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि फाइन हट ज्यादा है और सरकार को इसपर दुबारा गौर करना चाहिये । आज काश्तकार की हालत को देखते हुए और दूसरे लोगों की हालत को देखते हुए सरकार को यह फाइन कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I have been reading the interim reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission which have been appearing in the press every now and then. One of the fine points made by the commission is that licensing should be reduced to nil and if the system of licensing has to be there it should be entrusted to a private corporation and it should not be kept within the purview of the Ministry. I think that it is a very wholesome suggestion which the Administrative Reforms Commission has made. But what do I find today? I find that where there was a very small system of licensing, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is going to have a very big cake of licensing. Instead of putting their foot down on licensing and permits which have brought a bad name to our Government, the Ministry is trying to perpetuate and enlarge, augment and expand that system. This Bill is an example of that. I, therefore, oppose this Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Let my hon. friend vote against the Bill.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Sir, democracy exists for you and me because both of us are small men. Democracy is essentially for the small man. Who are the small men? They are the persons who believe in hand-pounding, the persons who want rice hullers and the persons who have rice mills as a cottage industry. But here is my friend who believes in co-operative societies who is going to ring the death-knell of the small farmers by putting an end to those persons who depend upon the small mills.

The third thing is that he has introduced a system of fining. I think fines are a necessary thing in any legislation. But I believe that the fines which have been provided in the clauses of this Bill are too excessive. Against whom are they meant to work? They are not meant to work against the big entrepreneur,

the adventurer, the licence-grabber and the permit-grabber. They are going to work against the small man who lives in a small village or a small town.

I therefore think that this Bill goes against the spirit for which we stand. My hon. friend says that we are going in for modernisation. Why don't they go in for modernisation in other fields? Here it is not modernisation but over-mechanisation for which my country is not yet prepared but for which those members over there may be prepared.

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहली बार इस हाउस में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सौ फीसदी ही नहीं बल्कि पाँच सौ फीसदी किसानों के हक में एक बिल हाउस की टेबल पर रखा गया है और इसको पाम किया जा रहा है। इसको देख कर मुझे दिली खुशी हो रही है। मेरे भाई बुरा न मानें। इस बहस में इस बात का पता भी लग गया है कि कौन नुमाइशी किसानों के हमदर्द हैं और कौन फर्जी हमदर्द हैं और कौन सही मानों में उनकी भलाई चाहते हैं। मैं किसी की बदगर्ई नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल की मुखालिफत की है वे सब से ज्यादा किसानों के दुश्मन हैं और उन से बड़ा दुश्मन यहाँ और बाहर किसानों का देश में नहीं मिल सकता है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We stand for small farmers, not for big landlords.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मेरे भाई बुरा मान रहे हैं। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि बुरा न मानें। मेरे भाइयों ने, कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने एक बात कही है कि नेशनलाइजेशन करो। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किम के लिए नेशनलाइजेशन होगा। वे कहते हैं कि इसको गवर्नमेंट को दे दो। एक तरफ वो वे मजदूरों की इंडस्ट्री के मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सेदार बनाना चाहते

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि जिस काम को छोटे छोटे किसान करते हैं, जिस इंडस्ट्री को छोटे छोटे किसान चलाते हैं, उनका गवर्नमेंट को दे दो। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन से ज्यादा बड़ा दुश्मन किसान का और कोई भी हो सकता है।

एक बात जरूर खराबी की हो सकती है कि गलत ढंग को कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बन जायें। ऐसा हो सकता है कि मोटे पेट वाले भ्रामही इन सोसाइटीज को बना लें। और वे पलने लग जायें, सरमायेदार पलने लग जायें। ऐसा न हो इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिये। हमारे सहलग माहब तथा एक और माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जो कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनें वे प्योरली किसानों की बननी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में किसानों को ही उनका मेम्बर बनाया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान दें।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये यह है कि ये कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और ये जो कारखाने हैं ये देहातों में हों, शहरों में न हों। अगर ये देहातों में होंगे तो एंथो बेस्ट इंडस्ट्राज वहां ज्यादा तादाद में फैलेंगे और देहात भी शहरों के नमूने पर आ जायेंगे।

हमारे दोस्त ने हल्लर की बात कहा है। आपको भी खाम तौर पर देखा जाना चाहिये और उस को भी डेफाइनेशन में लाया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में अस्सों फी सदी किसान हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लाइसेंसिंग है वे भी किसानों को मिलें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि और कोई बिचौलिया बीच में आ जाए और वह फायदा उठा जाय। होता यह है कि मेहनत तो किसान करता है लेकिन जो पैगामाइट्स होते हैं, जो गांवों में ट्रेडिंग क्लस होता है वह फायदा उठा लेती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लाइसेंसिंग है वे हरिजनों को, गरीब किसानों को मिलें। पहली बार भीका मिला है

जबकि किसान जो कि अस्सों परसेंट हैं उनको लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। लाइसेंसों की भी एक बड़ी भारी मीनोपोली समझी जाती है। अब किसानों को भी उस में हिस्सा मिला है। मैं लाइसेंसों के खिलाफ हूँ। बेशक लाइसेंसिंग सिस्टम को उड़ाया नहीं गया है लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पहली बार इस बिल के जरिये किसानों को उन में हिस्सेदार बनाया गया है इनके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और आपका मैं मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार (गुड़गांव) : राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने फरिस्तों के जरिये बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के नाम एक पैगाम भेजा है इस बिल के बारे में जो इस तरह है :

वाबस्ता मेरी याद से कुछ तलखियां भी थीं अगच्छा हुआ जो आपने मुझ को भुला दिया।

जो बिल वह लाते हैं सी बार लायें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मुझे मेरे भाई रणवीर सिंह बहुत प्रजीज हैं। वह किसानों की बड़ी चर्चा करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की कि इससे किसानों का भला होने वाला नहीं है। बहुत से किसान यहां भी आते हैं जो कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बन कर बैठ जाते हैं और बड़ी बड़ी मिलें चलाना शुरू कर देते हैं। नाम तो उनका भी किसान ही है, वे भी किसानों के बेटे हैं। लेकिन देखना यह है कि किन फार्मर्स की आप कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाने जा रहे हैं। क्या उनकी बनाने जा रहे हैं जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं और जिनके पास पांच एकड़ या उससे भी कम जमीन है या बड़ों की बनाने जा रहे हैं। अगर छोटे की बनाने जा रहे हैं तो यकीनन आप काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं, वरना मैं कहूंगा :

तमन्नाओं से उलझाया गया हूँ
खिलौना देकर बहलाया गया हूँ।

[شری عبدالغنی قار (کوٹانوں) -
 راجستھان مہاتما گاندھی نے فرشتوں نے
 ذریعے بابو جگجیو رام جی کے نام
 ایک پیغام بھیجا ہے اس بل کے بارے
 میں جو اس طرح ہے -

واہستہ مہری یاد ہے کچھ
 ناخیاں بھی تھیں

اچھا کیا جو آپ نے سمجھا
 کو بہلا دیا

جو بل وہ لائے ہیں سو بار انہیں -
 مسجد کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے -
 مسجد میں بھائی زندہ ہو، سلگم بھی
 عزیز ہیں - وہ کسانوں کی بڑی
 چرچا کرتے ہیں - لیکن انہوں نے
 مسجد کی کوشش نہیں کی کہ
 اس سے کسانوں کا بہلا دینے والا نہیں
 ہے - بہت سے کسان یہاں بھی آتے
 ہیں جو کہ سیر پارلیمنٹ بن کر
 بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور بڑی بڑی باتیں
 چلانا شروع کر دیتے ہیں - نام تو
 ان کا بھی کسان ہے - وہ بھی کسانوں
 کے بھٹے ہیں - لیکن دیکھنا یہ ہے
 کہ کئی فارموں کی آپ کو پریگنٹ سوسائٹیز
 بلانے جا رہے ہیں - کہا لی ٹی بلانے
 جا رہے ہیں جو چھوٹے چھوٹے کسان
 یا مزدور ہیں اور جن کے پاس ہاتھی
 ایکو یا اس سے بھی کم زمین ہے یا
 بڑوں کی بلانے جا رہے ہیں - اگر
 چھوٹوں کی بلانے جا رہے ہیں تو

بمیلدا آپ قابل مبارکباد ہیں ورنہ
 میں کہونگا

تمناؤں میں اچھا کیا میں

کہلنے دے کر بہلایا گیا ہوں]

श्री क० ना० शिबारी (बेतिया) :
 मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । जो किसान
 दो तीन हजार रुपया लगा कर देहातों में
 हुस्सर चलाते हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके
 ऊपर भी इस तरह का फाइन लगेगा और
 इस तरह की बात होगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I
 am thankful to the hon. members
 who have participated in the discus-
 sion and evinced interest in the Bill.
 It has been a very enlightened and
 useful discussion.

Shri Viswanatham gave new infor-
 mation to the House that one can
 live up to the age of 72 or 73 by
 eating hand-pounded rice. I may
 assure him that this Bill protects the
 interests of the hand-pounding indus-
 try. In fact, the provisions are al-
 ready there in the old statute, and
 this new amendment does not affect
 them. So, I wish he lives up to 100
 years by eating hand-pounded rice.

I have already explained that be-
 cause the industry is not based on
 sound modern techniques, considera-
 ble quantities of by-products are
 wasted and that one of the intentions
 of the Bill is that by modernisation
 we can use the various by-products
 in the national interest.

Shri Meena asked why not improve
 the old mills. Actually, we are go-
 ing to give the old mills opportuni-
 ties to modernise themselves. The
 purpose is not only to set up new
 mills.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

I have already explained to the House that the main purpose of the Bill is to give a preference to the co-operative rice mills and public sector mills. While meeting the point of Mr. Kunte I have already stated that it is in the interests of public policy. Our Constitutional directives, and technical reports and the policies enunciated in Five Year Plans, that we have accepted this position, and that is why we have come forward with this progressive legislation.

The penalty prescribed in the Bill is the maximum and it does not necessarily mean that the court will give the maximum penalty in every case, but the Court should have the power to deal with those who indulge in anti-social activities.

Shri Sharma said that there should be no control, no licensing. I think in modern society we cannot do without some restrictions. (Interruptions)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. No more questions. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH AND MYSORE (TRANSFER OF TERRITORY) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territory from the State of Mysore to the State of Andhra Pradesh and for

matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

It is a small Bill which seeks to transfer a small territory in Abakavarpalli village in Bagepalli taluk of Kolar district of the Mysore State to Andhra Pradesh. When the enclaves in the various States were transferred from one State to another, somehow this particular enclave was lost sight of. This was considered at the zonal council meeting in 1960 and the two State concerned agreed to this proposal. Without a parliamentary enactment, this transfer cannot take place and hence this small Bill has been brought forward. This Bill was also referred to the State legislatures of both the States as required under the Constitution and both of them have endorsed this measures and there has been no controversy about it so far. Clause 3 relates to the transfer of the part of the village and the other clauses make the necessary incidental or consequential provisions such as representation in legislatures, jurisdiction of the courts, etc. Looking to the non-controversial features of this Bill, I do not think that it is necessary for me to dwell at length with the provisions of the Bill, I hope the House will give its consent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill provide for the transfer of certain territory from the State of Mysore to the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.."

There is an amendment for circulation. We have only one hour. Both the States have agreed to this proposal. We should try to be brief and finish it in the allotted time. There is no controversy about it.

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM
(Chitradurga): I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th August, 1968."

This Bill is intended to transfer a part of the village of Mysore to Andhra Pradesh. It is true the transfer involves a small area and that on administrative grounds this transfer has to be effected. I agree that administrative convenience has been the guiding factor. I have moved for circulation because the Government is interested in bringing before this House only one solitary proposal whereas the State is faced with a number of other problems which have created a good deal of misunderstanding between Andhra and Mysore.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

In fact, I am opposing this Bill not because that I am against the Andhra State—because I know ordinarily I would have supported it—but because of the inconsistent, indifferent and wavering policy of the Government of India in solving the various border problems and inter-State disputes. If this was the only problem that confronted Mysore, I would have readily supported it, but my contention is that instead of bringing up problems piece by piece or individual problems, they must bring a comprehensive proposal of all the border problems that have been facing the State of Mysore.

It is a well-known fact that the State of Mysore is confronted with many border problems. These border problems are as old as more than a decade, and during this decade there has been a battle of nerves between the adjoining States and it has created a good deal of misapprehension, misunderstanding and it has gone even to the extent of bringing dis-unity in the

country. It is true that there were some local attempts to solve these problems but all conventional methods failed and the States could not come to an understanding and the Government of India appointed a Commission to resolve these border disputes on the request of the Government, not of Mysore but of Maharashtra. Shri Mahajan submitted a report to the Government more than a year back, but what has happened to that report? It is lying in cold storage. It is receiving scant courtesy and it is more than a year.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is finished.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Whether it is finished or it is alive, it is left to the Government of India, and the Central Government has not said anything about it. It has been wavering; it has kept it in cold storage with the result that there is a great deal of unnecessary propaganda going on against the report and not only against the report but against the author of the report.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Engineered by the Home Ministry.

SHRI J. MOMAMED IMAM: Engineered by the Home Ministry. That is what my compatriot says. I also agree with him. Shri Mahajan's character is being assessed; his memory is being assailed and he is being dubbed as being partial, as being poisonous and he is called by various other names. I am afraid that the sanctity of the report of a Commission is lost. I am afraid that at this rate no decent gentleman will come forward to work as Chairman or to work in a Commission. It must be understood by all that Shri Mahajan belonged neither to Mysore nor to Maharashtra. He belonged to a far-off State and he did his best and it was the duty of the Central Government to accept his report as they did accept all the reports of the previous Commissions.

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

Sir, somehow the Home Ministry wants to wriggle out of this but I must state that the Government of Mysore stands by this report. They want this to be implemented and the report should be treated as an award. That is the only way of resolving this problem. On the other hand, the Home Ministry has been introducing too many complicated problems. Shri Chavan first suggested a national consensus. He tried a national consensus among all the leaders of the parties which was a novel procedure which was unheard of before, and now it came in handy to the Home Minister. But that failed. Then he tried to introduce a system of opinion poll. He created a stir and he did not realise the implications of gathering opinion State by State. That also failed. A new proposal has been put forward in the meeting of the National Integration Council at Srinagar. The Home Minister has proposed that a border machinery should be constituted to resolve all border disputes. That Council is intended to bring about national integration. But if this proposal is carried out it will bring about nothing but disintegration, because as soon as the Government announces that they are going to appoint a permanent border machinery for resolving all inter-State border disputes, they will be inviting such disputes from all States. All the old disputes which we have forgotten or to which we have reconciled ourselves will be again raked up and the border machinery will be flooded with innumerable disputes. The whole country will be in turmoil. So, I hope this will not be followed. In fact, what we aim at is the unity of India, but all your efforts are intended to accentuate the problem of regionalism. On the one side you speak about integration, but your actions are aimed at disintegration. Your wavering policy and inordinate delay has landed the country in a good deal of trouble. You have delayed this for such a long time. With what consequences? Do you know how the people living in these disputed areas have

been suffering? They have become step-children to both States. Maharashtra does not want to do anything because it is afraid that it is likely to go to Mysore. Mysore does not want to undertake any development work in that area because they think it may go to Maharashtra. So, they are between the devil and the deep sea.

In all such matters, it is the duty of the Central Government to take timely and effective decision. But it looks as if the Government is entirely incapable of taking any decision. For every problem, they want a national consensus or consultation with leaders or appointment of a commission or committee or border machinery. Then what is the Government for, if it cannot take a decision and implement it? Let them settle it once for all. Let them say that either the Mahajan Commission report is going to be accepted or there will be *status quo*. On the other hand, by putting forward fresh obstacles and fresh proposals, they are only making the problem more acute and complicated and in course of time they will be held responsible for bringing about disintegration in the whole country.

Since times have changed and policies have changed. I suggest that the opinion of the people must be elicited as to whether what the Government is doing is correct. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): Sir, it is a very simple piece of legislation which seeks to transfer some territories from Mysore to Andhra Pradesh. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated that a small enclave was lost sight of when the exchange took place in 1950. 18 years have passed and now Government have come forward with this legislation to correct this mistake. This is being done on the ground of administrative convenience. Though it is late, it is not too late. There are other enclaves of other States also

which are at present in different States and they are not only causing inconvenience from the point of administrative convenience but also from the point of view of language, culture, education and other things also.

I do not want to quarrel with my hon. friend from Mysore. The hon. Member from the Opposition has referred to a border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. I do not want to pick up a quarrel with them. But I want to point out that it is not a question of only one enclave being left with one State there are villages after villages—I can give their names and my hon. friends from Mysore will also agree—in Belgaum District where 90 per cent of the people speak Marathi language. There are villages which have no approach roads. Schools which were run there in Marathi language have been stopped and much inconvenience has been caused to the people during the last fifteen years. After the reorganisation of the States in 1957 for the last twelve years the people from that area have been asking the State Government and the Central Government to readjust the boundary and to have these enclaves transferred from Mysore to Maharashtra in the same way as the dispute between Andhra and Madras was settled on the basis of the Pataskar Formula taking village as a unit. The village should be accepted as a unit and transfer of territory should be made. Territory which belongs to Mysore should go to Mysore and the territory that belongs to Maharashtra should go to Maharashtra.

As my hon. friend over there referred in the Western Zonal Council this question was discussed but nothing came out. Then the Mahajan Commission was appointed but without any terms of reference. Now, at the Srinagar meeting of the National Integration Council views were expressed by various leaders of different parties that a permanent body should be appointed with terms of reference to settle these border disputes once

for all. I think this should be acceptable to my friends from Mysore also. We Members from Maharashtra have no quarrel with Mysore. We urge upon them that this question of transfer of territory should be decided once for all with terms of reference by taking village as a unit so that we may coexist in peace. As the Government has come forward with this proposal for transfer of this enclave I hope the Government will take a step forward and try to adjust the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore.

With these words Sir, I support the Bill.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : (भा.पाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जैसा बताया यह विधेयक छोटा सा है और इसमें कोई ज्यादा बात कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। किन्तु जिस पद्धति से या ढंग से यह छोटा सा सवाल हल करने का तरीका सामने आया है उसको देख कर कुछ कहे बिना मैं रह नहीं सकता। वास्तव में आजादी आने के पश्चात् सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की दूर दृष्टि के कारण रियासतें सब मिला दी गई। उसी समय एक पुनर्गठन का सवाल सामने आया। किन्तु उस बात को समझ कर यदि भ्रम रहते ही कोई आयोग ऐसा नियुक्त करते तो बाद में जो नोबत आई वह शायद न आती। किन्तु 1953 में भ्रान्ध के पोटी श्री रामलू के भ्रामरण प्रगशन करके देहान्त होने के बाद जब पूरे भ्रान्ध में गड़बड़ मचा हो हल्सा मच गया विजयवाड़ा स्टेशन सूटा गया तब दबाव में आ कर टूटे-फूटे भ्रान्ध की रचना की घोषणा की गई। और उसके बाद फिर ऐक्य केरल विशाल भ्रान्ध विशाल कर्नाटक यह सब माँगें सामने आईं। यह बातें देखकर 1955 में राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग को नियुक्त किया गया। वास्तव में तो उन्होंने जो सिद्धान्त सामने रखे थे जो सिफारिशें दी थीं उन बातों को लेकर कम से कम सारे पुनर्गठन का मामला हल करके जहाँ-जहाँ सीमा का

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

विवाद का कर खड़ा होता उसका समय रहते हल करत तो आज जो एक अन्याय प्रदेशों के बीच विशाक्त वातावरण दिखाई देता है वह शायद नहीं देता। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में कुछ हेतु को लेकर जो झगड़ा खड़ा है उसमें बड़ा सक्रिय सहयोग या बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन यदि किसी ने छोड़ा हो तो हमारे कांग्रेसी बन्धुओं ने छोड़ा है और सीमा विवाद को हल करने के लिये रेल रोकने का आन्दोलन सबसे पहले उन्होंने ही प्रारम्भ किया यानि अधिकांश दल ने

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: These border questions do not excite the Congress only; there are other parties also, including the Jana Sangh.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: इसीलिये आप भी बोल रहे हैं और मैं भी बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: You are accusing the Congress only. There are other parties also. In Mysore there are the PSP, the SSP and the Communists also.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: I am referring to the Congress for the simple reason that it is the party in power. Naturally, it has every right and responsibility to set up very good precedents and it has failed.

विरोधी दल अगर ऐसा करे तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन अधिकांश दल होने के पश्चात् उनके गृह-मंत्री और उप-गृह-मंत्री होने के पश्चात् यदि वे गलत रास्ते पर लोगों को रे जाते हैं तो आगे चल कर देश में प्रजातंत्र मजबूत बनना बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा। सलिये मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब संविधान हमने बनाया है उसमें धारा 263 का प्रावधान किया है कि जब कोई विवाद खड़ा होता है तो इन्टर स्टेट काउन्सिल

की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। जब कोई विवाद खड़ा होता है आपस में सहमति नहीं होती है तो केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है कि बीच में आकर उस समस्या को हल करे इस दृष्टि से कोई सिद्धान्त लेकर चलते। जैसा पाटिल जी ने कहा मैं उससे विरोध करने वाला नहीं हूँ कोई भी सिद्धान्त लीजिये सन् 1952 में ग्राम चुनाव हुये, 1957 में हुये, 1962 में हुये, 1967 में हुये, उससे जनमत की जो भावना है वह प्राप्त हुई उस जनमत की भावना को समझ कर विवाद का हल कीजिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो महाजन कमीशन के अन्तर्गत जो आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था उन्होंने सारे मामले को देखा था और अपनी कुछ सिफारिशें दी थीं। जब दोनों राज्यों ने मिल कर इस आयोग को स्वीकार किया था तो उसकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने के बजाय खटाई में क्यों डाल दिया गया — यह समझ में नहीं आता है। जब गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने यह सोचने की कोशिश की थी कि तमाम विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की राय से एक समान पत निर्धारित किया जाय तो मैंने एक सीधा सवाल किया था कि जो हमारे गृह-मंत्री महोदय हैं वे महाराष्ट्र में आते हैं तथा जो हमारे कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष हैं वे मैसूर से आते हैं क्या इन दोनों महानुभावों में भी कोई समान विचारधारा या एक मत है। जब गृह-मंत्री महोदय जो महाराष्ट्र के हैं तथा कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष जो मैसूर के हैं यदि इन दोनों के बीच में ही कौमन कन्सेन्स नहीं है तो फिर विरोधी दलों में ही जैनरल कन्सेन्सन्स इवात्व करने में क्या लाभ है। इनमें जब आपस में ही सहमति नहीं है तो लोगों के बीच जो झगड़ा कराने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होती है—यह देश की एकता की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल इतना छोटा नहीं है। इसके साथ और भी कुछ बातें जुड़ी हुई हैं। जैसे पुनर्गठन का सवाल हल होने के पश्चात् गोवा और पुडु-

चिरी का सवाल है। जैसे राजा महाराजा चले गये वैसे ही जब पुर्तगाली महाराज चले गये, फ्रांसीसी महाराज चले गये तो उन प्रदेशों को उनके समीप के प्रदेश में मिला कर उस समस्या को हल करना चाहिये था। गोआ के साथ दमन और दीव का क्या सम्बन्ध है किम आधार पर ये एक ही राज्य के अन्तर्गत हैं—क्या ये एक-दूसरे के समीप हैं अथवा क्या इनमें भाषा की समानता है? आखिर किस आधार पर इनको गोआ के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है? यही स्थिति पुदुचेरी की है—यह क्षेत्र केरल के अन्तर्गत आता है वहाँ मलयालम बोली जाती है लेकिन किम आधार पर इसको अलग रखा गया है? राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग द्वारा सिद्धान्त देने के बावजूद भी समस्या का हल न करते हुये इतनी देर के बाद जो यह बिल आया है इसका स्वागत करते हुये भी मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि सत्तास्त्र दल लोगों को आपस में लड़ाने के बजाय कोई ठोस मार्ग अपनाये ताकि हम भी उसका स्वागत करें और देश की एकता बनी रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : सभापति जी मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसलिये नहीं कि यह विधेयक छोटा है अथवा इसमें जो जमीन का विषय है वह भी छोटा है बल्कि इस लिये कि इस विधेयक का जो तत्व है इसका जो विषय है वह बहुत बड़ा है। क्योंकि इससे यह मालूम होता है कि जहाँ छोटी-छोटी जमीन की समस्या की तरफ हमारी केन्द्र सरकार का लक्ष्य गया है पांच एकड़ जमीन की समस्या की तरफ हमारी केन्द्र सरकार का लक्ष्य गया है तो मेरे जैसे आदमी यह अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि इसी प्रकार बड़ी

समस्याओं की तरफ भी हमारी केन्द्र सरकार का लक्ष्य जरूर जायेगा।

सभापति जी अभी-अभी श्री जगन्नाथ राव जी जोशी ने दमन और दीव की जमीन के बारे में अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया। दीव का जो एरिया है वह केवल 12 वर्ग मील का एरिया है तथा वह क्षेत्र गोआ से 700 मील की दूरी पर है इसी तरह से दमन का जो क्षेत्र है वह गोआ से लगभग 500 मील की दूरी पर है लेकिन ऐसा होने के बावजूद भी इनका गोआ दमन दीव प्रशासन के रूप में केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश में रखा गया है तथा इन क्षेत्रों का कारोबार गोआ से चलता है। मैं इस का उल्लेख इस रूप में भी कर सकता हूँ कि जैसे फौरन-प्रीक्वेट्स होती हैं जैसे पहले पुर्तगाली राज्य में इन का कारोबार चलता था वैसे अभी भी गोआ के द्वारा इनका कारोबार चल रहा है। इस लिये इस बिल को यहाँ पर लाने के लिये मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करते हुए मैं यह कहूँगा कि ऐसी जो समस्या है उसके बारे में भी आपका लक्ष्य जाना चाहिये।

हमारे मित्र श्री वाटिल ने अभी कहा कि कोई ऐसा तत्व या सिद्धान्त माना जाये कि जिस के आधार पर इस समस्या को हल किया जा सके। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जिस बिल में जो भाषा बोली जाती है उस में 51 प्रतिशत जिस भाषा के बोलने वाले लोग हैं उस क्षेत्र को उसी भाषावाले प्रदेश से जोड़ दिया जाय। इस लिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप इस प्रकार के सिद्धान्त को निश्चित करें तथा जहाँ जहाँ ऐसी समस्या आती है उस का उसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर हल किया जाये। जैसे महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बाँबर के बारे में समस्या पैदा हुई है इस समस्या का हल भी इसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर

[श्री शिकरे]

किया जाये जिम विलेज की पापुनेशन मराठी भाषी है तथा 51 प्रतिशत लोग मराठी बोलते हैं वह सब प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र में मिला दिये जायें तथा जिसके लोगों की संख्या मराठी भाषी नहीं है अथवा 51 प्रतिशत से कम है उस को मंसूर में मिला दिया जाये ।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहूंगा कि गोम्रा के बारे में जो समस्या है जिसका उल्लेख हमारे जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जी ने किया है मैं भी उन को ही सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ इस का जो हल इस समय किया गया है वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आधार पर किया गया है न तो वहाँ की भाषा के बारे में ध्यान दिया गया है और न ही वहाँ के क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि गोम्रा की जो समस्या है उसका हल अभी तक किया ही नहीं गया है क्योंकि स्टेट्स का जो रिऑर्गैनिजेशन हुआ था वह तो केवल भाषा के सिद्धान्त पर हुआ था उसका जो प्रमुख और बुनियाद आधार था वह केवल भाषा थी लेकिन गोम्रा की समस्या का जो हल हुआ है वह भाषा के आधार पर नहीं हुआ है केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की दृष्टि से हुआ है । गोम्रा की भाषा मराठी है इतना ही नहीं बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि गोम्रा की जो वर्तमान सरकार है जो मत्ता-कुड़ दल है वह इसी सिद्धान्त पर चुना गया है कि गोम्रा की भाषा मराठी है और इस लिये उसको महाराष्ट्र में डाला जाये । इसलिये मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये व स से पहले प्रमुख और बुनियादी बात तय हो जानी चाहिये और वह बुनियादी बात है "भाषा का आधार" ।

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shinoga):
Spoke in Kannada:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can the hon'ble Member not speak in the language which the chair can understand, if it is possible for him? (Interruptions)

SHRI J. H. PATEL*: Mr. Chairman Sir, while opposing this Bill I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following observations made on page 90, para 320 of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, 1955, I will read the extract. It says:

"It has been generally recognised that, in the provincial distribution under the British, the Kannadigas suffered most, with their area split up into four units in three of which they were at the tail end and reduced to the position of ineffective minorities. The All-India Congress Committee in 1927, the All-Parties Conference in 1928 and the Indian Statutory Commission in 1930 all recognised the legitimacy of the claim of the Kannadigas to unifications."

On reading this I am convinced that injustice was done to Mysore or Karnataka State during the days of British rule. This has been so even now during the Congress regime.

I am not speaking against Andhra or Maharashtra. But when disputes arise between the States it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that these disputes are amicably settled without impairing the interests of the other. The Centre should do everything to create harmony amongst the States by resolving their disputes with justice.

India is a big country with many States carved in accordance with the recommendations of the S.R.C. Report. While forming these States number of small problems involving

adjustments of the territories between the States kept unsolved. There are number of disputes like Border disputes, Inter-State Water disputes, language problems, and so on. All these problems remain unsolved since 1947. Mere passing resolutions at the Integration Council in Srinagar to solve border disputes in the interest of bringing National Integration would not do. It has to be implemented. The Government is slow to act. At this rate we will not be able to make any headway in the larger interest of the country.

The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says:—

"This enclave was lost sight of when the exchange of such enclaves was effected by the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, dated the 25th January, 1950."

I am not voicing my grievance over the transfer of a part of the village proposed in the Bill. I am all in favour of this. But I support, in this connection what Mr. Imam has said that the measure proposed in the Bill is not the only issue now pending which requires attention of the Government. There are number of problems relating to the adjustment of border territories of Kerala, Tamilnad, Andhra and Maharashtra in which Mysore is very much concerned. If all these are adjusted and legitimately given to Mysore, I have no objection to give this portion of the territory proposed in the Bill. What I cannot understand the logic of the matter is the opposition of the State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra and Kerala to the legitimate transfer of portion of their respective border regions to the Mysore State. At this stage nobody is prepared to give to Mysore.

Coming to the Report of the Mahajan Commission I have to point out

the following observations made therein:—

"These disputes have neither been resolved by the Zonal Council nor by the Government of India, nor by the four-man committee appointed by the State Governments concerned or by the meetings held by the Chief Ministers of the States concerned. On the other hand, the tentative claims made became rigid and have been added to by the people of the areas and the governments concerned. By efflux of time and delay in resolving the disputes, emotions have run very high on either side. It is difficult to separate the grain from the chaff. Public opinion is sharply divided and the evidence produced by the two governments and the witnesses interviewed by the Commission do not give an objective view of the situation."

The Government have not taken any action on this Report. We can only see this Report in the Parliament Library and not the implementation part of it which the Government has totally ignored to do. They would take action only if there is pressure, coercion, agitation, dislocation of railway lines and such other violent action.

In conclusion, I would say, that the Government has only embarked upon solving rival disputes but not the major ones involving adjustment of border regions of the adjoining States which are many. I therefore, urge the Government to set up a High Power Boundary Commission to go into the question of border disputes of all the States in the country and solve them at the earliest.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Chairman, I have been a party to the Resolution passed by the Mysore Legislative Assembly letting this small bit of real estate go to Andhra Pradesh. The generosity and the good nature of the people of Mysore

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

have been taken undue advantage of by my friends in Andhra Pradesh (*Interruption*). My hon. friend, Shri Gowd, should not get agitated because I am supporting this Bill before us. But coming in the wake of the National Integration Conference held in Srinagar, a few statements which the Andhra Chief Minister has made are very disturbing. He has made certain fresh claims of territory which are now in Mysore State and he has made out, or is struggling to make out, a case as to why these territories should be transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

I am not one of those who have a fancy to whip up these controversies between neighbouring States. Our relationships with both Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have always been very cordial but for some of these pinpricks. Now, what is the responsibility of the Central Government? How long are we going to live with these border problems? It is not only the border problems that exist between these States. There is the river waters dispute between these States. There is the border dispute between three States. How are we going to solve these issues? A stage has come when we are getting into a state of suspicion that the Central Government are perpetuating these border problems, that they are not serious in finding a lasting solution to these problems for their own reasons.

16 hrs.

My hon. friends, Shri Mohammed Imam, Shri J. H. Patel and Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi, have made the significant point that these problems have to put an end to. I am happy that at the conference in Srinagar belatedly they have taken a decision to evolve a machinery which will go into these border disputes. This should have been done 10 years ago immediately after the States Reorganization Commission. After the report

of the Commission, the zonal councils came into being, but when they could not solve the border disputes, the Central Government should have evolved a machinery, but they reacted in a half-hearted manner. Whenever a State was able to bring pressure, they succumbed to it. Maharashtra is a great State of our union from where Mr. Chavan, our Home Minister, comes. It was able to pressurise the Central Government and as a result of that, the Mahajan Commission was appointed. Let me remind you that Mysore was not very enthusiastic about this Commission. We opposed it tooth and nail, but when it became a *fait accompli*, when we could not get out of the clutches of Mr. Chavan or the Government of India, we had to succumb to it, so much so, some of the Opposition groups in Mysore State refused to appear before the Commission because we were totally against the Commission, we did not want border disputes to be solved piecemeal. We wanted a high power commission to go into all the facets of our disputes with our neighbours including Andhra and Maharashtra, but the Government of India was not willing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Mahajan Commission is not under discussion

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Some principles are involved in the Bill and so I am pleading before you that they should be kept in view and how the Government of India have given the go-by to those principles whenever they were pressurised to take up a particular posture.

Mr. Mahajan was one of the highly respected jurists of this country. Are we not going to respect his wisdom? He was the Chief Justice of India, and he was picked up by the Central Government to head this Commission, and today Mr. Patil says that the copy of the Mahajan Report is to be found only in the libraries of the Legislatures and Parliament. What a sad commentary on the way the Government of India behaves and acts.

We have no quarrel with Andhra Pradesh. We are showing our bona fides by agreeing to transfer this territory to Andhra Pradesh, and my only request to the leaders of Andhra Pradesh and my colleagues here is that they should not make any more claim on Mysore.

We have got Maharashtra and Andhra on either side and they have very powerful and stable leaderships, whereas we feel ashamed of our leadership which is gullible and weak-ned. I refer to the persons running the Mysore Government. They can be pushed around by anybody in this country, they have no will of their own. They are taken in by the Government of India leaders here. When they go back to Bangalore they try to shout, but they do not have the same tempo or volume when they reach Delhi. Probably, the cool or hot climate here upsets our leaders and they do not speak up in the interests of Mysore. It is left to the leaders of the opposition to take up the cause of Mysore State, of Karanataka. That is what we intend doing as long as we are in this House. With these words, I support the Bill in the hope that Andhra would not make any more claims on Mysore.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Mr. Krishna from Mysore has agreed to give the land to Mr. Gowda of Andhra and it is not for me to be a hindrance. I support this Bill but I want to say a few words about the principle involved in this Bill. The Congress friend who spoke earlier said that 18 years were not a long period to decide things. The State Reorganisation Commission's report came some ten years ago but it had not been implemented in full. Sardar K. M. Panikkar suggested that U.P. should be divided into two; that had not been implemented. If that had been done so many complications might have been avoided. We are appointing so many commissions under the able leadership of people like Mahajan, Panikkar or Pataskar but do not implement the recommendations. The

Central Government must take steps to implement their recommendations. This is a matter of a small village five acres. But the leaders of the Congress Party are creating more border disputes and are maintaining them in every State to keep the political climate warm for them. So many Congress leaders cross the border in Maharashtra as if they are crossing the border with China or Pakistan and fall flat before the railway lines and do stayagraha. These things can be stopped by the Centre. Shri Krishna talked about the water disputes. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer had vision and wanted to connect the Ganges with Cauvery. If it is done, there will be no calamity in this country. But nobody is ready to share their natural benefits with others, be it water or land; they want all for themselves. The Centre is merely an on-looker and watches the damage that is done to this country; they are not doing their work properly. I am advising the Central Government to do things quickly and set things right all over the country.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): While speaking on this Bill, I wish to point out that there are disputes between Kerala and Mysore also. There are disputes between Nagaland and Assam also; there are disputes between UP and Bihar also. There are boundary disputes everywhere in our country which have not yet been solved. We need not go to other countries in respect of boundary disputes; even inside our own country there are boundary disputes.

SHRI RAJARAM: There is no dispute as far as Tamilnad is concerned.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Yes. Now, at the National Integration Council, the Mysore Chief Minister, Mr. Jatty has declared that he wants to implement the Mahajan Commission report intoto but the other State is not accepting the report. As far as Kerala is concerned, the Commission has not taken any evidence from the ruling party or the opposition parties or from

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

any democratic party. In Maharashtra, they oppose the report. Even at the National Integration Council, they have not decided to implement the Mahajan Commission report. So as far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, it is not enough to settle the boundary disputes and boundary clashes on a district basis only. Even now, there are disputes relating to Maharashtra and Mysore borders. As far as my party is concerned, there was a principle. This was argued in the National Integration Council by Mr. Sundarayya; the principle was that the village must be taken as a unit in the settlement of border disputes. Therefore, why not constitute a permanent body to settle the boundary disputes between States? If there is a clash or a dispute about the border, then this permanent body must go into the case and it will settle the dispute acceptable to both the parties or to the satisfaction of the majority of the villagers in the village which is to be taken as a unit. On that principle we can settle the boundary disputes.

This is a temporary affair. The Mysore Chief Minister, Mr. Jatty, wants to implement the Mahajan Commission report *in toto*. But Mr. Nayak and others in Maharashtra are opposing it. Even in Kerala, when Shri Nijalingappa came there, he did not mention anything about the Mahajan Commission report in Kerala. But after he arrived in Bangalore, he declared that he wanted to implement the Mahajan Commission report. So, I want the Government to constitute a permanent body at the administrative level, with representatives of both the parties to settle the boundary disputes and decide the question on the basis of a village, with respect to the boundary disputes between all the States: between Mysore and Maharashtra; between Mysore and Kerala; between Assam and Nagaland and between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There must be a permanent body which includes the representatives of

all the political, democratic parties, and it should settle the boundary disputes on the basis of the village taken as a unit, and decide the issue on the verdict of the majority of the people of the village and incorporate the territory to whichever State it is due, as per the decision of the majority of the people. Wherever such a dispute arises, we must refer it to the permanent body to be decided by that body or committee.

So, on the Bill, I broadly agree, but this will never solve the boundary disputes that even now exist in India in respect of the States.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, although this Bill has been supported by most of the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate, yet, they have mostly devoted their time and thoughts to the general problem of boundary disputes in the country. Mr. Mohammed Imam has given notice of a motion for circulating this Bill for eliciting public opinion. As I said in my opening speech, this Bill was referred both to the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State legislatures for their opinion. It has been fully discussed in the State legislatures of both the States, and therefore, I do not think there is any further scope for eliciting public opinion on this matter. The two States which are concerned, had the opportunity of discussing this Bill by their elected representatives in the respective legislatures, and both the State legislatures have endorsed this Bill. Therefore, we must presume that this Bill is completely in accord with public opinion in this area.

Regarding the general question of boundary disputes, I also wish, like Shri Joshi, that this problem was solved earlier at the time of States' reorganisation or merger of the States. But the history of boundary disputes is very well known, how this matter of States' reorganisation became part of political controversies. The integration of the States was done on the

basis of an agreement between the Government of India and the erstwhile princes. That had to be done on the basis of British India and the princely states as they were then constituted. After the merger of the States, there definitely was a need to readjust the boundaries in a manner so as to make homogeneous units for conducting public administration in the people's language. That was the main reason for the formation of linguistic States in the country.

As would be inevitable in an ancient country like ours, no firm boundary could be laid down which will eliminate linguistic minorities on either side of the border in any State. When the linguistic reorganisation of the country was considered, it was known that inevitably there would be linguistic minorities on either side of the borders practically in every State except where there was more than one State for a single language, as in northern India. But wherever there were linguistic groups adjoining each other, this problem of linguistic minorities was bound to be there. In order that linguistic minorities may not suffer, the Constitution made provision for a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who goes round the country to see that the rights of the linguistic minorities are properly protected, according to the principles laid down and accepted by all concerned—the State Governments and the major political parties of the country. So far the work done by him has been very good. His reports are laid before the House every year and sometimes we have the chance of discussing them also.

I am sorry certain members who spoke tried to attribute motives to people who have the duty of conducting the public affairs of this country. I do not think it is proper in this difficult and intricate context to attribute motives to anybody. I am sure everybody wants settlement of these disputes, but according to our tradition, our Constitution and the democratic principles we follow, we have decided

that we will try to solve all such disputes through talks, negotiations and agreement. The House knows how a very intricate problem between Andhra and Madras was solved by agreement between the two Chief Ministers. That is known as the Pataskar formula. That could be applied to solve every border dispute provided here was agreement between the two Chief Ministers.

Nothing should be done in my opinion which will give rise to further disputes. The solution of a dispute should put at rest the controversy for ever; it should not keep it a simmering problem which would explode at any time the politicians wanted. This present problem regarding the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute is an instance in this case. Everybody agrees it is a very intricate, very delicate problem which must be solved as soon as we can. We have tried various methods of doing it. Nobody in this House can say that no efforts were made to solve this problem. Efforts have been made right from the beginning. It is another matter that the efforts have not succeeded. The reasons for failure might be many, but sincere efforts were made to solve this problem, and I am quite sure we will have to continue making these efforts as long as this problem is not solved. But no arbitrary decision can be taken. It is a matter which involves the welfare of many many people—lakhs of people. It cannot be solved on the basis of some arbitrary decision or decisions which are *prima facie* not very sound.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: Are you referring to the non-implementation of the Mahajan Commission's report also?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Several problem have been inherited by us from history. There is the case of Goa and Pondicherry. The hon. Member Shri Shinkere from Goa mentioned about the future of this Union Territory. Everybody knows that there is a difference of opinion about

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

which side Goa should go. We decided that this matter should be referred to the people of Goa for their opinion. When an opinion poll was held a clear-cut opinion was obtained and we respected that opinion.

SHRI SHINKERE: It was held on the administrative basis.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If the opinion had gone the other way that also would have been respected. This is one of the important things that we have to keep in view. The public opinion in the areas that are affected has to be taken into consideration. In what way this public opinion can be ascertained is the question. But this is one of the very very important factors which must not be ignored while we try to settle boundary disputes in the country.

Some hon. Members have made reference to the discussions in the National Integration Council on this subject. As hon. Members might have noted, no clear-cut recommendation was available from such an august body as the National Integration Council. They have made an observation and that observation must be taken into account while we try to settle these disputes.

But I would like to emphasise again before this august House that these boundary disputes which are pending in our country are very intricate and delicate problems. They must be handled with the utmost care. I would also like to point out that apart from what boundary disputes we have today potentially there are many other areas where such disputes can be raked up if a wrong decision was taken in a particular case or wrong principles were laid down on which these boundary disputes were settled. So a great deal of care has to be taken that while we solve one boundary dispute we do not give rise to further boundary disputes or dissatisfaction or aspirations in boundaries elsewhere.

There are several boundaries in the country between two linguistic States where the problem of linguistic minorities is probably as much as it is between Mysore and Marashtra but where still there is no dispute about it. There are such boundaries between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, between Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, between Orissa and Bihar and so on. Still the people are living there in peace and there is almost no disputes there. Whenever interested politicians try to start any dispute there the local people have given them a rebuff. They have been told that they want to live in peace, the State Governments are taking good care of the linguistic minorities and they do not want any disturbance in the *status quo*. It is well known that even if we did our best, there still will be linguistic minorities here and there.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Who are the interested persons?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The main thing is forbearance, tolerance and adherence to democratic principles. If we adhere to all these principles, I am sure, all these present boundary disputes, which are disturbing us, would be solved in due course of time given goodwill, proper understanding and a little bit of tolerance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 1 for "circulation of the Bill" to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territory from the State of Mysore to the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (4).
(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.)

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 26,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (5)
Page 2, line 34,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (6)
(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Appropriation of moneys for expenditure in transferred territory under existing Appropriation Acts.)

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 16,—

for "1967-68" substitute "1968-69" (7)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (3)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eighteenth" substitute—

"Nineteenth" (2)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:

I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion made:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

श्री इन्द्रानन्द वर्मा (गुड़गांव) : चयर-मैन साहब, मुझे खुशी है कि यह छोटा सा बिल पास होने जा रहा है, लेकिन मुझे आप के जरिये इस सरकार की तबज़्जह दिलानी है कि इस छोटे से बिल में सरकार को इतनी ज्यादा एम्बेडमेंट लाने की जरूरत पड़ी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सरकार की इस से और ज्यादा कोई कन्डेमनेशन नहीं हो सकती है। वह आईन्दा के लिए मोहतात होने की कोशिश करे और अच्छी तरह पढ़-पढ़ा कर बिल लाया करे, ताकि उस को हाउस में इतनी ज्यादा एम्बेडमेंट न लानी पड़े।

[شری عبدالغنی قار (گڑگوں) :

چیئرمین صاحب - مجھے خوشی ہے کہ یہ چھوٹا سا بل پاس ہونے جا رہا ہے - لیکن مجھے آپ کے ذریعہ اس سرکار کی توجہ دلانی ہے کہ اس چھوٹے سے بل میں سرکار کو اتنی زیادہ ایمپلڈمنٹس لانے کی ضرورت پڑی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کی اس سے اور زیادہ کوئی کنڈیمینٹیشن نہیں ہو سکتی ہے - وہ آئیندہ کے لئے محتاط ہونے کی کوشش کرے اور اچھی طرح پڑھ کر بل لیا کرے - تاکہ اس کو ہاؤس میں اتنی زیادہ ایمپلڈمنٹس نہ لانی پڑیں -]

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, मैं मौलवी साहब को बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि इस बिल में कुछ संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो वह इसलिये नहीं कि इस के बारे

में सरकार की कुछ सावधानी नहीं थी या मैं कुछ पढ़ कर नहीं आया, बल्कि इस का कारण यह है कि माननीय सदस्यगण ऐसे छोटे छोटे बिलों पर सदन का इतना ज्यादा समय लेते हैं कि कई छोटे छोटे बिल पड़े रहते हैं। जब वे पास होने की स्टेज पर पहुँचते हैं, तो हमें "1966" के स्थान पर "1968" करना पड़ता है और ऐसे हर एक परिवर्तन के लिए हमें संशोधन लाना पड़ता है। ये सब संशोधन केवल सन् को बदलने के लिए लागू हुए हैं। यदि मौलवी साहब खुद इस बिल और इन एम्बेडमेंट्स को पढ़ने की तकलीफ करते, तो वह यह सवाल न उठाते। मैं उन से इतना कहूंगा कि वह हाउस के सामने ऐसी बात पेश करने से पहले खुद इन चीज़ों का पढ़ लिया करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

16.35 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
GOLD (CONTROL) ORDINANCE,
1968 AND GOLD (CONTROL)
BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yashpal Singh.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): What is the time allotted for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The total time allotted is one hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: One hour for the Statutory Resolution and one hour for the Minister's motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has suggested that the Bill could be referred to a Joint Committee. Therefore, it will be a brief debate here. The hon.

members will get an ample opportunity to debate it in the Joint Committee and again when the report comes, the House will have a second opportunity. Therefore, I would request the members to be very brief.

श्री कंवरनाथ गुप्त : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टन्ट बिल है। इस के लिए सरकार को जितनी गाली दी जाये, उतनी ही थोड़ी है। इसलिए इस के लिए ज्यादा समय दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of abusing the Government. He can do it to his heart's content; I do not bother, but only in three minutes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): What is the time allotted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One hour.

The hon. members may remember that the Business Advisory Committee has reconsidered the whole issue and has suggested that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. So, there need not be any complaint about the time.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool): On a point of order. According to the order paper, the Statutory Resolution and the Government's motion are to be discussed together. But the hon. Finance Minister has not yet moved his motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will move after Mr. Yashpal Singh has moved his Resolution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : यह बहुत जरूरी बिल है। इस के लिए टाइम बढ़ाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already explained. I am not in a position to extend the time nor do I feel that there is a need for extension of time now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): You can use your discretion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to use my discretion on this occasion because, as I have already said, the Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: If you do not use your discretion, what are you meant for?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have to use my discretion where it is not called for, it will be wrong; it will not be a judicial exercise of my discretion. (Interruptions)

Mr. Yashpal Singh.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Sir, I move:

"This House disapproves of the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968, promulgated by the President on the 29th June, 1968."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं कि गोल्ड पर इतनी ज्यादा पाबन्दियाँ और रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स क्यों लगाई जा रही हैं। देश की दोलत तो सोने में बढ़ती है और उस स्वर्ण को घटाया जा रहा है। देश की तरक्की का मयार मोने के साथ बाबास्ता है। मैंने पहले भी प्रश्न किया है कि हमारे जो हिन्दुस्तानी भाई विदेशों में, अमरीका, कनेडा, इंग्लैंड में, बसे हुए हैं, अगर उन लोगों के लिए कस्टम ड्यूटी हटा दी जाये, तो वे इस देश को सोने से भर देंगे। इस देश में जो लोग सोना रखे हुए हैं, अगर सरकार उन से हिसाब मांगेगी, तो देश का सोना हरगिज नहीं बढ़ सकता है। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हमारे देश में कुल मिला कर 45 लाख किलोग्राम सोना है, जो कि 3000 करोड़ रुपये के करीब की कीमत का है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर इतनी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगाने, तो आज हमारे देश में 50,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का सोना हुषा होता। अगर किसी के पास सोना गुप्त रूप से रखा हुआ है, तो वह देश की मुसीबत के वक्त काम

[श्री यशराज सिंह]

आयेगा। अगर सरकार कदम कदम पर सोने को बैंक करेगी, तो उस की मात्रा में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती है। जब पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया, तो लोगों ने दिल खोल कर करोड़ों अरबों रुपये का सोना दिया।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : अरबों का कब दिया ?

श्री यशराज सिंह : खास तौर से वैश्य कम्प्यूनिटी, बनिया तो हैं ही इसलिए। इसीलिए उसको गुप्त कहते हैं कि उसके पास सोना गुप्त होता है जो देश और जाति के काम आता है। महाराणा प्रताप ने कभी बैंक नहीं किया था। लेकिन जब महाराणा प्रताप के ऊपर मुसीबत आई और देश की आजादी को बाधा पैदा हुई तो भामाशाह ने 25 साल के लड़ने का सोना दिया उनको। लेकिन यह कुछ करना तो चाहते नहीं, देश को बचाना चाहते नहीं और नई नई रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाते जाते हैं। महात्मा जी ने कहा था: दंट गवर्नमेंट इज बंट विथ गवर्नट दि सस्ट। लेकिन हमारी सरकार कल को शायद यह भी कानून बना दे कि डिक्लेरेशन देना पड़ेगा कि कितनी चाय पाई है, कितना दूध पिया है, कितना चावल खाया है, कितनी मछली खाई है, कितनी दफे खाता खाया है। मुझे इनके ऊपर बड़ा रहम आता है। हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री बड़े ईमानदार व्यक्ति हैं। मुझे उन की देशभक्ती उन के करक्टर पर कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन वृद्धि की कमी है। जो मैं खतरा पड़ता है और सोचता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई ने यह बयान दिया पिछले दिनों कि मछ निषेध के लिये जनता सत्याग्रह करे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सत्याग्रह ऐसी चीज है कि वह लोग खुद ही करेंगे? मोरारजी भाई झंडा लेकर चलें, मैं फालो करूँगा। लेकिन मोरारजी भाई खुद तो जनता को कहें कि चढ़ जा बेटा मूली पर राम भला करेंगे, तो ऐसे जनता मानने वाली नहीं है। आपके अन्दर इतना आत्म-

बल होना चाहिए कि आप सत्याग्रह सब से आगे चल कर करें। हिन्दी के लिए सत्याग्रह की जरूरत है, मछ-निषेध के लिए जरूरत है, विवाह शादियों में दिये जाने वाले दहेज के लिए सत्याग्रह की जरूरत है, कुरीतियों के लिए सत्याग्रह की जरूरत है, लेकिन हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी स्टेटमेंट तो जारी करते रहे और खुद किसी सत्याग्रह में हिस्सा न ल तो देश कभी भी आन्दोलन में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

आज सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि सोने के ऊपर आपने कंट्रोल लगाया यह जाहिर करें कि इससे आपको क्या लाभ हुआ? सोनारों को रोजगार देने में 20 करोड़ रुपये सरकार को खर्च करना पड़ा और इससे ज्यादा 29 लाख रुपये खर्च करना पड़ा इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल को लागू करने के लिए। देश के कोई चीज हाथ नहीं आई। तो देश इस तरह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। देश आगे तब बढ़ेगा जब देश की दांत बड़े और उसके दरवाजे आज आप बन्द करते जा रहे हैं। न बिजनेस का दरवाजा है, न एग्रीकल्चर का दरवाजा है। किसी तरह का नौजवानों के लिए आगे बढ़ने का कोई उपाय है आज? इंग्लैंड के अन्दर ऐंडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में जो लोग आते हैं वह बहुत ऊँचे नहीं समझे जाते, थर्ड ग्रेट के लोग आते हैं। ऊँचे लोग बिजनेस में आते हैं और जो बेस्ट ब्रैन्स हैं वह एग्रीकल्चर जाते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ कानून बना रखा है, अगर कोई नया लड़का यूनिवर्सिटी से निकल कर हार्टिकल्चर में, एग्रीकल्चर में रिकर्ड बीट कर के आता है तो आपके कानून के मुताबिक 12 एकर से ज्यादा जमीन वह नहीं खरीद सकता। अब उस 12 एकर में न वह कैटल यार्ड बना सकता है, न पोल्ट्री फार्म बना सकता है, बगीचा भी नहीं लगा सकता, छोटा सा ग्राउंड भी कायम नहीं कर सकता। सारे दरवाजे उसके लिए बन्द कर रहे हैं। अगर गांधी जी के शब्दों पर आप चलना चाहते हैं,

देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं तो इस गोल्ड रेस्ट्रिक्शन को खत्म कीजिये। मौका दीजिये देश को कि देश के अन्दर सोना बढ़े। देश की इज्जत सोने के साथ बढ़ेगी नहीं तो देश की दीलत कुंठित हो जायगी, हरगिज आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी। मुझे याद है, जब गांव के अन्दर गोल्ड आर्नामेंट्स रख कर हम अपने साहूकार से रुपया लाते थे। साहूकार चीपेस्ट बैंकर आफ दि वर्ल्ड होता था। आज आपने उसकी जगह कोओपरेटिव को लाकर हमारे दरवाजे पर बांध दिया जहां हमें 50 प्रतिशत मूद देना पड़ता है। साहूकार चीपेस्ट बैंकर आफ दि वर्ल्ड जब रहता था तो हमें रात दिन परेशान नहीं होना पड़ता था। उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया। यह हमारी जरूरत के वक्त काम आने वाला होता था, हमारा लीडर, हमारा नेता होता था। उस की जगह कोओपरेटिव लाये। नतीजा क्या हुआ? देश की दीलत खत्म हो गई। माननीय उ-प्रधान मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उल्टे उल्टे काम न करे। देश को आगे लेकर चले। देश आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, आप उसे पीछे घसीटते हैं। देश चाहता है कि सोना ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करे। हम तो कहते हैं कि एक साल के लिए कानून बनाइये कि जो जितना ज्यादा सोना ला देगा वह उतना ही ज्यादा पुरस्कृत किया जायगा। 50 हजार करोड़ का सोना आज देश में होता ना देश आगे बढ़ा होता। दिगाल ने फ्रांस में अभी कहा है कि कागज के स्टैंडर्ड को खत्म करके मॉने का स्टैंडर्ड कायम किया जाय। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर सोना बढ़ेगा तो देश की दीलत बढ़ेगी। माननीय उ-प्रधान मंत्री जो इस मामले में अपनी हठधर्मी वापस ले लें। हठधर्मी दिखाना है तो पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में दिखायें, चीन के मुकाबले में दिखायें। यह जनता तो आपकी है। इसके सामने हठधर्मी क्यों दिखाते हैं? जितनी बहादुरी दिखाना है हमारे सामने न दिखाएं, लद्दाख के मोर्चे पर दिखायें चीन और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में दिखाएं

लेकिन उन्हें तो आप बंदे जा रहे हैं, तश्तरीमें रख कर देते जा रहे हैं, हाजोपीर दे दिया, टिथवाल और कारगिल दे दिया और हिन्दुस्ता में अगर किसी के पास एक भंगूठी है तो उससे आप हिसाब मांग रहे हैं। इस तरह देश हरगिज आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। देश पीछे हटेगा।

मेरी आपसे अर्ज है कि मैं विरोधी शब्द को सही नहीं मानता। मैं आपका हितैषी हूं और हितैषी होने के नाते :

म किं मच्चा माधु न शस्ति यः अधियम्
हिताभ्र यः संश्रिणुते स किं प्रभुः ।
हिताभ्रा यः संश्रिणुते न किं प्रभुः ।

यह जो लज्ज है अपोजीशन का यह इंग्लंड का दिया हुआ, पाश्चात्य सभ्यता का दिया हुआ है। हम आपके हितैषी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और उस नाते कहना चाहते हैं कि कृपा करके यहां जो ऊपटांग लेजिस्लेशन है इसको आप वापस लीजिए और देश की जनता के ऊपर रहम खाइए।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यशपाल जी ने बहुत खूबी से बताया कि मेरे में और तो कुछ अच्छा है मगर बुद्धि कम है। मैं इसके लिए उनका बहुत ऋणी हूं। मगर इतना जरा उनसे अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत बुद्धि रखने की वजह से वह समझ कम दिखाते हैं क्योंकि धीरज कम रखते हैं। नहीं तो मुझे कहना नहीं पड़ता। सोना यहां पर 50 करोड़ का आ जाय, आगे बढ़ाने में आ जाय, आकर करेगा क्या सोना? खाएंगे लोग? इस देश में हम क्या चाहते हैं? इस देश में हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे उद्योग धन्य बढ़ें, खेती हमारी समृद्ध हो। यह सारा करना चाहते हैं तो सोना रख ने से तो होगा नहीं। सोना तो ऐसे ही पड़ा रहेगा। वह पैसा काम में लगाएंगे तब यह सारी सारी बातें होंगी। लोगों को पैसा मिलेगा, खाना मिलेगा और यह सारी बातें होंगी। सोना रखने से क्या होगा? सोना रखने से कुछ होना नहीं है।

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

इसीलिए सोना रखना नहीं चाहिए। मगर ज्यादा बुद्धि वाले को कम बुद्धि वाला कैसे समझाए? मेरे लिए यह मुश्किल है। इसलिए बहुत समझाने की मुश्किल में मैं क्यों पड़ूँ? उन्होंने कहा कि वह मेरे खैरखाह हैं। मैं बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हूँ, उन का आभार भी मानता हूँ। मगर मैं भी तो उनका ही खैरखाह हूँ। आखिर दोनों एक दूसरे के दोस्त हैं। वह मुझे रास्ता दिखलाने के लिए बैठे हैं, इतना ही नहीं है मैं भी उनको रास्ता दिखलाने के लिए बैठा हूँ। आखिर दोनों का हक तो एक ही है न? तो यह गैरबराबरी क्यों? मेरी बात अगर वह न सुनें तो उनकी बात मैं कैसे सुनूँगा? मेरी तो वह सुनते नहीं और न मेरे से पहले तीन चार इस पार्लियामेंट में हो गए, उनकी उन्होंने सुनी। तो वह भी नहीं सुनते? तो मैं भी नहीं सुनूँगा। इसलिए उनके विरोध में कुछ दम नहीं है, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

I rise to move for reference of the Gold (Control) Bill, 1968, to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. The basic gold policy of the Government has been explained on the floor of the House on several occasions and at this stage it is not necessary for me to go into details to reiterate the justification for following this policy. Suffice it to say that the country can ill-afford to fritter away its scarce foreign exchange resources on the clandestine imports of gold. It has to be recognised that the Customs vigilance by itself cannot be sufficient to effectively combat smuggling over the long borders and vast coast lines. The anti-smuggling measures have necessarily to be supplemented by a detailed system of control over internal transactions so as to make the circulation of smuggled gold more and more difficult. The Committees which were asked to report on this subject have endorsed the policy underlying the Gold Control measure and after full discussions it was approved by

Parliament when it enacted the Gold (Control) Act, 1965.

Before the Gold (Control) Act, 1965, was passed, the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. This Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, comprised 45 Members. The Committee examined the Bill in great detail in 13 sittings and received a large number of written memoranda and representations, as many as nearly 2 lakhs. The Committee also took oral evidence, and 47 Associations, apart from some Members of Parliament and officials appeared before it to give evidence. After this elaborate consideration, the Joint Committee commended the Bill to the Parliament which then enacted the Gold (Control) Act, 1965.

The basic pattern of control, which was incorporated in the Gold (Control) Act, 1965, was, in essence, far more restrictive and strict than what is now embodied in the Gold (Control) Bill, 1968. Under the 1965 Act, there was the 14-carat restriction on the manufacture of ornaments which is no longer there. Instead, the modifications of the Gold Control announced in 1966, provide for a ban on private possession of primary gold, declaration of ornaments above specified limits and stricter Government control over gold refineries. These measures, which have been discussed in the Parliament on several occasions, cannot be said to unduly affect either the public at large or interfere with the legitimate business of goldsmiths and gold dealers. The present Bill only seeks legislative sanction for this modified pattern of Gold Control. Apart from changes of drafting nature and re-arrangement of chapters, the only other changes in the present Bill are with a view to tightening up the procedural aspects of the Control and removing some administrative lacunae. The Bill being in replacement of the Gold (Control), Ordinance, 1968, it is also necessary that

it is enacted within six weeks of the commencement of the current Parliament session.

I, therefore, did feel that since the basic policy underlying the Gold Control measure, even when the pattern of Control was more restrictive and stringent, has already received an elaborate consideration by a Joint Committee, it was really not necessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee again. However, in deference to the wishes of the Honourable Members and also on account of the agreement that the Bill will be passed before the end of this Session I have agreed to the reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. The Hon'ble Members will no doubt appreciate, that the Gold (Control) Ordinance has to be replaced by a Statute by the end of August, 1968. Accordingly, I move:

"That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 38 Members, 25 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri K. M. Abraham
2. Shri S. M. Banerjee
3. Shri Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant
4. Shri Onkar Lal Bohra
5. Shri N. Dandekar
6. Shri George Fernandes
7. Shri Sitaram Kesri
8. Shri S. M. Krishna
9. Shri Brij Bhusan Lal
10. Shri Anbazhagan
11. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
12. Sardarni Nirlep Kaur
13. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
14. Shri Nanubhai N. Patel

15. Shri S. B. Patil
16. Shri R. Surender Reddy
17. Shri A. S. Saigal
18. Shri Dwaipayan Sen
19. Shri Sheo Narain
20. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
21. Shri Chandrajeet Yadava
22. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
23. Shri N. Shivappa
24. Shri O. P. Tyagi
25. Shri Morarji R. Desai, and
13 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th August, 1968;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 13 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is before the House. Now, there are some amendments. Is Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta moving his amendment?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : सभापति जी,
मेरे प्रापकी प्राज्ञा से अपना संशोधन मदन के
सामने रखता हूँ :—

That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely:—

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri V. Krishnamoorthi, Shri D. N. Patodia, Shri Mrityunjay Prasad, Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Sheo Narain, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Prem Chand Verma, and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta;

with instructions to report by the 8th August, 1968. (1).

17 hrs.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol): I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th December, 1968." (2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri Erasmo de Sequeira, Shri R. R. Singh Deo—not present. Shri Gadilingana Gowd.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Since the hon. Minister has included those names, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Deven Sen are also before the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : सभापति जी, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि मिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद ही इस पर तफसील से विचार किया जायेगा। परन्तु मैं एक बात समझता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई के नाम के पीछे, दो बातें मशहूर हैं—

एक तो यह कि उन्होंने नशाबन्दी का आन्दोलन सारे देश में खड़ा किया, दूसरे—यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल। जब इन दो चीजों के नाम आते हैं तो मोरारजी भाई याद आ जाते हैं। नशाबन्दी के बारे में मोरारजी भाई को ऊपर से नीचे तक जनता का पूरा समर्थन प्राप्त था, कुछ ऊपर के लोगों को छोड़ कर जिनको बड़े आदमी कहते हैं, शायद उनका विरोध मोरारजी भाई को मिला होगा। लेकिन यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल के बारे में स्थिति उल्टी है, कुछ हाइली-सो-काल्ड इन्टेलिजेंट्स, जिनका जनता के साथ कोई वास्ता नहीं है, इस तरह के इकोनोमिस्ट्स का शायद समर्थन प्राप्त हो, लेकिन जनता में इसका बिल्कुल भी समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है तथा जनता इसे काले कानून की हैसियत से याद करती है। जब गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बना तो यह बहुत ही हेम्स्टी और इलकन्सीड एक्ट था।

मैं सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आजकल के जमाने में जेवर या सोना घर में पड़ा रहे, उसका प्रयोग न हो, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है, कारखाने में, उत्पादन में उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये, लेकिन हजारों सालों से जो परम्परायें हमारे देश में चली आ रही हैं तथा जिन तरह का इकानामिक सेट अप हमारे देश का बना हुआ है, जल्दी से कोई कानून बना कर उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। अच्छा तो यह होता कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सरकार लोगों को शिक्षित करती, उसका महत्व लोगों को समझाती, जिस तरीके से आप आजकल फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रचार कर रहे हैं, बड़े जोर शोर से चारों तरफ हर जगह फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रचार हो रहा है, उसी प्रकार से, उतना नहीं तो थोड़ी कम मात्रा में उसका प्रचार करते और लोगों को समझाते कि जो मोना आपके पास है उसे किसी उत्पादन कार्य में लगाइये—तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे निकल सकते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने एक

दृष्टे से यह सोच कर कि सारा सोना बाहर आ जाएगा, स्मगलिंग कम हो जायगा, सोने की कीमत गिर जायगी, इस का देश को बहुत लाभ होगा—मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो बातें गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बनाते समय सोची गई थीं उनमें से एक चीज भी आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई, न कीमतें कम हुई हैं। यह ठीक है कि जब गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बनाया तो थोड़े दिनों के लिए कुछ स्थिरता रही। य तो जब कोई भी उल्टा-सीध कानून बनता है तो पहले लोग घबरा जाते हैं लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उसके बाद कीमतें बढ़ती गई हैं, कीमतें गिरी नहीं हैं। स्मगलिंग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मोरारजी भाई कहेंगे कि स्मगलर्स से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे पास एक पर्चा है जिसके अनुसार सरकार दो सौ करोड़ रु० से 5 सौ करोड़ रु० तक का एस्टीमेट लगाती है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आपके किमी नाथी ने कहा होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बहरहाल सरकार की मर्जी के बगैर कुछ होता नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब स्मगलिंग कम हो गई है? अगर वे सच्ची तरह से जवाब देंगे तो यही कहेंगे कि स्मगलिंग कम नहीं हुई है। मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई को एक बहुत मजबूत और ईमानदार नेता मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उन से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लोगों से कहा कि आप जेवर बना सकते हैं। और वह इस तरह से बना सकते हैं कि पुराने जेवरों को तोड़ कर नए जेवर बना सकते हैं। मैं चेलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि आप इसका सर्वे कर लीजिए, सी०बी० आई० के जरिए, लेकिन जितने भी इस प्रकार के जेवर बनाए जाते हैं उन में 90 प्रतिशत नए सोने से बनाए जाते हैं, पुराने सोने (जेवर) से नहीं बनाए जाते हैं और वह सब काम बोगस किया जाता है। यह सरकार तो ऐसे कानून

बना कर लोगों को बेईमान बना रही है, उन के चरित्र को भ्रष्ट कर रही है और इस प्रकार से सारे देश को भ्रष्ट किया जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इस का सर्वे कराइये कि किस तरह से लोग बोगस दस्तखत करते हैं कि फलां दो आदमी से जेवर खरीदा और उस को पिघला कर फिर नया जेवर बनाया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को, जो फैक्ट्स हैं और जो वस्तुस्थिति है उस का सामना करना चाहिए, एक कबूतर की तरह आंख मूंदने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हम ने तो कानून बना दिया और हमारा हुकम लागू हो गया, लोगों ने स्मगलिंग करना बन्द कर दिया, सोने का इस्तेमाल भी बन्द हो गया, सोने की कीमतें भी गिर गयीं। आप कं इस नादिरशाही हुकम से कोई चीज कम नहीं हुई है। खास तौर से ज आप का इन्स्पेक्टोरेट है, जो एनफोर्समेंट का स्टाफ है उस की तो चांदी हो गई है। आज हमारी सोसायटी के चरित्र का जो स्तर है अगर उस तरह से देखा जाये तो जितना करप्शन उस में है, उस में जो लोग करप्ट हैं वे उस का व्यापार करते हैं और जो ईमानदार हैं वे उस में पैसे जा रहे हैं। आज साढ़े चार लाख गोल्ड स्मिथ जिन पर वह लागू हुआ है वे भूखों मर रहे हैं और उन के पास जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिये, मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जब आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जा रहे हैं तो उन को भी दोबारा बुलायें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह नहीं हो सकता है। तीन दिन में काम पूरा करना पड़ेगा। फिर इस बार गोल्ड स्मिथ्स ने कोई अर्जी भी नहीं दी है, कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी नहीं किया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कोई बात नहीं। हम भिन्न देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन को वहां पर बुलाइये और उन की राय लीजिये। इस के अलावा एक बार आप को इस की वर्किंग के बारे में रेव्यू जरूर करना चाहिये। आप इस को पास तो जरूर कर देंगे क्योंकि

[श्री कंबरजाल गुट:]

बहुमत आप का है लेकिन तीन चार साल में इस की कैंसी वर्किंग रही, कुछ इफेक्टिव रहा या नहीं, यह चीज हमारे सामने अगले सेशन में जरूर आनी चाहिए, ताकि इस सदन और देश को मालूम हो कि आप ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस का कुछ लाभ भी हुआ है या नहीं? अगर लाभ नहीं हुआ है तो फिर मैं मोरारजी भाई जैसे आदमी से यह अपेक्षा जरूर करूंगा कि वे इसे स्वयं वापिस ले लेंगे।

श्री दंडेन सन : मेरी तरफोंम इस आशय की है कि इस बिल को जनमत के लिए परिचालित किया जाए, पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाए और 31 दिसम्बर तक का समय इस के लिए दिया जाए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया, इस बिल को पेश करते हुए कि आर्थिक और वित्तीय हित के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है लेकिन मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि इस बिल के जरिये से इस समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा जो कि स्वर्णकारों का है, वह बर्बाद हो जायेगा। इस देश में स्वर्णकारों की संख्या 20 लाख है और यदि एक के परिवार में पांच व्यक्ति ही मान लिये जायें तो उनकी संख्या एक करोड़ हो जाती है। इस प्रकार एक करोड़ आदमियों की रोजी नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जायेगी, व सब बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं इस बिल को जनमत के लिये भेजना चाहता हूं।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में स्वर्णकारों को अपना एक भी आदमी रखने का हक नहीं दिया गया है। व अपना कोई भी हितैषी वहां नहीं रख सकते हैं। दूसरे गोल्डस्मिथ को इस बिल के जरिये सौ ग्राम से अधिक सोना रखने का हक नहीं दिया गया है। यह तो एक तरफ का नक्शा है। दूसरी तरफ का नक्शा यह है कि सोने से सम्बन्धित छप्पाचार कम नहीं हुआ

है। सोने की शक्ल में जो ब्लैक-मनी है वह भी घटा नहीं है। साथ ही देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। ऐसी दशा में मैं अपनी तरफोंम को पेश करना चाहता हूं।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वर्णकारों को जो भरोसा दिया था कि तुम को पुनर्वास दिया जायेगा, बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए पैसा दिया जायेगा लेकिन उन में से कोई चीज नहीं की गई है। स्वर्णशिल्प हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत पुराना शिल्प है। उस की क्षति हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी सभी जगह पर है। लेकिन आज हम लोग उस स्वर्णशिल्प को एकदम बिल्कुल बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं इस बिल के जरिये से। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप को गोल्ड कंट्रोल करना ही है तो स्वर्ण शिल्प को एक कुटीर शिल्प की तरह से माना जाये। सरकार सोना खरीद कर के उन को बेचे और फिर उन से बाद में चीजों को खरीद कर बाहर भेजने का प्रयत्न करे।

इतना ही कह कर मैं श्री अमेन्डमेन्ट को पेश करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Viswanatham.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Now you should put the question. In the Business Advisory Committee it was agreed that there will be no discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the parties have asked me to call their representatives.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): But the parties had agreed in the Business Advisory Committee to send it to the Committee without discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is an agreement, I will put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): There should be some preliminary discussion. That is why one hour time was allotted. If it was intended that it might be sent immediately to the Joint Committee without any discussion, the time allotted should have been only 10 or 15 minutes, why one hour. It was agreed that there should be some preliminary discussion.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Bara-mati): Have we not the right to suggest to the Select Committee that such things should be done?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That will be considered in the Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find 1 hour is allotted to the discussion. I think, nearly 35 minutes are over. I should like to give Members a few minutes each if they are able to adjust themselves within the time allotted. I want to conclude this by 5.25 p.m. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a tendency to belittle the value of gold. A new kind of economists have come and they, generally, belittle the value of gold. But the World Bank always wants gold. The rich nations and the industrial nations want to amass as much gold as possible. And yet they tell us that gold is not very valuable, that you have got your ordinary means of credit facility and all that and, therefore, don't attach any value to gold. But, actually the ultimate strength and the backbone of the world's economy depends upon gold.

Now, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister told us that gold should not be hoarded but must be utilised for development purposes. Good. But the hoarded gold is different from the little amount of gold which our

women have as ornaments. You cannot call that as hoarding. The hoarders, probably, are in Bombay or somewhere and they are the big people who are not easily caught by the Government Departments. But when women have a few ornaments, they call it hoarding; it is only misusing the language. What is, after all, the value of gold hoarded in that sense? It is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. What is the annual revenue of the Central Government, leaving aside the State Governments? It is Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 crores. What is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores as against that? The total value of gold which is said to have been hoarded on the ears, the nostrils and the arms of some women is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. This is the total capital value.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How much is it?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. That is what the Government records show. They say that the total value is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. Not more than that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, no. That is what the people who make the estimates say. I have not made the estimate.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I stand corrected. Nobody has made the assessment. But everybody says there is a lot of gold in India. The fact remains that there is not much gold in India. There are varying estimates. One estimate is that it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. Let it be 10 times more. Well, it will be only as much as what the Central Government gets in one year. You cannot say that it has affected our planning. If it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores, what is it? You are giving away nearly Rs. 240 crores—possibly you have reduced it—or a little more as gifts to those who get themselves operated for vasectomy and for loops. You throw away money like anything on worthless schemes. But if women

[Shri Tanneti Viswanatham]

have a little gold which stands in good stead, which stands in times of need as help and succour you say it is hoarding. Nobody questions your motives. Only, the operation is not right. The amount involved is very small compared with our annual revenues.

Then, you thought that smuggling will be stopped. Now, the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the last 13 to 14 months period that I have been here, generally, point to the direction of increased smuggling and not, in any way, of reduced smuggling. Smuggling must be controlled by another method, namely, the Government must be strict. The smugglers must know that Government means business, that Government is anxious to put down smuggling. As long as the smugglers do not feel that, you cannot stop smuggling. Nobody wants smuggling. But the Gold Control Order is not the way. Anyway, for the little good that you might do by way of stopping some of the smugglings, you have ruined by this Gold Control Order nearly 20 to 25 lakhs of families. We are here to develop our nation; we are here to give succour to every one that is born in this country; we are here to create occupations; we are here to create vocations. But what does this Bill do? What has it done? During its existence, nearly 20 to 25 lakhs of goldsmith families have been ruined: some of them have committed suicide; some of them have been turned out of their houses because they were not able to pay even the house rent; I have seen the suffering with my own eyes. Still it is said, gold control is very good!

Now there is another thing. Famous orders were passed to control gold. I can understand controlling gold or limiting the use of gold or putting a ceiling on the possession of gold, but there were orders to adulterate gold—reduce it to 14 carats, reduce it to something less. Why should all

this be done? I think, there is something which is lacking in my understanding of the situation, but what has happened in the country shows that how I understand is how people understand. Even assuming that what the Deputy Prime Minister says is perfectly right, if the nation does not understand him, if lakhs of families are being ruined and the smuggling has not been stopped, there is no purpose in trying to push it through by referring it to a Joint Committee with the direction that it should report to the House before 9th August. It has to go to the Rajya Sabha and they must select their members. So, how is it possible to finish in nine days a measure which has been agitating the minds of lakhs and lakhs of people in this country? So, it should not be hurried through in this manner. It is better, as my hon. friend has said, to circulate it for eliciting public opinion and then take it up in the December Session. This is my humble submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
rose—

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Those who are members of the Joint Committee are taking part now! Mr. Banerjee is a member of the Joint Committee . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he in the Joint Committee?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I would request him to observe the convention . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But here is a situation where no other member of my Party is present. I came all the way for this. There is no other member of my Party present here. If I do not speak, my Party will go unrepresented . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be ample time for him to participate in the Joint Committee. Let us not break the convention . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the convention has been broken here several times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, having called him, I do not want to be harsh. I would request him to complete his speech in three or four minutes. We have to adhere to the time schedule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me start first.

सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह बिल संयुक्त समिति को जा रहा है इसलिए वहां हो सकता है कि कुछ हम लोगों को इस पर डिटेल् में विचार करने का मौका मिले कि वाकई में इस विधेयक की जरूरत है अथवा नहीं। लेकिन मैं आज इस मौके पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वाकई में यह सही नहीं है कि तीन मक़सद जिनको कि आधार बना कर यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल लाया गया था उनमें से एक भी शामिल नहीं हो पाया है? उन तीन मक़सदों में से पहला हमारा मक़सद यह था कि सोने का तस्क़र व्यापार कम होगा। दूसरा यह था कि जो छिपा हुआ सोना है वह बाहर आ जायेगा और तीसरा मक़सद यह था कि सोने के बेवहाला ऊपर चढ़े हुए भाव नीचे गिरेंगे और सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर जो दाम है उसका साथ मिले जुले दाम होंगे। लेकिन मैं जहां तक समझता हूं कि और मुझ से ज्यादा वित्त मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि इन तीनों मक़सदों में से एक भी हमारा मक़सद पूरा नहीं हुआ है। तब फिर इसको क्यों रखना चाहिये? उनका कहना है कि सोने के प्रति लोगों की इतनी लालसा क्यों रहे? ठीक है, लेकिन आज भी अगर आप किसी परिवार में बले जायें तो गलत हो या सही, वह समझते

हैं कि यह कानून गलत तरीके से लाया गया था।

स्वर्णकार बन्धुओं की जो हालत है वह आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। उनमें से कितने ही लोगों ने खुदकुशी कर ली है। इस बारे में मैं बार बार नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन उन्होंने खुदकुशी इसलिये कर ली कि उनके पास सिवा इसके कोई चारा नहीं था कि वह आत्महत्या कर लें।

ऐसी हालत में यह निश्चित है कि जिन मक़सदों के लिये यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लाया गया था उनमें से एक भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। उनका हामिल करने की वित्त मंत्री ने कितनी ही कोशिश की लेकिन वह हामिल नहीं कर सके। गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लाया गया था इसलिये इस बिल को यहां पर रक्खा जाये यह ग़लत है।

1962 में जब चीनियों ने इस देश पर आक्रमण किया तब हमारे स्वर्णिय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू ने सारे देश का आह्वान किया कि आनर्बैंड फ़ार आनर्बैंड वह चाहते थे कि जेवरात दे दिये जायें और जेवरात के बदले हथियार ख़रीदे जायें क्योंकि हमें जरूरत थी जिसमें कि जो चीनी हमारी सीमाओं पर ललकारते थे उनकी चतुर्ता का सामना किया जाये और उनको हटाया जाये। या तो आब्रेशन में आकर या मच्चा जजबा लोगों में था, उन लोगों ने कितना ही सोना दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सोना रिजर्व बैंक में दाखिल हुआ लोगों की माफ़त उसका क्या हुआ? लोग आज हम से पूछते हैं कि वह सोना गया कहाँ? क्या उससे वाकई हथियार बने या बिस्मि ने उसको हथियार लिया। इसका कोई हिमाव नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रीजी सही तरीके से इस बात को सदन के सामने रखें कि वह सोना आखिर हुआ क्या? हम जानते हैं कि कितने बुरे तरीके से नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड का काम चला। सोने के बारे में भी लोगों का ख्याल बँसा ही है।

[श्री ए० ए० व० जी]

अन्त में मैं एक निवेदन करके बैठ जाऊंगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जो अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ से, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर स्वर्णकारों का संघ है, वार्ता करें और उनको मौका दें अपनी सारी दिक्कतों को सामने रखने का, जिसमें कि वह फैसला कर सके कि उनको यह बिल रखना चाहिये या नहीं और अगर रखना है तो क्या संशोधन करना है ताकि सही तरीके से यह चीज आ सके। अगर वह फैसला करें कि इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है तब मैं समझूंगा कि देर आयद दुस्त, आयद, कम से कम सीधे रास्ते पर तो आये। मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी को जानता हूँ कि उनमें इतनी हिम्मत तो है कि सही बात कहते हैं चाहे वह हमारे मन के माफिक हो या न हो। उन की हां या नहीं होने की आदत है और सही तरीके से कहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वास्तव में कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं तो वह आकर सदन में कहेंगे कि इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इसको बापस लेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और मन्त्री महोदय से अपील करता हूँ कि वह अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ के प्रतिनिधियों से जरूर वार्ता करें, नहीं तो उनके दिल में यह खटका होगा कि उनसे कुछ नहीं गूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does Shri Yashpal Singh want time to reply? If he will take only two or three minutes, I can accommodate another hon. Member.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मुझे केवल चार शब्द कहने हैं।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): May I make a submission? Just now Shri S. M. Banerjee said that he does not accept the basic principle of the Bill. That being so,

how can he be a member of the Joint Committee? Will you kindly decide this question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I explain? The hon. Member has not perhaps followed what I said in Hindi. This question of accepting the basic principle before reference to Select Committee has already been discussed at length here. I said that this should at least be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not feel called upon to give a ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I object basically to Congressmen being here. Still they are here.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: When once the House sends a Bill to a Select Committee, at once it accepts the basic principles of the Bill. Otherwise, it does not go to Select Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This was argued at length at the time of the discussion of the Prevention of Unlawful Association Bill. We did not accept the principle of the Bill when it was sent to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to spend time on this; it is not immediately relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What he has said should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The people of our country have perhaps hardly seen an Act more draconian in concept and futile in achievement than the Gold Control Act. I feel that the curse of this Act forced our otherwise wise, experienced and nationalist leader Shri Morarji Desai to political vana vas for 5 years.

I want him to keep this in mind that this draconian Act had a toll of more than 200 lives of goldsmiths who

committed suicide, threw out of employment, hereditary employment, over a million people, involving over 2½ million family members, destroying an age-old cottage industry, disrupting an indirect rural banking system and also forcing a very docile, peaceful, mild community like the goldsmiths to resort to direct struggle and court arrest not in hundreds, but up to 25,000 all over India.

This Act, as I have already said, has failed in achieving any of the objects for which it was enacted. Its main object was to unearth Rs. 400 crores worth of hidden gold. I would ask the Finance Minister how much hidden gold has been unearthed. Its second object was to stop or control gold smuggling. I think in that aspect also the Act has failed completely. The third object was to standardize the price of gold, but we all know that the price of gold has shot up by 30 to 50 per cent. The fourth object was to use the unearthed gold and other gold for development purposes. I want to know how much gold has been used for development purposes.

As I have already said, this Act has disrupted an age-old cottage industry and brought untold miseries to millions of people. After throwing out of employment over two million people, they squandered, wasted, more than Rs. 1 crore in the name of rehabilitating these unemployed goldsmiths.

In the western world today women are using gold ornaments, and we can use our ornament industry to earn foreign exchange.

I will conclude by saying that we should learn a lesson from the past miseries that this Bill brought to the people of India. The Finance Minister himself once said that for over six months he had thought over this Bill, but he did not have an idea of the miseries that this Bill might entail.

The object of the Bill should be to control not the quality of the gold, but the quantity of the gold. If that can be done judiciously, this Bill may have some purpose to fulfil.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक वित्त मन्त्री जी इस सदन के सामने इस बिल की सार्वकता साबित न करें, यह साबित न करें कि कितना गोल्ड स्मगलिंग इस कानून के जरिये रुका है, कितना ब्लैक मार्किटिंग रुका है, तब तक मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का बिल यहां लाया जाना चाहिये। जब इस तरह का अध्यादेश लाया जाता है तो उस से देश का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री तथा उनकी सारी सरकार मिल कर भी एक गोल्ड स्मगलर तक को कोड़े नहीं लगा सकी है। उल्टे इस कानून की बजह से 250 सुनारों को आत्महत्या तक करनी पड़ी है। इस कानून के कारण गरीब लोग तो मरे लेकिन जो गोल्ड स्मगलर थे, जो देश के लिए अनडिजायरेबल एलीमेंट थे, उनको सरकार चैक नहीं कर सकी, उनकी कार्रवाइयों पर सरकार रोक नहीं लगा सकी। गांधीजी ने इसलिए कुर्बानियां नहीं दीं कि आप अध्यादेश जारी करके राज्य चलायें और बाद में उस अध्यादेश को पार्लियामेंट से पास करवा लें। यह ठीक है कि आपके पास संख्या बल है, आपके पास तादाद की शक्ति है लेकिन हमारे देश की नैतिकता इस तादाद से बड़ी ऊंची है। जो लोग आज देश के निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं, उनका समाधान क्या आपने इस बिल में कुछ करने की कोशिश की है। आप जकर इस पर विचार करें कि इस बिल से क्या आज तक हमारे देश को फायदा हुआ है, देश की दौलत बढ़ी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं बढ़ी है। देश की दौलत तभी बढ़ेगी जब हम खेती के जरिये कमा कर, कारखानों के जरिये कमा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोना इकट्ठा करें। दौलत का स्टैंडर्ड हमारे देश में क्या है? हिन्दू धर्म के धन्दर ब्रह्मचर्य की चर्चा है। यह इसलिए किया जाता है कि

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

ब्रह्मचर्य सिद्ध हो और यज्ञ करने का अधि-
कार उसी को है जो ब्रह्मचारी है। जिस तरह
से साध्य और साधन दोनों ब्रह्मचर्य हैं उसी
तुह से खेती की पैदावार और कारखानों की
पैदावार से हमारे देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी और
उसके सहारे सोना हमारे देश में बढ़ेगा।
अगर देश के अन्दर सोना होगा तो देश आगे
बढ़ेगा और अगर देश के अन्दर सोना नहीं है
तो देश की कान्ति, देश का प्रताप, देश का
इकबाल बढ़ने के बजाय नष्ट हो जाएगा।

इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि जब तक उप-
प्रधान मन्त्री किस हद तक इस बिल के सहारे
खोने के स्मगलिंग को रोकने में सफल हो सके
हैं और साथ ही साथ किस हद तक ब्लैक
मार्केटिंग को रोकने में सफल हो सके हैं, यह
बतायें तब तक वह इस बिल को यहां न लायें।
हमारे देश की दौलत बढ़ सकेगी तो वह तभी
बढ़ सकेगी जबकि हमारे कारखानों की,
हमारी खेती की पैदावार बढ़े। जब तक ऐसा
नहीं होता है तब तक इस बिल को यहां नहीं
खाना चाहिये और अब भी इसे वह वापिस
ले लें, यह मेरी उन से विनम्र प्रार्थना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon.
Member leave of the House to with-
draw his resolution?

*The Resolution was, by leave, with-
drawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
amendment No. 2 to the vote of the
House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and
negatived.*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
I withdraw my amendment No. 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon.
Member leave of the House to with-
draw his amendment?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave
withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
the main motion to the vote of the
House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Is the Minister not replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a motion
for reference to the Joint Committee.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide, in the
economic and financial interests of
the community, for the control
of the production, manufacture,
supply, distribution, use and posses-
sion of, and business in gold, orna-
ments and articles of gold and for
matters connected therewith or inci-
dental thereto, be referred to a Joint
Committee of the Houses consist-
ing of 38 Members, 25 from this
House, namely:—

1. Shri K. M. Abraham,
2. Shri S. M. Banerjee.
3. Shri Sonubhau Dagadu Ba
want.
4. Shri Onkar Lal Bohra.
5. Shri N. Dandeker.
6. Shri George Fernandes.
7. Shri Sitaram Kesri.
8. Shri S. M. Krishna.
9. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal.
10. Shri Anbazhagan.
11. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
12. Sardarni Nirlep Kaur.
13. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant.
14. Shri Nanubhai N. Patel.
15. Shri S. B. Patil.
16. Shri R. Surender Reddy.
17. Shri A. S. Saigal.
18. Shri Dwaipayan Sen.
19. Shri Sheo Narain.
20. Shri Digvijaya Narain
Singh.

21. Shri Chandrajeet Yadava.
22. Shri Tridib Gumar Chaudhuri.
23. Shri N. Shivapaa.
24. Shri O. P. Tyagi.
25. Shri Morarji R. Desai, and

13 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th August, 1968;

that in order respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 13 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

OVER-FLYING OF PAKISTAN JETS ON INDIAN TERRITORY

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Sir, I had raised this discussion on the answer to starred question No. 65 taken up on the 24th July 1968 regarding the over-flight of Pakistani jets over the Indian territory. This question came at the end of the Question Hour and therefore, we could not get any clarification from the hon. Minister. But I was surprised when the hon. Minister replied that the first flight of Pakistani jets took place in May. On May 9th the Defence Minister said in the Rajya Sabha in answer to a question that Pakistani's re-

quest for blanket permission was under consideration. Unfortunately, he did not reveal this fact that the flights were already taking place because my information is that the first flight took place not in May but in March. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister as to why this statement was made and what is really the correct position.

I have also this information that this airport, Bkshi Ka-Talao, is not a civilian but a military airport and these plans are landing not at Amausi near Lucknow, but at Bakshi-Ka-Talao. The hon. Minister that day replied that these aircraft land at the civilian airport. But I do not know why a precaution which is normally taken for the military aircraft, that they should not be allowed to fly on the civil lane, in the air, was not observed in this case. I would expect the hon. Minister to reply to this question as to why the precaution about overflights of military aircraft not to permit them to fly on the civil lane was not taken in this case.

There is another request that is pending with the Government of India. The hon. Minister that day, in answer to a question, replied that this is on a reciprocal basis. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what happened to our courier plane which went to England for some spares and they were not allowed to touch Karachi. If this is reciprocity on the basis of the Tashkent agreement, I do not know what kind of reciprocity we observe in this country. It was not even a military plane; it was a courier plane going to England for some spares and I understand that this plane was not allowed to land in Karachi. I would like to have this information from the hon. Minister whether this was a fact or not.

On about this generosity when once it was permitted, the Parliament and the country should have been

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

taken into confidence We do know that there are certain international obligations for the air-flights, but whether these flights come under the international obligations of international flights or not, we would like to get a satisfactory answer from the hon. Minister. Moreover, the question is, why these planes are going and coming to Sargodha; why these flights are being made from East to West Pakistan. There is generally an argument made perhaps by Pakistan Government, which the Government of India has very easily accepted, that they are going for repairs but does it not indicate that once these planes are allowed to go to Bengal, East Pakistan, they will be so near to all the vulnerable territories of this country? They would be near to Siliguri, near to Assam and they would certainly be near to Calcutta. When we allowed the permission, did we take this into consideration, that certain strategic areas should not be brought under these permissible limits? The permissiveness and generosity of the Government of India should not carry us to the extent that our own territory becomes vulnerable. I next come to another very serious point. I would like to have information on this point from the hon. Minister.

What I have mentioned now is about permitted flights. But I understand from reliable authority that Pakistan is staging unpermitted flights also. I would like the minister to enlighten the House whether it is a fact that three unidentified planes coming from Pakistan have been having regular reconnaissance flights over India and landing back at Sargodha. Our radar system has been spotting these flights and yet we have not been able to do anything in this matter because I am told that these are RB 57 Spy planes flying at a height of 60,000 feet and we have nothing by which we can shoot them down even if they make flights into our territory. The minister should

clarify whether this is true or not, and if true, for how long these reconnaissance planes have been flying over our territory. I understand that out of these three planes; one has crashed only recently. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not. I would also like to know whether our missiles are not in a position to work up to that height and that is why this kind of thing—air trespassing and spying—is being permitted.

There is another point on which I want clarification. I understand that China has created an air corridor on the Pamir mountain range and Chinese planes are flying from Sinkiang to Pakistan over Kashmir violating our air space. This is a new air route that has been opened by China with Pakistani collusion for their benefit. I understand that we know these things, but we are quite helpless in checking them. I would like to know from the minister whether this is correct or not. If this is correct, the minister should satisfy the House as to why this has been allowed. An Aksai Chin on the land already exists. Are we to understand that an Aksai Chin on the air has also been created and that the Government cannot do anything in this matter and is helpless?

I would like the minister to clarify all these points to the House so that this kind of anxiety may not remain in this country.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मृत्यु जय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा है, मुझे यह खबर है कि यह प्लेन अमोसो में नहीं, बल्कि का तासाब पर उतरा था। यह खबर बहुत विश्वस्त सूत्र से आई है। यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि न सिर्फ सारगोधा से बल्कि पेशावर से एक बहुत बड़ा

प्लन आया था। उस दिन यहां जवाब में कहा गया कि छोटे प्लेन रिपेयर्ज या सर्विसिंग के लिए आये थे। उन के अलावा एक बहुत बड़ा प्लेन पेशावर से आया था, यह नहीं कहा गया। तीसरी बात यह है कि लखनऊ के आसपास हमारे क्या मिलिटरी इन्स्टालेशन हैं, यह मैं नहीं जानता और न ही यह पछने का मौका है। लेकिन जब उन का प्लन वहां आ कर उतरा, तो उतरने के वक्त दो चार मील इधर-उधर घूमने में उस को दिक्कत नहीं थी। वे लोग चाहे जिस चीज की तस्वीर ले सकते थे। प्रश्न यह है कि इस बात को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय किया गया था या नहीं। इस के अलावा यह भी कहा जाता है कि वह प्लेन क्या क्या सामान लाया, इस की जांच-पड़ताल हुई और उस सामान की सूची बनी। मगर हमारे आफिसर पाकिस्तानी प्लेन के लोगों के साथ चाय-पानी म फ्रैटरनाइजेशन, बन्धुत्व, दिखलाने लगे। पाकिस्तानी प्लेन के लोगों ने सामान के बारे में जो कुछ कहा, हमारे आफिसर ने वह सब मान लिया। कोई देखने नहीं गया कि वे क्या लाए थे और उन लोगों के साथ लखनऊ या हिन्दुस्तान के और कोई आदमी मिले या नहीं। ये सब गति चिन्ता का विषय हैं।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakapatam): It has been said that they were allowed to go by special request. We were not told that day when the question was taken up as to when the request was made and when it was granted. Apart from the technical question whether they could come except by special agreement or request, I want to know whether it is wise in these days to grant such a request at all. The other questions have been asked by other Members and I would like the hon. Minister to tell us when the request was made, how many times the every aircraft went, how many times they have gone back, whether they are doing it regularly and whether any other requests are still pending.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Pakistan is hostile country and it has never made any secret of its evil intentions about this country. It has been feverishly building up its air power with the help of all kinds of countries, friendly or inimical to our country. During the war of 1965 all flights of Pakistani planes over our territory, both civilian and military, were stopped. After that efforts were made by Pakistan to see that civil flights were allowed and we allowed them, but military flights remain suspended. Normally no military flights take place between different countries without permission.

The situation and relations between our two countries are getting more and more strained for the last few months and the Russian decision to arm Pakistan has further added to the bellicosity of Pakistan. The preparation that they are making for trouble on the eastern and western regions of our country are well known. The Pakistani leaders have never made a secret of their plans to get some kind of a corridor through India to link their eastern and western wings. The air corridor may be the first stage to achieve that end.

We are told that there are rules that even when we allow civil aircraft to fly over our territory any kind of photography is prohibited. Where then is a guarantee that when a military aircraft of an enemy country overflies our country, it does not take photographs of our airports and other strategic positions? In these circumstances I want to know whether the Government considered all these aspects when it gave permission to Pakistani military aircraft to overfly India and to land at Lucknow; whether it is a fact that the pilots and other crew of the Pakistani aircraft, which landed at Bakshi-ka-Talab in Lucknow, were allowed to go to the city and move about; whether it is

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

also a fact that these personnel collected all kinds of information from other sources as well; and whether it is a fact that even in the matter of our civil aircraft Pakistan had been putting all kinds of restrictions whenever any special permission has been asked of them. In view of this, may I know whether the Minister will give a categorical assurance that no such appeasement or unilateral generosity or weakness towards Pakistan will be shown in future?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not you alone. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta wants it; Mr. Sharma wants. It is dangerous to go out a little. There will be no end to it then.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was my question: It was on my request you accepted it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no monopoly of questions. Anybody can have half-an-hour discussion on any question. If I allow you, Mr. Kanwar Gupta will get up and others will get up. If I go out a little, I am caught in trouble. Will you kindly sit down now? The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We gave the names.

MR. SPEAKER: Only four names will come. The lots are drawn.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My name never comes.

MR. SPEAKER: That I cannot help. You consult some astrologer or somebody. I cannot help it. The lots are drawn. If your name does not come, I cannot help it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It never comes.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप नाराज क्यों हो जाया करने हैं ? यह कौन सा तरीका है ? हमें कोई स्कूल के बच्चे हैं ? यह हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। हम स्कूल के बच्चे नहीं हैं, आप के स्टूडेंट नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise like this when ever you choose.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I cannot be treated like this. I protest against this. Please never repeat this.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't disturb the work of the House. The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: All right. I cannot tolerate this.

Shri Randhir Singh then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter, whether he tolerates or not. The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalidabad): On that day, my name was second on the list. But I was the first man to table the notice.

MR. SPEAKER: If too many of you get up like this, I will have to adjourn the House. I will adjourn the House and go. You know the procedure. The lots are drawn. If 20 persons give their names, the lots are drawn. Only four names will come. Which four names will come, I do not know. If there is any doubt, you can go and see when the lots are drawn. I do not draw the lots. How am I responsible for this? Somebody draws the lots in office—I do not know who. Supposing I go out of these four names, how can I choose between the Members here.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I place my lot in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: I know you are a good Member. But still if I allow you, I have to call back Shri Randhir Singh also. Then, there is Shri Samar Guha, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others. Then, I get into trouble. Once and for all, I say, the half-an-hour discussion is not in my hands. We have all agreed that four names will be drawn. The four names are called. I do not know which four names come. I do not draw the lots. Please don't ask everyday, "I have given my name. What happens to that?". Am I to answer that? Is it a Question Hour for the Speaker? Four names are drawn. If your name does not come, how am I responsible? I do not know whether it is bad luck or something else.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Half a minute. Just on a point of information.

MR. SPEAKER: I know I cannot say anything to you. All my shouting is of no use. I have called the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On the last occasion, during the half-an-hour discussion on the Farakka Barrage, this rule was not observed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is where we get into trouble. If you go out a little, there is no end to it. I should not discriminate between a Member of the Congress Party and a Member of the P.S.P. Party or anybody else. It should be uniform. The Chair is for both the sides of the House. There should be no differentiation like that. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the doubts that have arisen in the minds of the hon. Members have arisen because this Question was reached at a rather late stage of the Question Hour and there was no time for supplementaries and clarifications. Otherwise, most of these points could have been easily clarified even on that day itself. The other

thing that I want to urge is that there is no question of either generosity or appeasement or unilateral action, as has been suggested by some hon. Members. I would like to say straightway that this is done strictly on a reciprocal basis. We give facilities to Pakistan exactly on a reciprocal basis and we expect Pakistan to give, and Pakistan has been giving reciprocal facilities for transit of Indian air force planes whenever we have asked for it . . . (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Any instances?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There are a number of instances . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Re-fuelling also?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Of course, this is the normal practice—refuelling also.

The third thing which I wanted to say, and this point should be clearly understood, is that there is no international obligation as such for the transit of military planes over any country. So far as transit of military planes is concerned, there has to be an agreement with the country over which it flies, and no over-flight of a military plane so far as planes belonging to another country are concerned, can take place unless that country permits that flight.

Now about re-fuelling also I would like to clarify because there appears to be some confusion. Our military aircraft have landed at Karachi and at Lahore and whenever they have landed, the refuelling facility has been made available. It is not generosity; we have to pay for the fuel that we purchase in foreign exchange and for the fuel that we supply they pay in foreign exchange to us. So, these are the normal reciprocal facilities which are provided by each country. This is the general broad framework.

Having said this, I will answer certain specific questions, which have been put. I will confine myself, without arguing, to answering those specific questions.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

My hon. friend, Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha's first question was this: some reply was given in the Rajya Sabha about blanket permission request being under consideration. That is correct because blanket permission was asked for, not for the fighter or F-86 or jet aircraft but for the courier service that is flown between East and West Pakistan. At that time it was under consideration. So, there was no contradiction between specific request being granted and blanket request being under consideration; the two were not similar.

The second question that has been asked is whether it landed at Bakshi-kha-Talab or at Amousi airfield. These jets about which permission had been granted, landed not at Bakshi-kha-Talab but at Amousi airfield in Lucknow.

The third question that has been asked is why was a civil lane allowed to be used. In fact, this is the right of the country over which any foreign military planes fly to lay down the route, and in this particular case, we had laid down a particular route that had to be followed by them and no departure was to be permitted on any account. These lanes are always laid down after taking into consideration the existence of any sensitive installations and these rules are determined by the country over which it flies after taking into consideration all aspects. In this particular case, these Pakistani airforce planes flew over the route which had been determined by us; they were watched all the time and there was no departure from the route which had been prescribed by us.

Another point that was said was that our courier planes were not allowed to land in Karachi whereas we permitted even their jet planes. I am afraid, that information is not correct. Our airforce planes have been landing in Karachi, particularly the courier planes that go to Europe quite often; then a number of our airforce planes

go to the Soviet Union from India and they stage normally at Lahore both on way-out and on way-back. In fact, this is what is insisted by all countries. That is, normally we do not permit an over-flight without landing. It is always in the interest of the country over which it flies that the plane is not permitted to overfly without landing. We expect their planes to land here so that we broadly know what are the types of planes and where they are going. Similarly, Pakistan always insists that our planes flying over their territory land either at Lahore or at Karachi. As I indicated earlier, refuelling is the normal facility granted by either country. So the question which was put down by the hon. Member is not based on correct information.

18 hrs.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I referred to one of our courier planes which was going to England being denied that facility.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our planes going to England or Europe, the courier planes, the Super Constellations, land at Karachi. There is no difficulty in connection with that facility.

Then the question was asked: why are they going to Sargodha or Peshawar? Once they pass through our territory, whether they want to go to Sargodha or Peshawar or wherever they want to go, we cannot control. We can pre-determine the route over which they can fly in our territory. We can also lay down several conditions, and several conditions have been laid down on a reciprocal basis; for instance, no arms can be carried, no ammunition can be carried, no persons can be carried who can be offloaded, no photography is permitted, no cameras are to be carried and so on.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Domariaganj): Can we check all that?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We can. That is the object of making them land. There is no using carrying on this running commentary. This is always done. That is done to our planes and also to their planes. That is exactly on a reciprocal basis.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What was the exact date of the flight?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That I will give.

The other question was whether Pakistan had been indulging in flying spy planes. All I can say is that that information is not correct. We have got arrangements. If there are any spy planes flying over our territory, we can bring them down.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have they got U-2?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I Myself said that they are being noticed by our radar.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardanga): How can he stop aerial photography?

AN HON. MEMBER: Can he bring down such a plan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We are not holding a class on the technical side of photography! 'how it is taken'. To those who are interested, I can give the information later.

Another question was asked, as to whether Indian territory is being used by Chinese planes, overflying our territory. That information is not correct. No Indian territory which is in our control is being used for that purpose. I cannot say anything about the territory over which we have no control. In regard to the territory which is not in our control, as the land is used, the air space may also be used. So it will not be realistic for us to expect that the air space over that Indian territory which is now under Chinese control is under our control. It is not realistic for us to think on

those lines. I think I have answered all the questions asked by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Some other questions were asked by my colleague from Bihar. As regards the question about Bakshi-ka-talab, I have already answered. Then it was said there was another big plane that accompanied the other aircraft. It is a fact because it is a normal thing that when fighter aircraft are taken, there are the crew who are carried in a transport plane. That facility is asked for and given. The transport plane carries the repair crew and also certain essential spares and the like. That is the normal precaution taken by all countries. There is nothing unusual in that.

Then it was asked whether they were roaming about three or four miles this side or that and whether they might have taken photographs. For one thing, these were pre-determined routes, and when these are pre-determined, this factor is also taken into consideration as to what can be the circle or circuit over which the planes can go round. The pre-determined route is always determined taking into consideration the possibility of a circuit at the time of landing or taking off, and nothing vital comes within that circuit. So, there is no risk involved in that.

Then, it has been asked when the request was made and when it was granted. I cannot give the actual dates, but they had made a request may be about a couple of weeks before the actual flight, and this was considered in Air Headquarters and in the Ministry, and ultimately the request was granted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The date is very important.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Must me. I presume you will not ask a question unless it is important.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because you made a statement in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May and you said that the

[Shri Samar Guha]

flight took place in May. If you had that information, how could you mislead the member of the Rajya Sabha who put this question to you?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think the hon. member was not quite attentive when I attempted to answer that. What was pointed out to me was that there I had said that a request for blanket clearance of courier planes was under consideration, which is a fact. Just as we get a blanket clearance for our courier planes, they also ask saying that these will be the dates.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am sorry the question was this. It was not a courier plane, it was a military plane.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I hope I am not on a memory test. If I have slipped, I can always correct it, there is no difficulty.

The point is, there is a distinction between a blanket clearance and clearance of certain aircraft for which a specific request is made, and I will have to check up, because I cannot be confronted in this manner with earlier statements which have been mentioned.

The basic thing is: is it wise, as has been posed by Mr. Viswanathan and Mr. Madhok? I have taken all these things into consideration, and this permission was not granted casually. All the pros and cons were weighed at the time of granting this permission. When we are not actually fighting, there is no point in keeping up the tension unnecessarily, and if there are facilities which can be utilised by either country without detriment to its security, we should not say "no" merely

because ultimately there is a chance of a conflict. When fight comes, it comes, and it should be fought bravely, but there is no use indulging in pinpricks which do not lead us anywhere, but unnecessarily keep up the tension. There is no question of generosity or appeasement, but merely to have some satisfaction that we are causing some irritation to the other side, we should not indulge in perpetuating certain irritants which can easily be got out of the way. That should be the approach with regard to any neighbouring country.

As has been often said, there are no permanent enemies, there are no permanent friends. Let us not try to view these things except in the proper perspective. Certainly here, there is reciprocity because we get facilities for our Air Force planes when they transit through Pakistan territory. I may tell you that this is not merely on paper, because we have to undertake a number of flights because we have to go to the Soviet Union on a number of occasions, we have also got to go to European countries and United Kingdom. We can avoid the use of Pakistan territory, but if we can use it, then it is something to which we should not say "no".

So, all this is done on a perfectly reciprocal basis. There is no question of either appeasement or generosity or one-sided action.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday July, 30, 1968 | Sravana 8, 1890 (Saka).