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Chaitra 19, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 8, 1968/Chaitra 19, 1890
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gauhati Refinery

*1107. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the nature and extent of oil, gas and other petroleum by-products available from Gauhati Refinery and from the oil-fields in Assam for use in the petro-chemical industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): The production of petroleum products at Gauhati Refinery during 1967 was 711,728 tonnes. About 27,000 tonnes of refinery gases would be available from the Gauhati Refinery. The quantity of light distillates suitable for petro-chemical units would be of the order of 150,000 tonnes. These resources are not adequate for setting up of an economically viable petrochemical unit. The production of crude oil from Assam oil fields was about 2.89 million tonnes in 1967 and production of gas was about 741.8 million cubic metres. This quantity of gas is already committed for the Assam State Electricity Board, the Namrup Fertilizer (First Stage

and Second Stage), and other small industries. The total production of oil is also committed to the three inland refineries of Barauni, Gauhati and Digboi.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: In view of the fact that Assam has been the first State in the country to produce oil and in view of the fact that there are huge quantities of oil that are coming out in Lakwa and other places, will Government consider the desirability of having some sort of plant which can be developed there and some complex which could be set up there?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: At the present moment, as I have explained in the main answer, in view of the commitments already made, the resources still uncommitted and still available would not make any such an economically viable unit. If a situation arises where it becomes economically viable after honouring all our commitments, and if there are enough financial resources, then, of course, it will be a matter for consideration by Government.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: In view of the fact that the gas is still flaring up, may I know whether the parties to whom it has been given are going to be asked to utilise the same?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Oil India, I believe, has been corresponding with these people and the Assam State Government are also pursuing the matter. We are doing our best to press them to fulfil that commitment.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: As regards the Gauhati refinery pro-

ducts, as is known to the hon. Minister, thousands of rupees worth of gas is daily flaring up, and that is not being put to any use. The Gauhati refinery produces also some by-products and one of the by-products in furnace oil. Although the furnace oil is being consumed by some industries like the Assam Hardboards and other industries, yet the price of this furnace oil is very high. In Bombay, it is Rs. 180 per metric tonne while in Calcutta it is Rs. 222 per metric tonne and in Gauhati where it is produced is Rs. 1252 per metric tonne. This is a very anomalous and curious position.

Again, Gauhati produces petroleum, and the price of petroleum per litre is Rs. 0.95 there, whereas in Calcutta which is in West Bengal which does not produce any petroleum, the price is Rs. 0.90 per litre.

The same is the case with kerosene also.

I would like to know whether Government are prepared to re-examine the whole pricing system of oil and by-products of this refinery in view of the anomalous and curious position that is prevailing now?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The policy of the Government so far having been one of fixing prices on the import-parity basis, these anomalies are there. Certainly, Government are examining to what extent it is possible to remove these anomalies.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: May I know whether Government would be prepared to give some relief to the industries in regard to the price of furnace oil which is produced at Gauhati but which is being wasted now? Furnace oil is not being purchased by the people there in view of the high price and the whole thing is being wasted now. So, I would like to know whether Government are prepared to lower the price.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There cannot be any piecemeal settlement of this because we are following the policy laid down by a certain committee which has gone into it. What else is to be done now is to be considered.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have prepared a project report for a economically viable petro-chemical complex based on the natural gas of the Gauhati refinery and the Assam oil-fields with the co-operation and collaboration of the Japanese Government and if so, whether the Centre has approved of the project?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I believe the hon. Member has in mind the report of the Industrial Consulting Bureau (P) Ltd. to which the attention of the Government of India has been drawn by the Assam Government. They discussed three proposals. One is for the production of PVC and PVA fibre and another is for polyethyl and polypropylene, but they have themselves said that these are not economic. The only thing which they have suggested is in regard to the production of 400,000 tonnes of urea. As regards urea, as the hon. Member knows, the Namrup factory is expected to go into production this year.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that the industrial progress in Assam is lamentably slow and sluggish and also in view of the fact that the unemployment figure in Assam is mounting up fivefold—between 1951 and 1967 it has increased fivefold—and in view of the fact that out of the people employed in the Gauhati refinery, only 15 per cent consists of the local people and thus Assam has been converted conveniently into a grazing ground for people from outside the State....

SHRI RANGA: Everywhere it is the same story.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In the context of all this, may I now the specific reasons on account of which Government are averse to the setting up of a petro-chemical complex and other subsidiary industries which this refinery justifies, and also the specific reasons on account of which Government are not going to set up a second oil refinery in the public sector there?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Government of India are not averse to doing anything which is feasible and which is helpful to Assam, in regard to the setting up of industries. That is broadly speaking the position. In this case pertaining to the oil refinery, if the crude that is produced is already committed to the inland refineries where is the crude for a second oil refinery, there?

As regards employment to which my hon. friend has referred, generally speaking, except in the case of skilled categories all the unskilled categories with a few exceptions are locally born people. I am speaking very generally. If there is any particular difficulty in this, that will be gone into.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Minister has said that among the unskilled labour, the local people are there. But may I tell him that whether skilled or unskilled labour, only 15 per cent of the local people are employed in the Gauhati refinery? He should examine this and come out with a clear statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He may look into it.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद: बिहार में जो आपकी बरौनी में रिफायनरी है, वहाँ से जो तेल निकलता है वह दिल्ली आते-आते समता हो जाता है लेकिन बिहार में मंहगा रहता है।

MR. SPEAKER: At that rate, we shall have to cover the whole of

India. This does not arise out of the main question.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मेरा वाक्य पूरा हो जाने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the price in every State will come up here. We are not discussing the question of price now. How does the question of Barauni come in here?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : वहाँ रिफाइनरी में एक चिमनी 24 घंटे जलती रहती है जिसमें उगमे क्या बर्बाद होता है, उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान गया है, उस चीज को आप सम्हाल सकते हैं और साथ-साथ जो चीज आप जलाकर खत्म कर सकते हैं उसे फिर बाहर न फेंकें, क्या इसका भी आपको ख्याल रहता है. और तीसरी चीज यह कि पेट्रो कैमिकल्स में बहुत सी ड्रग्स भी बन सकती हैं, क्या बरौनी के संबंध में इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान गया है ?

DR. RANEN SEN: A little while ago, the hon. Minister said that the anomaly in pricing was being re-examined by Government. Nearly a year and a half ago, the J. N. Talukdar Committee gave an award and made some recommendations on the anomalies of the pricing of the oil products. Government have already accepted that recommendation. May I know why even 1½ years after that Government are going into this question of pricing?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: About that report, I would like to have notice.

SHRI RANGA: Have they not got that report, Sir?

उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में नियुक्ति*

*1109. **श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :** क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में बहुत सी तदर्थ

नियुक्तियाँ वर्ष 1966-67 में मनमाने ढंग से की गई थीं ;

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

(ग) ऐसी नियुक्तियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में 1966-67 में सहायक उत्पादन शुल्क आयुक्त के ग्रेड में दो नियुक्तियाँ और उत्पादन शुल्क उप-निरीक्षक के ग्रेड में चार नियुक्तियाँ एतदर्थ आधार पर की गयी हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वे मनमाने ढंग से की गयी हैं ।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अक्टूबर 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश की संविद सरकार ने एक पत्रिका प्रकाशित की है और उस में उन्होंने बताया है :

“अब तक स्वास्थ्य और आबकारी विभागों में कुछ अस्थायी तदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ मनमाने तौर पर की जाती रही थीं । इन की वन्द करते हुए यह आदेश दिये गये हैं कि सब नियुक्तियाँ नियमानुसार ही होनी चाहिएं । दूसरे उम में यह बताया गया है :

“आबकारी विभाग में कुछ समितियाँ हैं, जैसे आबकारी सलाहकार समिति और ग्रामीण तथा नगर क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग बोर्ड जिनका काम बहुत अनलोपजनक था । यह सब समितियाँ और बोर्ड वन्द कर दिये गये हैं ।”

मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा अपने मूल उत्तर में बताया है कि वह दो नियुक्तियाँ बतौर असिस्टेंट एक्साइज कमिशनर और चार

सब इंस्पेक्टर एक्साइज के ग्रेड में की हैं वह उन्होंने एतदर्थ आधार पर की हैं और यह कि वे उन्होंने मनमाने ढंग से नहीं की हैं तो इसको वह जरा स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैंने यही कहा है कि वह नियुक्तियाँ एडहाक नियुक्तियाँ थीं, रैगुलर आधार पर वह नहीं की गई थीं । लेकिन उन के बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वे मनमाने ढंग से की गयी हैं । इस से मेरा मंशा यह था कि जो वहाँ असिस्टेंट एक्साइज कमिशनर नियुक्त किये गये वह वे जिन्हें यू०पी०एस०सी० ने कुछ लोगों में चुना था और यू०पी०एस०सी० द्वारा सलैक्ट किये गये लोगों में से वह दो व्यक्ति असिस्टेंट एक्साइज कमिशनर के पद पर नियुक्त किये गये । यह बात सही है कि वह एडहाक बेसिस पर नियुक्त किये गये थे । अब वह रैगुलर बेसिस पर होने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या जिन तरीकों से उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने यह सरकारी कर, विक्री कर और आयकर, यह सभी कर वसूल करने के लिए अध्यादेश जारी करने की प्रक्रिया अपनाई है क्या भारत सरकार भी उसी रीति का अनुमर्ण करेगी ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That does not follow.

विदेश डाकघर, नई दिल्ली

* 1111. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के विदेश डाकघर में तथा अन्य नगरों में अनेक ऐसे पार्सल पड़े हुए हैं जिन के द्वारा सोना, चाँदी तथा अन्य निषिद्ध वस्तुएँ भेजी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन में पृथक् पृथक् कितना सोना, चाँदी आदि पाया गया है ;

(ग) निषिद्ध वस्तुओं वाला प्रत्येक पार्सल वहाँ पर कब से पड़ा हुआ है, और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). सभा की सेशन पर एक विवरण पत्र रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-816/68]

(घ) मामलों का न्याय निर्णय किया जा रहा है।

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेश डाकघरों में निषिद्ध वस्तुओं के पार्सल कितने दिन तक रखने का नियम है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : नियम तो कोई उस की सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में नहीं है। उस की सीमा तो कोई नहीं बनाई गई है लेकिन विवरण से आप देखेंगे कि अलावा तीन पार्सलों के जोकि 3 महीने में ज्यादा के पड़े हुये हैं बाकी सारे पार्सल तीन महीने के अंदर के हैं।

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जायेगी कि विदेश डाकघरों से किन किन आधारों पर कस्ट वॉचमैन निषिद्ध वस्तुओं को अपने कब्जे में लेता है और किस रेट पर बचने के लिए देता यह है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आधार उस का यह है कि पहले एंजुडिकेशन उस का प्रायः निर्णय होता है और जब न्याय निर्णय के आधार पर कॉन्सिडरेशन का हुक्म जारी होता है तो वह कॉन्सिडर किया जाता है। औरों की बात मुझ अभी मालूम नहीं है।

Increase in Water and Power Rates by N.D.M.C.

*1113. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS.
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee have decided to increase the water and power rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the rates?

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

(a) Yes, the Committee have decided to increase the rates of water required for commercial use from Rs. 1.50 per thousand gallons to Rs. 2.00 per thousand gallons. No change is proposed to be effected in the rates of domestic water supply. Similarly, in the case of electricity supply to bulk consumers only, the Committee propose to charge at the flat rate of 18 paise per unit instead of making recoveries on the basis of a sliding scale, which varies from 23.660 paise to 15.538 paise in the case of ordinary bulk consumers and from 27.160 paise to 17.725 paise in the case of Embassies. The proposed change would result in a decrease of rates in some cases and increase in some other cases.

(b) Due to increase in operational costs as also the cost at which the supply is obtained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee itself.

(c) There appears to be no possibility of bringing down the rates at present as the operational costs are constantly on the increase.

श्री भगवान दास : क्या मंत्री महोदय वह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले पांच सालों में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने कितनी दफे पानी और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि की है और अभी जो हाल में रेट बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है उस से उपभोक्ताओं को क्या अधिक सुविधा मिलेगी ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I have no information as to how many times the NDMC has increased it, but the Delhi Municipal Corporation which is supplying to the NDMC has regularly, year to year, been increasing the rate.

श्री भगवान दास : नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका लोकतन्त्रात्मक ढंग से चल रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes, it is working regularly.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: What is the source of supply to NDMC? Has any attempt been made to secure supply from Bhakra-Nangal so that it may be got cheap?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The present supplier of electricity and water in bulk to NDMC is the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दिल्ली में जो बाटर और बिजली सप्लाई होती है वह और बम्बई, कलकत्ते और मद्रास आदि शहरों में जो बिजली और पानी सप्लाई होता है, दोनों के रेट क्या हैं अर्थात् दिल्ली में उनका रेट क्या है और उन शहरों का रेट क्या है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I require notice.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I asked for the source of supply of electricity and he replied about water. Has any attempt been made to have

cheap electricity supplied from Bhakra Nangal?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: It is the Delhi Municipal Corporation which is supplying to NDMC.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : म्युनिसिपल कमेटी द्वारा रेट बढ़ाने की बात कही जा रही है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ एबैन्यु में पानी की चौबीसों घण्टे व्यवस्था नहीं है और वहाँ पर 10 बजे रात के बाद और दिन में 12 बजे के बाद पानी बन्द हो जाता है जबकि नार्थ एबैन्यु में पानी के बारे में यह रैस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है और वहाँ 12 बजे दिन के बाद भी पानी आता रहता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय साउथ एबैन्यु में भी 24 घंटे पानी मिलती रहने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The matter may be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned and then it will be looked into.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को किम रेट से बिजली सप्लाई करती है ? कितनी उन की पर यूनिट औपरेशन कोस्ट है और नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को उस से कितना मुनाफा मिलता है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I require notice.

यूरोप के सोने के संकट का भारतीय स्वर्ण बाजार पर प्रभाव

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* 1116. श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोप के हाल के सोने के संकट का भारतीय स्वर्ण बाजार पर कोई कुप्रभाव पड़ा है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इंग्लैण्ड, फ्रांस
बचा अन्य देशों में सोने के मूल्यों में भारी
उतार चढ़ाव की तुलना में भारतीय बाजार
में सोने का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. C. PANT): (a) The gold rush in
Europe in the 1st half of March 1968
had no perceptible effect on the
Indian gold market.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the price per ounce of gold in
the first half of March 1968 ranged
between \$ 35.29 to \$ 44.41 in Paris,
\$ 35.14 to \$ 35.34 in London, \$ 35.21
to \$ 35.25 in Zurich and \$ 33.87 to
\$ 40.77 in Bangkok. In Bombay the
price was steady around Rs. 1545 per
10 grams or \$ 64.07 per ounce during
the first two weeks of march. During
the period 18th March to 29th March
1968 the average price per ounce was
\$ 39.20 in Paris, \$ 39.50 in Zurich,
\$ 44.60 in Hongkong and \$ 67.72 in
Bombay. The London market was
closed during most of the period.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोल्ड रश के वक्त
भारतदर्श से बाहर सोने की स्मलिंग बढ़ी है
या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हिन्दुस्तान में
बाहर को सोने की स्मलिंग नहीं होती ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप ने जो गोल्ड
रश की वजह से बैंक रेट घटा दिया है उस को
आप फिर बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं बैंक रेट
से इस का कुछ संबंध ही नहीं समझा ।
मैं ने तो कहा कि जब गोल्ड रश में सोने के
दाम बाहर बढ़ तब भी हिन्दुस्तान में सोने
का दाम नहीं बढ़ा ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: This gold
rush poses a very fundamental pro-
blem with regard to monetary policy
of any country and also with regard
to monetary policy of our country.
There are different monetary polic-
ies, some monetary policies of ster-
ling, some of dollar and some of gold.
On account of gold rush which oc-
curred recently and which, I am sure,
is going to recur again and again,
has the Government thought that its
monetary policy requires reconsider-
ation and that it should not be
switched on to sterling but should
be switched on to some other cur-
rency?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As to what will
happen in future is a very delicate
question on which it will not be pro-
per to speculate. So far as we are
concerned, apart from the present
policy, we have also welcomed the
setting up of the scheme of special
drawing rights within the framework
of the International Monetary Fund.
This is our present policy.

श्री बंशी शंकर शर्मा : भारत में प्रत्येक
चीज में दो बाजार हैं, एक तो खुला बाजार
और दूसरा काला बाजार । मंत्री जी ने कहा
है कि जहाँ तक खुले बाजार का सवाल है
उस में सोने के दाम में इस योरोपियन गोल्ड
रश का कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है । मैं मंत्री
महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि सोने
की स्मलिंग भारत में काफी मात्रा में होता है
और काफी सोना ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकता है
उस के दामों पर काले बाजार में कोई असर
पड़ा है या नहीं ? हमारे जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल
आर्डर हमारे यहाँ अभी जारी है उस में इस
गोल्ड रश की वजह से आप किसी तरह का
परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहाँ तक पहले
प्रश्न का संबंध है, दामों की जो सूची मेरे
पास है उस में जो सूचना है उस को मैं ने
यहाँ पर दिया । जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का
संबंध है, गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर इसी सख में

एक बिल की शक्त में इंट्रोड्यूस होने वाला है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Is this gold rush likely to affect the relationship so far as the ratio is concerned between the dollar and the rupee?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No, Sir. At present, there is a two-tier system under which the ratios of the currency have been preserved because official transactions are still taking place at the rate of \$35 per ounce and it is only in un-official transactions that the rate depends on the open market prices.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोल्ड रश का असर हमारे निर्यात पर क्या होगा। क्योंकि अखबारों के जरिये यह देखा जाता है कि अमरीका ने भी अपना निर्यात बढ़ा लिया और इंग्लैंड ने भी अपना निर्यात बढ़ा लिया है गोल्ड रश से बचने के लिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का क्या पोजीशन है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस समय जो स्थिति है उस में गोल्ड रश का निर्यात और आयात पर कोई असर नहीं होगा।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Because of gold-rush, is the weakness of the dollar in the international market, going to adversely affect aid to India to a certain extent?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is a question which should be addressed to the U.S. Government.

नेकथा उर्वरक कारखाने

*1124. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह मंच है कि भारतीय तेल निगम का मार्केटिंग डिवीजन नेकथा की

सप्लाय तथा मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी उर्वरक कारखाने के साथ दीर्घ कालांतर करार नहीं कर पाय है जिसके फलस्वरूप उर्वरक का उत्पादन रुक गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The Indian Oil Corporation's negotiations with the Fertilizer Projects are in advanced stages and the conclusion of long term supply agreements for Naphtha is expected shortly. The production of fertilizer has not been affected on account of the time taken in concluding contracts.

(b) No action on the part of the Government is called for.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : फर्टिलाइजर को ले कर तीन दफे सरकार की पालीसी कच्चे माल के मिलसिले में बदल चुकी है। पहले कोल बेस्ड प्लान्ट बना, उस के बाद बिजली आधारित बना और फिर नैफ्था वेस्ट बना। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नैफ्था वेस्ट फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट बनाने की पालीसी बना ली गई तब क्या बजह है कि इतने साल गुजर जाने के बाद भी आज तक लम्बे पैमाने पर नैफ्था लेने के लिये कोई समझौता न पब्लिक सेक्टर में हुआ है और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर से हुआ है। क्या जब आप की फर्टिलाइजर बन जायगी तब आप इस मिलसिले में समझौता करेंगे ? क्या बजह है कि अब तक यह काम नहीं किया गया ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: They are being got ready and will be signed. That is not withholding the supply of naphtha at all. Naphtha is being supplied.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अब क्या कहा जाये ? इतने साल हो गये लेकिन अभी तक भारत सरकार उस को तैयार ही कर रही है। अभी बात है।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि अब यह कहा जा रहा है नैफ्था की भी कमी हो जायेगी, और यह प्ले मॉल हो रहा था। अगर सरकार ने दक्षिण समझौता कर लिया होता तो ऐसी स्थिति न होती। अब उस को यह पता चल गया होता कि नैफ्था के सिलसिले में उस की पालिसी गलत रही है। आइन्दा नैफ्था ठीक से मिले यह मुतासि बात होगी। अब चूँकि सरकार इस परिणाम पर आ गई है कि भविष्य में नैफ्था की कमी रहेगी तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये वह क्या सोच रही है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: This question has been answered on a number of occasions. There is, at present, no shortage of naphtha. It is anticipated that beyond 1971, there might be a shortage and various steps are being taken. That has already been explained in a series of questions in this House.

श्री सहाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से यहाँ प्रश्नों को टाल दिया जाता है और आप दो प्रश्नों में ज्यादा की इजाजत नहीं देते। यह बेग्नियम स्टैप्स कह कर बात को खत्म कर देते हैं।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: For the information of the hon. Member, I would like to say that we are also examining the feasibility of a coal-based fertiliser unit. Then, in the case of one of the Companies, we have allowed the import of liquid ammonia. We are also to examine how to change the refinery production pattern in order to increase naphtha.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The supply of naphtha depends on the internal production of naphtha. It was already decided that a naphtha unit in the public sector will be commissioned by 1968. May I know whether they have kept to the schedule and it will start functioning in time?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: He is asking about the naphtha cracker in the petro-chemical complex. It is going into the public sector.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: The hon. Minister just now said that they are also examining the coal-based fertiliser plant. May I know, in this regard, whether there is a proposal to set up a coal-based fertiliser factory either in Kuthagudam or Ramagudam in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The possibility and feasibility of Kothagudam are being examined.

Kanpur Loop Factory

*1125. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Loop Factory at Kanpur has been working at a loss as the loops manufactured are not having good market and stocks have piled up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The factory is not running at a loss. All the manufactured loops are to be bought by the Government of India. At the moment there is some accumulation of stocks as the offtake has been less than anticipated.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : कानपुर की फैक्ट्री में लूप इकट्ठे हो गए हैं। क्या इसका अर्थ यह लगाया जाए कि लूप पापुलर सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है ? क्या आपको इस तरह की सूचना भी मिली है कि इसको लगाने से स्त्रियों को मानसिक आदि बीमारियों हो जाती है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The hon. Member is completely misinformed. Studies have shown that in some cases—about ten per cent—they lead to slight bleeding and backache and we are trying to redesign

the loops which will lead to ready acceptance.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आपके यहां जो लूप तैयार होता है उसके मुकाबले में जो विदेशी लूप होता है क्या यह सही नहीं है वह ज्यादा लाभदायक सिद्ध होता है परिवार को नियोजित करने में ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: No, Sir; indigenous loops are self-sufficient.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : लूप लगवाने का सब से बुरा प्रभाव हिन्दू नारियों पर पड़ा है, इस में कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों ने इसको अपने धर्म के विरुद्ध बता कर इसका खुल्लमखुल्ला विरोध किया है। हिन्दू महिलायें ही लूप लगाने से बीमार पड़ी हैं। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जितना ज्यादा इन पर रूपा खर्च किया जाता है उतना इन से लाभ नहीं हुआ है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि खर्च के अनुपात से लाभ नहीं हुआ है और बीमारियां भी ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं इसको लगाने की वजह से ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it arises out of this question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the total amount that we spend in foreign exchange for the import of loops from the United States and other countries?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: We are not importing any loops because we are self-sufficient from indigenous manufacture.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लूप की एक साल की हमारी कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं और हम कितना पैदा करते हैं ? इसके प्रयोग से जो बर्ष रेट बढ़ रहा है उस पर कितना असर पड़ा है और आपका लक्ष्य क्या है कि बर्ष रेट कितना होना चाहिये ? कितना बर्ष रेट

आप कम करना चाहते हैं और कब तक आप इसको अचीव कर लेंगे ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I should like to give some statistics to the hon. Member. The IUCD factory at Kanpur which was set up by the Uttar Pradesh Government was commissioned in September 1965. The factory gradually started producing 30,000 loops and 15,00 inserters per day. According to the arrangements with the U.P. Government, the loops and inserters produced by the factory are taken over by the Government of India on cost basis on the basis of requirements for distribution to various States under the family planning programme. The question of loss, therefore, does not arise in so far as the factory is concerned.

As for the present conditions, the factory was advised to reduce the production to 5,000 loops per day from October 1967 because the intake was not as much as expected. During the current financial year, the number of insertions upto 10th March, 1968 was 5,27,128 and in that light the position had been reviewed again. The factory has been asked on 15th January, 1968 to bring down the production further to 1000 loops and 50 inserters per day. The factory continues to function although with reduction in production.

I should like to give some further information to the hon. Member. We have given Rs. 20,000 to the factory for a research-cum-experimental project for diversification of its production so that it could manufacture jars, boxes etc. which could be used for packing purposes so that there is no unemployment.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लूप के इस्तेमाल से बर्ष रेट पर क्या असर पड़ा है ? क्या वह कम हुआ है और अगर हुआ है तो कितना और आप इसको कितना कम करना चाहते हैं और कब तक आप इसको कर लेंगे ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: The idea is this. If there is one sterility-

tion, we expect that 1.5 births had been prevented. If there is one loop used, we expect half a births prevented. If 500 condoms are used, we expect half a birth prevented. This is the statistical calculation on the basis of which we say that 3.5 million sterilisations had prevented roughly 9-10 million births and by the use of 1000 loops we had prevented 500 births.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your target?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: 25 per thousand, for this we should have half a million loops to be used.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It has been the experience of this House that the statistics that are given by the Government are just to answer some question or the other and they vary considerably. The figures of food production, even in a lean year, were given so that each individual, whether a child or man or old man would get at least thirteen chalakas per day. The figures that were given for literacy in India are given variously by the Education Minister and by the Finance Minister.... (Interruptions). The other day the Finance Minister when he was going to increase the price of the postcard said that only 25 per cent of the population was literate.

MR. SPEAKER: This is question hour and we are losing time. I do not think the hon. Minister could give an explanation for what the Education Minister and the Finance Minister say.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I am only explaining the position. Unfortunately an explanation is necessary. The Education Minister says that there is 40 per cent literacy in our country. Are the figures of birth control also devised in that fashion as for education and food?

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. He cannot answer for Education Minister or the Finance Minister.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I did not want to have my say. He can answer about his statistics.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister says that the original target was for production of 30,000 loops and it was reduced 5,000 and further reduced to 1,000. Does he still maintain that the loop is very popular in this country.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: It is not popular in some sections of our popular in this country.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : इसमें हंसने की कोई बात नहीं है। आबादी भी बढ़ती जा रही है और लूप के कारण बीमारियाँ भी बढ़ रही हैं। क्या यही कारण नहीं है कि लूप का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है और इसका लोप हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rab' Ray. New question.... (Interruptions). He is not answering, what am I to do?

Adverse criticism of Government's policy by Officers of Fertiliser Corporation

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*1128. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM:

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

(a) whether the Officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are permitted under rules to criticise publicly and oppose the policies of Government and provoke the society for agitation;

(b) if so, under what rules they are permitted to do so;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by the Managing Director of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore

Led. at the Rajagiri Institute of Social Workers recently; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir. The Managing Director, F.A.C.T. has reported in response to an enquiry on this question that he delivered an *ex tempore* speech at the Rajagiri Institute of Social Workers on the 10th March 1968 explaining the language policy and advising against any agitations.

(d) In view of the answer to (c) no action is called for.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने स्टूडेंट्स के बीच में 11 मार्च, 1968 को—मंत्री महोदय ने 10 मार्च बताया है—जो स्पीच दी, क्या यह सत्य है कि उस में उन्होंने सरकार की नीतियों को त्रिटसाइज किया ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have made enquiries and I have already stated what the Managing Director has said, and that is the only means of knowing what extempore speech he gave. He said that he explained the language policy and advised them not to make any agitation.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय स्वयं मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर से पूछने के बजावा इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्य चैनल को भी इस्तेमाल करेंगे और सत्य को सदन के सामने लायेंगे ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have already asked him and he has stated what he has said. I have submitted to the House what he has stated.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I have with me here irrefutable facts to prove that Mr. M. K. K. Nair made such a speech. I have with me a copy of *Malayala Manorama*, one of the leading dailies of Kerala which has Congress sympathies—not the Opposition—and which is one of the vernacular papers with the largest circulation in this country. In that paper the report appeared and I have a translated copy of the speech made by Mr. Nair, the Managing Director of Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore. I will give a brief gist of the speech:

"India has never been under one central authority. The present language policy would only lead to encourage the forces of disintegration in the field of science and technology. We have got to depend upon English for the expansion of our knowledge. The role that the vernaculars have played in this direction has been most disappointing and so the student community should raise their voice in an organised manner against this tendency."

I am quoting from the paper. The hon. Minister has said that he has caused an enquiry to be conducted. Let me be very plain. We have no faith in the enquiry conducted by the Government, or the Ministry of Petroleum because the Managing Director is a very clever person.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question, and do not make a speech.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I am framing my question. He has a number of guest houses, umpteen guest houses of FACT, spread all over the country where he has produced exceedingly glorious nights studied with sprightly maidens and the choicest liquor for the officers of the Fertiliser Corporation. (Interruption).

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

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I must protest against this.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the hon. Minister institute an enquiry by an independent agency like the CBI or some other agency to go into the complaints, gather evidence from the students at the Rajagiri Social Institute and find out whether he has committed the offence and if he has committed the offence, will he take action in the matter?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: On the report which appeared in the newspaper I will mention what the officer has said. He says that no press representative was actually present at the function. He further say that the misreporting of the purport of the speech in one of the Malayalam papers appears to be due to the fact that the report was sent by a student who had no proper understanding of English.

AN HON. MEMBER: White lie. *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let him answer. The hon. Member has put his question and let him get the answer. Whether it is lie or truth, it cannot be decided here, and I cannot decide it unfortunately.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: — as it had not been reported alike in any other newspaper no one has taken a serious notice of the particular version sent by the student.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In view of the fact that the language policy of the Government is still the subject of discussion and has not been finalised, how would you bar any kind of discussion or any expression of opinion on this subject? *(Interruption)*. The question raised was whether he spoke against the Government policy. The Government policy is still undetermined and therefore the Civil Services Conduct Rules do not apply.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: He has raised an intellectual conundrum.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: A very important question of policy arises out of this. I want to know whether people serving in the public sector undertakings were recruited from the political field and are quite competent to deliver speeches of a political nature in such gatherings and whether the Government Servants' Conduct Rules also apply to all the people serving under these public sector undertakings?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Certainly they do apply at the moment because they have not formed any separate rules. As regards the question what is objectionable and what is not, the line is a very thin line in cases of this nature. An officer can explain Government policy without criticising it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The facts now reveal, arising out of the supplementaries put by my friends on this side, are these. Earlier, the Minister has denied the allegation made, that the Managing Director has made a speech alleging the incompetency of the Central Government and also that the policies which have been followed have failed. The question is whether that officer is allowed to make speeches, and in addition to that, the facts that have been revealed that the Managing Director is leading a life of—*(Interruption)*—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not making any allegation, against the officer. The question, is, taking into account the way in which he has lived, and may I know whether he has also—*(Interruption)*.

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

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will now come to the question. When the allegations have been made, may I know whether the Minister is going to keep the Managing Director under suspension pending the enquiry to be conducted by this Government, and find

out if the allegation has been made on the floor of this House is true?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already submitted what he had to say and the view of the Government is, it does not warrant any enquiry. If the allegation is true, it is certainly objectionable, but we have no means to confirm it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Panigrahi. I have called Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the job of the Managing Director in the fertiliser company is to look after the better management of the fertiliser factory and increase the production of fertilisers or to dabble on the question of language policy, and whether the Government approves of the conduct of this particular officer.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I submitted earlier, the line of distinction in this case is very thin. An officer can indulge in academic and literary activities. The students invited him and he gave a lecture. I cannot see how that is objectionable.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I think this particular officer must be a very bold person to criticise the language policy. I am only stating a fact. This gentleman has criticised the language policy, which is an academic question. Personally speaking, while I would strongly disagree with what he has said, I think in a public sector undertaking his view has no relevance to his job, even if he has expressed something which is contrary to the accepted policy of the Government. But, at the same time, I would like to know about one thing which is somewhat connected with it. Has the Government got any machinery to assess criticism from its officers, not top officers but subordinate officers, who may be criticising the public sector enterprises.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is some misunderstanding which I would like to clear. The officer has not admitted that he criticised the Government. He says: I explained the language policy of the Centre and advised the students not to enter into agitations.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Just now the answers given by the hon. Minister to the questions that have been put, they contain two aspects. One is the question of facts. What did the officer say? *Malayala Manorama* is a very responsible paper and it says he said "you must rise against this movement" which is a clear incitement to the people. Is the Minister prepared to hold an inquiry whether what the officer said is correct or what the *Malayala Manorama* writes is correct? The facts must be ascertained. Secondly, are the officers of the Government to be allowed to criticise the well-established and recognised policies which are laid down by this hon. House in this way in public?

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is no question of any officer encouraging anything which is objectionable. We have asked him for facts and he has given his explanation. He has stated that there was no reporter present and that he was misreported. So, where is the question for any inquiry?

Gobindsagar Lake at Bhakra Dam

*1130. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government has disputed the rights of the Punjab Government to breed and catch fish in Gobindsagar Lake at Bhakra Dam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to solve the dispute amicably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDRESHWAR PRA-SHAD): (a) and (b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have claimed exclusive jurisdiction on the fisheries of Gobind Sagar on grounds of territorial jurisdiction and fisheries being a State subject.

(c) Himachal Pradesh Administration is being requested to bring it up for the consideration of the Northern Zonal Council under whose auspices the existing arrangement of a joint Fisheries Board and sharing of income and expenditure between the Bhakra Dam and Himachal Pradesh Administrations was evolved in 1961.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: How could this happen if the borders of the States have been settled. I think there is some border dispute. If so, will the Minister refer this to the Home Minister and first settle the border dispute?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Actually, during the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966 there has been some change in the territorial area of Bhakra Dam. This problem has been dealt with by the Home Minister, who presides over the meetings of the Zonal Council.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Then what will happen to the fish, Sir?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भाखरा नंगल प्रोजेक्ट में क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार भी हिस्सेदार है — अगर यह हिस्सेदार नहीं है तो यह मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार वह खालिम अपने लिए ही क्यों सुरक्षित समझते हैं और आज तक का इतिहास क्या है — क्या आज तक पंजाब सरकार इस मछली पकड़ने के घंसे में हिस्सेदार रही है या नहीं या खालिम हिमाचल प्रदेश का ही इस में हक रहा है !

DR. K. L. RAO: Under the 1961 Agreement the Bhakra Dam Administration and the Himachal Pradesh

Government had to share the expenses and the revenue in the ratio of 58:42, and that is what has been done all these years. The Himachal Pradesh Government now says that due to the change in the territorial areas it should get all the 100 per cent of the return. That is the point at issue and it is going to be settled by arbitration.

Indo-Iranian Co-operation in Oil and Fertilizer Industries

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*1135. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether there has been some progress in the Indo-Iranian co-operation in Industries like Oil and Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to buy the Indian requirements which have registered a rise of 10 per cent. in oil consumption from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b) During the recent visit of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to Iran, matters relating to Indo-Iranian co-operation in industries like oil and fertilizers were jointly discussed. Several new possibilities of economic co-operation have been explored. The representatives of the two sides have expressed a desire to extend the scope of the existing ties in the field of petroleum exploration and to cover new field such as fertilizers.

(c) Yes, to the extent feasible.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: May I know the specific fields in which India is going to co-operate with Iran? Is it going to be a long-range process or a short-range process?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is all a matter of discussion. Discus-

sions covered for instance, oil exploration in the off-shore there, establishment of fertilizer factories here with their collaboration sale of their share of the crude which they will get in the off-shore and other things.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: What will be the division of the share capital to be subscribed by the Government of India and the Government of Iran?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: So far there is only extension of goodwill and reciprocation on our side. The matter has to be explored further. Only when we get to the rock bottom of the details these can be raised.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Just now the hon. Minister said that the matter was discussed personally. May I know on how many points agreement has been reached and on how many points further discussion is going to take place?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The discussion had been on about a dozen points. Agreement on details is yet to be sought.

श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : क्या मंत्री जी यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि ईरान और हमारे सहयोग से जितना तेल निकलेगा क्या समझौता के अनुसार पूरा तेल हम को खरीदने की इजाजत होगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: No, Sir. We are entitled to one-sixth of the actual amount of oil. The total quantity expected is between 5 million to 7½ million tons. Our share is one-sixth of that.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा सवाल यह नहीं था । 1/6 तो हमारा अपना हिस्सा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ पूरा तेल जितना निकलेगा वह सब खरीदने को हमें इजाजत होगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: That is one of the points to be discussed.

Basic policy of Family Planning

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*1136. **SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN:**

SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether Government propose to put a ban on marrying more than one wife, applicable to all communities throughout the country without distinction of caste, race and religion to carry out the basic policy of family planning; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question of having uniform marriage law for all communities has many implications and Government have, therefore, not yet considered it desirable to enact such a law.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN: When the policy of the Government is against bigamy for Hindus, why should it not be extended to every cast and community in India especially when India professes to be a secular State?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: If the Muslim community is willing to have such a law, Government can bring forward the legislation.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN: Why should it apply to Hindus only?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it a secular answer? To a secular question you give a communal answer; give a secular answer. Is it in keeping with secularism that you give a communal answer?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: During Question Hour there is no point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI: The question, which was placed before this nation when the Constitution was framed, is that there should be common civil law applicable to all. Marriage is a civil institution. It is a contract. What is the religious sanctimony about it? Even in Muslim nations the law of monogamy has been imposed as more progressive. May we know what Government is doing to persuade the community concerned to have a common civil law regarding monogamy in this country?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: So far as the marriage laws of the minority community are concerned, any move for a change therein should come from the concerned community itself. So far as the Muslim citizens are concerned, most of them consider any interference in their marriage law, which is a part of the Shariat, as an interference. Lastly, the Special Marriages Act, 1954, may be regarded as a common civil code relating to marriage. Although it is only an enabling statute, not only citizens of India irrespective of faith and religion but other persons also can solemnize marriages under the Act in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Short notice question. Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This was a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, but it is 12 o'clock

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Tele-Communication Links with Pakistan

SNQ 18. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have entered into an

agreement for improving telegraphic and telephonic communications between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the agreement in question has yet to be approved by the two Governments.

(b) The broad details are:—

- (1) To instal improved equipment in their respective countries on the three major routes, namely, (i) Lahore-Amritsar-New Delhi, (ii) Calcutta-Dacca, and (iii) Karachi - Jodhpur - Bombay. Every effort will be made by the two countries to complete these installations by the middle of May, 1968.
- (2) To ensure free flow of traffic between the two countries, in regard to both Telegraph and Telephone Terminal Traffic, the two countries will keep their own collections and there will be no sharing of revenue with effect from November 1, 1967.
- (3) There will be one uniform rate in respect of telephone calls from any place in one country to any place in the other country. It was also agreed that the Telegraph and Telephone rates for traffic from one country to the other will be streamlined, and these should be comparable in the two directions.
- (4) Depending upon the growth of traffic, further upgrading of the circuits both in respect of quality and capacity, would be kept under review.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that after Pakistan's attack on us in 1965, for which—please re-

member it—the communication link between Karachi and New Delhi was disrupted deliberately by the Pakistani authorities although the line did not break up because of the aggression, may I know whether this particular aspect of the problem was discussed at this conference, namely, that the communication line will not be disrupted by Pakistan deliberately as Pakistan did after the Pakistani attack on our territory in 1965?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: All aspects of the matter were gone into. After the Tashkent Agreement this was one of the decisions that telecommunication link between the two countries should be restored. Therefore, there was a meeting in October last year and again from the 30th March to the 2nd April. These points were discussed but ultimately the agreement that has emerged is what is stated in the reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Those points were discussed but ultimately no conclusion was arrived at, but I want that Pakistan does not resort to that sort of disruption. May I know if improved accounting so far as revenue collecting is concerned and improvement in the quality of service were discussed in the conference; if so, what was the opinion of Pakistan in this matter?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: These factors were gone into very thoroughly and the agreement is that whatever be the revenue in one country must be maintained by that particular country. Now there will not be any claim either on behalf of India or by Pakistan and any revenue that accrues from telephones or telegraphs in this country will be kept by India and in that country by Pakistan. Regarding quality, I read out in the main reply that Pakistan has undertaken to improve the telephone and telegraph system in its own area and we are going to improve it in our area. Our system is already improved up to the border, both near Amrit-

sar as well as Jodhpur and also in the eastern wing.

श्री बन्धुजीत यादव : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछली बार पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद हमारा करोड़ों रुपये का सामान पाकिस्तान ने जहाज में ज्वन कर लिया था तथा पाकिस्तान ने हमारी जिम टैरिटरी पर कब्जा किया था उसमें इस विभाग के बहुत से सामान पर कब्जा कर लिया था ? अब जो समझौता आपस में बातचीत में हो रहा है क्या भारत सरकार ने उन के सामने इस बात की शर्त रखी थी कि जो सामान पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा कर लिया था, उसको जब वह वापस कर देंगे तब वह समझौता लागू होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1965 की लड़ाई में टेलीफोन का काफी सामान करीब 25 लाख रुपये के सामान पर कब्जा कर लिया था और जगहों पर भी जहां उस का कब्जा हुआ था थोड़े से क्षेत्र में कुछ डिमरुट किया था। इस समझौते की दोनों बैठकों में इस बात की ओर हमारे प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा काफी बल दिया गया था उन्होंने इस का काटा तो नहीं मगर यह कहा कि जब भारत और पाकिस्तान में ओवर-शील बातें होंगी उस बातचीत के अन्तर्गत इन सारी बातों पर भी विचार किया जायगा। फिजहाल यह तय हुआ है कि टेलीकम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम को रेस्टोर किया जाय और जव्ती की बातों के बारे में आगे बातचीत की जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये :: हमारा जो नुकसान हुआ है और जो सामान उन्होंने लिया है उसको वापस लाने के हेतु या मुआवजा लेने के हेतु क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई बातचीत चलाई है ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो सम्मेलन हुआ—तार और टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे में, क्या उस सम्मेलन में विमानों के आवागमन के बारे में, गैर-फीजी जहाजों के आवागमन के बारे में कोई मवाल उठाया

गया था तथा क्या उस के बारे में भी कोई समझौता होने जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह एक सीमित प्रश्न था । इस में हमारे प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा जो बात उठाई गई थी, वह यह थी कि जो सामान पाकिस्तान ने जन्त किया है और जो रेवेन्यू उन के यहां बकाया पड़ा है उन चीजों को उन्हें देना है । उन्होंने कहा कि जो ओवर-श्रील समझौता अलग से होगा उस में इन बातों पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा था कि उस को वापस लाने के लिये मुआवजा प्राप्त करने के लिये आपने द्वारा कोई बात चलाई गई ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : बातें हुई हैं लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम को यह अधिकार नहीं है गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच में ओवर-श्रील बातों पर जो बातचीत होगी उन में इन प्रश्नों को लिया जायगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ओवर आल मेटिल-मेंट क्या है उस को स्पष्ट करें, मांगे विवादों के लिये या केवल इस के बारे में ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मांगे विवादों के हल के समय जल्दी की बात आयेगी—यह उन का तर्क था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आपने इस तर्क को कुबूल किया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हमने तो इस को उठाया था, कुबूल कहाँ किया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनके द्वारा जीन के दिया गया क्या उसको आपने कुबूल किया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं कुबूल किया ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि फीरोजपुर-लाहौर वाला जो रास्ता है वह एक तरह से ब्लाकड है, क्या इस लाइन को खोलने की बात भी कोई विचार किया गया था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अमृतसर लाहौर लाइन की बात हुई है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा मवाल था कि फीरोजपुर लाइन खोलने की बात हुई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं हुई है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह समझौता ताशकन्द एग््रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत किया गया है उस में भारत और पाकिस्तान के संबंधों को नार्मलाइज करने की बात थी—क्या इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान ने भी कुछ किया है ? क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि आज भी पाकिस्तान की ओर से आफि-शियली हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर स्टेट आफ वार कायम है और जितने हमारे वहाँ पर फिक्स्ड असेट्स थे उनको पाकिस्तान ने जन्त कर लिया क्योंकि वे स्टेट आफ वार में हैं । ऐसी हालत में आपने किस प्रकार एग््रीमेंट किया जबकि पाकिस्तान ने स्टेट आफ वार को ही समाप्त नहीं किया ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है, ताशकन्द के समझौते के अन्तर्गत यह है । लेकिन उस समझौते के अन्तर्गत एक सीमित प्रश्न पर बातचीत हुई और उसमें जो तय किया गया उसको मैंने यहाँ पर बताया ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी तक स्टेट आफ वार कायम है । इस लिये मेरा कहना

यह है कि जब तक स्टेट ग्राफ वार कायम है, तब तक समझौते कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्टेट ग्राफ वार डिक्लेयर ही नहीं हुई थी इस लिये कायम कहाँ है ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know the total amount of arrears which are still lying with Pakistan and by what time Pakistan is going to make payment of the same? May I know whether talks were there on this matter also?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में दिसम्बर 47 से मार्च 67 तक एक करोड़ 67 लाख का अपना दावा था पाकिस्तान पर और पाकिस्तान का कहना है कि उनके चार्ज एक करोड़ 46 लाख हो सकते हैं टेनोग्राफ पर । उसी तरह से टेनोग्राफ में एक करोड़ 2 लाख का अपनी ओर से दावा किया गया है और 61 लाख का दावा उनकी ओर से किया गया है । तो इन बातों पर और जो ज्वत सामान है उसके लिये उन्होंने कहा कि बाद में ओवर-आल समझौते में हम लॉग तय करेंगे ।

SHRI RANGA: On the face of it all over India and also here there has been general welcome to this step taken by this Government as well as the other Government. But we would like to know what precautionary steps our Government propose to take in order to see that wrong, prejudiced, existing and even emotionally unbalanced news and views are not likely to be conveyed to and from which might excite people on this side or on that side on the basis of the spread of falsehood and wrong news by interested parties?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: That is a very important question, because exciting matter should not be conveyed either on telephone or by telegraph. There, we shall take every

precaution to see that such written or even spoken words are not allowed to be conveyed.

श्री एन० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि यह मामला सीमित था । इस तरह से एक-एक मामला सीमित करके हम पाकिस्तान के साथ उठा रहे हैं । उसमें हमारे लिये जब कुछ हासिल करने की बात होती है तो उसमें ओवरआल की बात आ जाती है, उसको ओवर आल समझौते में फिक्स कर दिया जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सीमित मामले तय होते हैं इसमें प्रधान मंत्री की इजाजत ली थी कि आइन्दा के लिये उनको ओवर आल समझौते के लिये रोक दिया जाय ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that it is a delicate question? We have got to have good relations with Pakistan. That is the desire of everybody. They also say they should have good relations with us. There are many questions pending between us. There are some questions which are very important. If Pakistan is not willing to consider all the questions as long as the question of Kashmir is not solved, should we not take step after step and issue after issue and see that the tension is released so that ultimately everything is resolved? That is the only question now.

श्री एन० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह नहीं था । मेरा कहना यह था कि सीमित सवाल जो उठाते हैं—सीमित सवाल उठाने में तो कोई एतराज नहीं है—लेकिन जब उसमें पाने की कोई बात होती है तो वह मामला कश्मीर पर लटक जाता है तो क्या इसको अपीजमेंट नहीं कहा जायेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसमें अपीजमेंट का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । टेजी कम्युनिकेशन

के संबंध में जो कुछ हुआ उसमें अपोज़िमेंट का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: What is this policy of 'Heads you win, tails I lose'? Whatever Pakistan wants to have, you are saying, let them have it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We have had up to this time two types of agreements with Pakistan. For instance, there was the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement. It was a very far-reaching agreement, but it was never implemented by Pakistan. Then we have had a tele-communications agreement also with Pakistan before the Indo-Pakistan trouble started. We have had some agreements with Pakistan which she has unilaterally dishonoured. May I know whether in arriving at this agreement the hon. Minister has seen to it that it is not unilaterally set aside by Pakistan and that we are also a party to it whenever a question arises with reference to that aspect?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I accept the suggestion.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It was said that we need peace with Pakistan and it is desirable. Is it only desirable and needed for us or for Pakistan also?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Peace is desirable for both and also for the world.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is bilateral.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Has this agreement any bearing on tele-communication links between East and West Pakistan? If so, has India obtained any similar concessions in respect of Indian telephonic communications with Pakistan?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It has little bearing between East and West Pakistan, but they are also having their own system between the two wings. But primarily it is between India and Pakistan.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: I wanted to know whether we have given any concessions for which we have not got any return concession?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: No concession, it is reciprocal.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: We have not got two territories, East India and West India. So where does the question of reciprocal concession come in that aspect.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: As I said, it is reciprocal. So the question concession does not arise.

SHRI INDERJIT MALHOTRA: A little while ago the hon. Deputy Prime Minister mentioned the 'Kashmir question'. I would like to know whether the Government of India also recognise that there is a problem like the Kashmir question and outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan have got any connection with that problem.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The question is there, whether we like it or not. The problem is raised by them. So far as we are concerned, our policy is very clear, our attitude is very clear. We are not budging from it at all. Therefore, that is not the question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकन्द समझौते में और भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं। पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में जो बातें जाती हैं उनके बारे में तो वह समझौता कर लेता है लेकिन जो बातें उसके विपक्ष में जाती हैं उनके बारे में वह बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी दशा में सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करके क्या यह फैसला लेगी कि पीसमील समझौते न किये जायं बल्कि ताशकन्द समझौते को, एज़ ए होल, अगर

पाकिस्तान पाने तभी आप भी मानें बरना न मानें ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have got to see in this connection whether we are able to induce them to see what is right and give peaceful propositions. If for some time they do not do that, afterwards we can change our attitude.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This approach has failed.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद इंडिया और पाकिस्तान के बीच ऐसे कितने मुद्दे थे जिन पर कि झगड़ा था—जैसे कि एक यह टेलीग्राफ का था—और उनमें से कितने मुद्दे तय हुए हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी तो यह प्रारम्भिक है, और मुद्दों पर आगे बात होगी ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Old age pension scheme

*1108. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Old Age Pension Scheme has been introduced in all the States;

(b) if so, the amounts paid to persons enjoying the benefit of such scheme in different States during 1967-68;

(c) if not, whether Government have any plan to introduce this scheme uniformly all over the country; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to introduce 'Homes' for old persons without any means of living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHUL-RENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government have not introduced any Old Age Pension Schemes applicable in all the States. Some State Governments and Union Territories have, however, introduced their own schemes—particulars of which are enclosed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-817/68].

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Survey for Oil in Cochin and Alleppey Coastal Areas

*1110. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey Department has completed the survey of Cochin and Alleppey coastal areas to locate oil;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has completed reconnaissance geological survey and gravity survey in this area. Reconnaissance seismic profiles were run by Soviet offshore seismic survey ship.

(b) The various surveys have indicated that the thickness of the marine sediments in the area is very small and, therefore, the area is not considered promising.

(c) Does not arise.

ब्रिटिश प्रेसों पर बिक्री कर

*1112. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उन ब्रिटिश प्रेसों से बिक्री कर लिया जाता है जो एक वर्ष में स्कूलों और कालिजों के 12,000 रुपये से अधिक के परीक्षा पत्र छापते हैं जबकि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में परीक्षा पत्र छापने पर बिक्री कर लिये जाने के लिए कोई ऐसी सीमा नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में 12,000 रुपये की सीमा को समाप्त कर परीक्षा पत्र छापने वाले सभी ब्रिटिश प्रेसों से समान दर पर बिक्री कर लेने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजमंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पट्ट) : (क) छापेखानों द्वारा किये गये छापाई के काम पर, चाहे वह परीक्षा पत्रों का हो अथवा अन्य किसी प्रकार का, उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा दिल्ली में बिक्री कर नहीं लगता है । लेकिन, छापाई के काम के अलावा अगर छापे खाने माल भी बेचते हैं तो उस माल को बिक्री पर उन छापे खानों को उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली दोनों जगह बिक्री कर देना पड़ता है, वशतः कि उनके द्वारा किया गया वह वार्षिक व्यवसाय क्रमशः, 12,000 रुपये और 10,000 रुपये से अधिक का हो ।

(ख) और (ग). चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश में किये गये वार्षिक व्यवसाय विधेयक 12,000 रुपये वाली सीमा राज्य के सभी व्यापारियों को लागू होती है, इसलिये छापेखाने के मामले में इस बारे में किसी प्रकार का अपवाद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विकलांग विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों का दिया जाना

*1114. श्री मधु लिये : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) अब उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक विकलांग विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) उन पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या इस राशि को बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांग विद्यार्थियों की फीस माफ करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों और कम से कम विश्वविद्यालयों के परामर्श से कोई व्यवस्था करने का है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूल रेनु गुहा) : (क) विवरण पत्र मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी-818/38]

(ख) 1967-68... 4.92 लाख रुपये

(ग) हाँ, श्रामान् ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

*1115. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to enhance the income limit for the grant of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students keeping in view the increase in prices;

(b) whether it is also a act that the income basis is being withdrawn for the grant of such scholarships; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Oil Corporation

*1117. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assets of an Officer of the Head Office of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay were investigated by the C.B.I. and they found Rs. 2½ lakhs in cash and Rs. 15 lakhs in foreign banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same officer has been promoted; and

(c) if so, on what basis promotion has been given to him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir. But the Central Bureau of Investigation are investigating a case against an Engineering Manager of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division), Bombay, and the Bureau has found assets to the tune of Rs. 1,41,405 in the possession of that officer, either in his own name or in the name of his dependents.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Levy on Agricultural Income-tax

*1118. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 344 on the 14th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Planning Commission to levy agricultural Income-tax and also to have uniform tax on Agricultural Income, have since been considered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) As stated earlier on the Floor of this House, the matter was discussed at the last meeting of the National Development Council held on 1-2 December 1967 and referred to State Governments for consideration. The matter is still under consideration by State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Controller of Defence Accounts for Southern Command

*1119. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large military establishments in the South whose Finance Office is situated in Poona; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for setting up a separate office of the Controller of Defence Accounts with Headquarters at Madras or Bangalore for Southern Command?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Headquarters office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Southern Command is situated in Poona.

(b) No, Sir.

बैंकों द्वारा जारी किये गये सामान्य आदेश

*1120. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न बैंकों, समवायों और निगमों द्वारा 15 जनवरी,

1968 से अब तक मुद्रित अथवा साइक्लो-स्टाइल किये गये कितने आदेश, अनुदेश और परिपत्र आदि जारी किये गये हैं जिनका 'सामान्य आदेशों' में वर्गीकरण किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) कितने सामान्य आदेश केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये हैं और उनको हिन्दी में जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम को लागू करने की दृष्टि से इन 'सामान्य आदेशों' को हिन्दी में भी जारी करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) से (ग). सरकार के अधीन निगमों, कम्पनियों आदि द्वारा 15 जनवरी, 1968 से जारी किये गये सामान्य आदेशों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह महसूस किया जाता है कि 75 कम्पनियों और निगमों से, जिनकी सारे देश में सैकड़ों शाखाएँ हैं, यह सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जितना समय लगेगा, उसके लिए जितने प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे और उस पर जितना खर्च होगा, वह संभवतः इससे निकलने वाले परिणामों के अनुकूल नहीं होगा। राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक हिदायतें जारी करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Foreign Exchange to Shri & Smt. Jayaprakash Narayan for their Tour Abroad

*1121. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange given to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his wife to enable them to go on a ten-week tour of South-East Asia, U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada and United States on the 16th February, 1968;

(b) the grounds on which the 'P' form was given to them; and

(c) whether Government will permit other citizens to go on similar tours under similar circumstances?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) \$. 600.

(b) The major portion of the tour was covered by hospitality of the acceptable type.

(c) Yes, Sir. Citizens have been and will be permitted to go if there are hospitality arrangements for them of the acceptable type.

General Price Level

*1122. SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise of about 15 per cent in the general price level in the country was the highest ever in a single year;

(b) if so, the articles to which this high increase in prices can be attributed and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that food articles claimed the greater proportion of this increase as compared to finished industrial products or intermediate products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The yearly average of the wholesale price index for 1967 shows an increase of 15.3 per cent over 1966 and is the highest increase recorded in a single year in recent economic history.

(b) A statement showing variations in the prices of important groups of commodities during 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-819/68]. The increase in the yearly average of the wholesale price index in 1967 was largely on account of 25.7 per cent in-

crease in the prices of food articles which had resulted mainly from the difficult agricultural situation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shares invested by L.I.C.

*1123. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in shares by the Life Insurance Corporation and how much of this amount is invested in Public Sector shares and how much in Private Sector shares; and

(b) the total return as dividends from these shares during the last three years and the percentage which it represents on total investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The total amount invested by L.I.C. in shares as on 31st March, 1967 was Rs. 149.83 crores; of these investments, Rs. 5.16 crores were in the public sector and Rs. 144.67 crores in the private sector.

(b) A statement showing the total quantum of dividends distributed and the percentage return on total investments during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-820/68].

Foreign Exchange for Import of Steel

*1126. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals have approached the Finance Ministry for the release of foreign exchange to import certain categories of steel which are in short supply; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A suggestion of that nature was considered. Under the present Import Liberalisation Scheme the requirements for raw materials, including steel, of priority industries, both large and small scale, are being met in full. Demands of other industries are met to the extent possible depending on the availability of resources and essentiality of the end product. The requirements of raw materials including scarce categories of steel are therefore being covered within the terms of the present import policy and there is no intention at present to make changes to this import policy.

सस्ते मकान

*1127. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 मार्च, 1968 को 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में ए हाउस इन 12 आबमें (12 घंटों में मकान) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मकानों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये मकान निर्माण के उस तरीके का अपनाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली में ऐसे दो मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है तथा उनका आर्थिक एवं तकनीकी पक्ष का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation

*1129. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Credit Committee, headed by a Member of the Planning Commission, has submitted a report recommending the establishment of a Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation;

(b) whether Government share the Committee's reported view that credit requirements for fertilizer distribution will amount to Rs. 850 crores by 1970-71; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee, which was set up by the Fertilizer Association of India, will be considered by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Barauni Oil Refinery

*1131. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dig a mile-long effluent channel in Barauni to discharge the waste from the Barauni Oil Refinery;

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

(c) its effect on the waters in the Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work has already been completed.

(c) This will ensure that the effluent discharged from the Refinery would mix properly with the mainstream of the Ganga without any deleterious effect.

बैंकों के पास गिरवी रखे हुए माल का कम मूल्यांकन

*1132. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बड़े व्यापारी बैंकों के पास अपना माल गिरवी रखते समय अपने रजिस्ट्रों में इस माल का कम मूल्य दिखाते हैं और इस प्रकार से आयकर बचाते हैं ; और

(ख) इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और इस प्रकार आय कर बचाने वाले व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) बैंक को घोषित किये गये तथा बही खातों में दिखाये गये स्टॉक के अकेले मूल्य अथवा मूल्य तथा मात्रा दोनों में फर्क होने के मामले समय-समय पर आयकर विभाग की नजर में आते रहते हैं। इस फर्क का कारण यह हो सकता है कि या तो बैंक को दिये जाने वाले विवरणों में रकम बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखायी जाती है जिसमें जमा रकम से अधिक रकम निकलवायी जा सके अथवा बैंक को दिये जाने वाले विवरण तो सही हों, पर खातों में कम स्टॉक दिखाया गया हो। पहले प्रकार के मामलों में कर की कोई खोरी नहीं होती। आय कर विभाग का संबंध केवल दूसरी प्रकार के मामलों से है।

(ख) जिन मामलों में ऐसी असंगतियाँ देखने में आती हैं, उन में नर्थाँ का पकड़ पता लगाया जाता है और यदि यह पाया

जाता है कि बैंक को दिये गये विवरण में तो स्टाक सही-सही बताया गया है किन्तु खातों में वह सही-सही नहीं बताया गया है, तो खातों में न दिखाये गये स्टाक के मूल्य का निर्धारण करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों में दाण्डिक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है।

पश्चिम कोसी नहर परियोजना

*1133. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 415 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग का अधिकारी बिहार सरकार से बातचीत करके तथा पश्चिम कोसी नहर के स्थान पर जा कर अध्ययन पूरा करके इस बीच वापस आ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस नहर का मार्ग अन्तिमरूप में निर्धारित कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या वह नेपाल सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया है तथा उनकी महमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह काम किस तारीख को आरम्भ हो जाने से संभावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग का अधिकारी पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के रेखांकन को जांच करने और बिहार सरकार से विचार विमर्श करने के पश्चात् वापस आ गया है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ङ) क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षण तथा विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद बिहार सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्ताव को दुबारा बनाना पड़ा था।

बिहार में छात्रवृत्ति समितियां

*1134. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार में विभिन्न जिलों में स्कूलों के पिछड़ी जातियों के हिन्दू और मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों को समाज कल्याण विभाग से छात्रवृत्तियां मिलती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये हिन्दू छात्रवृत्ति समितियां और मुसलमान छात्रवृत्ति समितियां काम कर रही हैं ; जिनके सदस्य संसद सदस्य और विधान सभा सदस्य भी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर इन समितियों का गठन करने के क्या कारण हैं और इन्हें समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) और (ख). हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रतीत होता है कि दलगतों हितों की रक्षा राज्य सरकार का आशय रहा है। इनकी समाप्ति के प्रश्न के संबंध में राज्य सरकार को कहा जायेगा।

Demand for Higher Allocation for Orissa

6618. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have demanded for higher allocation

in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relief to Goldsmiths of Orissa

6619. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government so far to give relief to the goldsmiths of Orissa upto the end of January, 1968; and

(b) the number of goldsmiths who have been given the relief so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total amount sanctioned by the Union Government to the Government of Orissa upto 31-1-1968, as advances for loans, as grants for *ex-gratia* payments and as re-imbursement of the expenditure on educational and technical training assistance under the schemes for rehabilitation of goldsmiths effected by Gold Control is Rs. 69,59,338/-.

(b) The number of goldsmiths in the State of Orissa who have received loans and *ex-gratia* payments is respectively 6146 and 254. The number of goldsmiths and their dependents who received educational assistance or technical training facilities is 60,307.

Loan to Orissa During 1967-68

6620. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any loan to the Government

of Orissa for the improvement of their ways and means position during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Two loans aggregating Rs. 8.65 crores were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the improvement of their ways and means position during the last financial year viz., Rs. 4.65 crores on 18th December, 1967 and Rs. 4 crores on 30th March, 1968.

Gardeners in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi

6621. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gardeners employed in the Rashtrapati Bhavan and their annual wage bill;

(b) the number of CPWD staff working regularly in Rashtrapati Bhavan and their annual Wage bill, category-wise; and

(c) the annual expenditure of maintaining the Rashtrapati Bhavan during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Number of gardeners 178.

Annual Wage bill of gardeners. . . . Rs. 3,21,500.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/68].

(c) Annual expenditure incurred by the Central Public Works Depart-

ment for maintaining the Rashtrapati Bhavan during the last three years:—

1965-66	..	Rs. 3,65,852
1966-67	..	Rs. 3,89,156
1967-68	..	Rs. 3,94,698

Antibiotics manufacturing Units

6622. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names and places of factories manufacturing various antibiotics in private and public sectors with names quantity and value of products annually manufactured by each unit during the three years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the quantity and value of sales effected by each unit in the public sector during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 with the amount of original investment and profit made by each unit?

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

Officials of Antibiotics Manufacturing Units

6623. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, designations, annual salaries and perquisites of 12 top officials of each Antibiotics manufacturing Unit in the public sector;

(b) the names and designations of the Officers of each public sector Unit who went overseas during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1967, countries visited by each with period of stay, expenses and

foreign exchange provided for each trip; and

(c) the number of labour employed in each public sector unit and annual wage bill of each unit?

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

जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता
पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

6624. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में जय इंजी-
नियरिंग वर्क्स लि० कलकत्ता पर आयकर
की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इसके वसूल करने के लिए सरकार
क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री
मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख).
अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और
यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी
जायगी ।

Reference of Cases to All India Institute of Medical Sciences

6625. SHRIMATI UMA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. authorities recognise the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for purposes of reference of cases to Specialists; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Cases are referred to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, by the Director General of Health Services on the advice of senior specialists of the C. G. H. S. when the requisite facilities for treatment are not available in the Central Government Hospitals, Viz., Safdar-jang and Willingdon Hospitals.

Land under Irrigation in India

6626. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land that was under Irrigation by the end of 1947;

(b) the extent of land proposed to be brought under Irrigation during 1968-69, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spent since 1947 and proposed to be spent in 1968-69. State-wise;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) About 50 million acres.

(b) About 90 million acres. State-wise information as available, is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-797/68].

(c) Approximate Statewise expenditure upto the end of 1967-68 (including expenditure on Plan schemes prior to 1951) incurred on major and medium irrigation projects and expenditure incurred on minor irrigation schemes from Second Plan to end of 1967-68 is given in statement-II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-798/68].

During the First Plan minor irrigation was included under the Group "Agricultural Production" and as such separate figures of outlays Statewise on minor irrigation schemes are not available.

The Annual Plan for 1968-69 has yet to be finalised.

Losses in State Electricity Boards

6627. SHRI G.S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Electricity Boards in the States under President's Rule and the Union Territories which are running in loss and the extent of loss suffered by them during the last 5 years and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to minimise these losses and the result thereof; and

(c) the way in which these losses are augmented by Government presently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). Out of the Electricity Boards of the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana, which are at present under President's rule, the State Electricity Board of U. P. has shown a loss in its revenue account for 1966-67. In respect of West Bengal State Electricity Board, there has been no loss in the revenue accounts for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The Haryana State Electricity Board was constituted on 1st May, 1967, and the first annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 1968 are under compilation. There are no Electricity Boards or commercial electricity undertakings on the lines of the Electricity Boards in the Union Territories except for the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in Delhi. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is not running at a loss.

The extent of losses in the revenue accounts of the State Electricity Boards of West Bengal and U.P. since 1962-63 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-799/68]. The losses incurred by the

State Electricity board are carried forward from year to year till they are set off against the surpluses achieved. The main reasons for the losses are:

- (i) drought conditions prevailing in the country during the last two seasons affecting water-supply thereby resulting in less generation and sale of power, particularly in U.P.;
- (ii) increase in establishment expenditure due to provisions in the Bonus Act for compulsory payment of bonus to employees and increase in dearness allowance; and
- (iii) increase in operation and maintenance expenditure due to higher cost of coal and stores.

On the recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee, the Central Government have urged the State Electricity Boards to aim, in the first instance, at higher revenues sufficient to cover operation and maintenance charges, contribution to general reserve, depreciation reserve and interest charges and to keep the cost of generation, transmission and distribution including overheads as low as possible. The West Bengal State Electricity Board has increased its tariff rates from 31st August, 1965 and has suffered no losses in the revenues account during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The U. P. State Electricity Board has increased its tariff from September/October, 1967 by levying a surcharge of 20 per cent on all consumers with the exception of a few categories.

Control of Government on Metering System

6628. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions in the Indian Electricity Supply Act with regard to calibration of energy meter;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the consumers are ignorant about procedure of calibration of energy meter with the result the private supply companies are exploiting this ignorance of consumers by making the meter faster; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to keep within their control the metering system of these companies or curb this exploitation by effective legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Under Section 26 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer in the absence of an agreement to the contrary shall be ascertained by means of a correct meter. According to the explanation provided under this section, the meter shall be deemed to be correct if it registers the amount of energy supplied within the prescribed limits of error. Under rule 57 of the Indian Electricity Rules, the meter shall be deemed to be correct if its limits of error do not exceed 3 per cent above or below absolute accuracy at all loads in excess of one-tenth of full load and up to full load. Under the same Rule, every supplier shall provide and maintain in proper condition such suitable apparatus as may be approved by the Inspector for the testing of meters. The supplier is also required under this rule to examine, test and regulate all meters for ascertaining the amount of energy supplied before their installation at the consumers premises and at such other intervals as may be directed by the State Government in this behalf. Every supplier is also required to maintain a register of meter showing the date of the last test, the limit of accuracy after adjustment and final test the error recorded at the time of test, the date of installation for examination of the Inspector or his authorised representative. Where any dispute arises as regards the accu-

racy of the meter, relief can be sought by the consumer under Section 26 of the Indian Electricity Act by reference to the Electrical Inspector. If it is found by the Inspector that a meter has ceased to be correct, the amount of energy supplied to the consumer will be estimated by the Inspector during the period, not exceeding six months, when the meter was found to be defective. The existing provisions under the Indian Electricity Act and Rules, therefore, provide adequate safeguards for maintenance of accurate meters.

Income-Tax Arrears from Tata Group of Industries

6629. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Income Tax due at present from the following firms of Tata Group of Industries at present:

- (i) Tata Sons (Private) Ltd.,
- (ii) Sagson J. David and Co. Ltd.
- (iii) National Ekco Radio and Engineering Co. Ltd.
- (iv) Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.
- (v) Investa Industrial Corporation Ltd.
- (vi) Lakme Ltd.,
- (vii) Tata Chemicals Ltd.,
- (viii) Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.,
- (ix) Tata Finlay Ltd.,
- (x) Tata Feson Industries Ltd.,
- (xi) Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd.,
- (xii) Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.,
- (xiii) Central India Spinning and Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
- (xiv) Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.,
- (xv) Tata Mechind and Gerin Ltd.,
- (xvi) Tata Press Ltd.,
- (xvii) Tata Aircraft Ltd., and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the same?

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

Pallai Central Bank Ltd.

6630. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised so far by the official liquidator of the Pallai Central Bank Ltd. in liquidation;

(b) the amount spent on the (i) Liquidator (ii) his establishment, and (iii) in making the recoveries from the debtors;

(c) the amount paid so far to the depositors; and

(d) the time by which the remaining sums due to the depositors will be paid?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Rs. 7.67 crores.

(b) The pay and allowances of the official liquidator have not so far been debited to the bank. A total sum of Rs. 10.59 lakhs was spent on emoluments to the staff of the official liquidator and another sum of Rs. 17.89 lakhs on law charges and other expenses.

(c) After making preferential payments under section 530 of the Companies Act 1956 and payments to creditors and employees of the bank, an amount of Rs. 5.02 crores has so far been paid to depositors. In addition, Rs. 26.23 lakhs remained unclaimed by depositors.

(d) The declaration of further dividends will depend on the extent and pace of realisation of the remaining assets of the bank. (Figures furnished are as at the end of 1967).

Loans Advanced by India

6631. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans Advanced to other countries by India from 1959 to 1967 country-wise;

(b) the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) when these loans are repayable?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-800/68].

Income Tax and Wealth Tax Arrears Due From Cinema Owners of Bombay and Poona

6632. **SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-Tax and Wealth Tax arrears for the last two years ending the 31st March, 1968 outstanding against the owners of cinemas in Bombay and Poona and the names thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been evading the payment of taxes and, if so, the measures being adopted to recover the taxes in full from them?

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

Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

6633. **SHRI G.S. MISHRA:** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes forwarded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for improving the irrigation in the State since 1963;

(b) their names, capital cost, and the position at present; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASHAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-801/68].

Cochin Custom House

6634. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:**
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 967 on the 19th February, 1967 and state:

(c) the charges against the officer of the Cochin Custom House, who was under suspension in October, 1964;

(b) the documents which the officer has substituted;

(c) whether Government propose to institute a high level enquiry to investigate the manner in which case was withdrawn; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) This officer was charged with having received illegal gratification from persons with whom he had official dealings.

(d) The officer was alleged to have substituted office copies of two letters containing incriminating facts against him with forged letters omitting the incriminatory portions.

(c) and (d). The case was withdrawn on the advice of Special Police Establishment who felt that there was not sufficient evidence to get a conviction. In the meantime, the officer had been removed from service on the basis of the disciplinary proceedings.

instituted against him for the charge mentioned at (a) above. Since adequate punishment has been inflicted on the individual at fault and there has been no loss of revenue no useful purpose will be served by ordering a high level enquiry.

Public Works Department, Andamans and Nicobar Islands

6635. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI UMANATH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of labourers brought from the mainland to Andaman and Nicobar Islands working in the Public Works Department and other Government Departments for the last 10 to 12 years have not been confirmed;

(b) if so, the total number of such workers;

(c) whether Government propose to confirm them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that a large number of labourers brought from the mainland to Andaman and Nicobar Islands working in the Public Works Department and other Government Departments of the local Administration for the last 10 to 12 years have not been made permanent. So far as the Public Works Department is concerned, the labourers brought earlier from the mainland were repatriated on completion of their terms of appointment and the Department is no longer recruiting labourers from the mainland. However, in the Forest Department about 669

labourers were recruited from the mainland on long term contract basis. Out of these only 14 have completed 10 to 12 years of service and have not been made permanent.

(c) The 14 labourers who have completed 10 to 12 years of service, have already been brought on to regular scales of pay. The question of their confirmation is under examination.

(d) The labourers brought on contract basis are repatriated to the mainland after expiry of their contracted period. The question of their confirmation does not, therefore, arise.

Government Buildings Let out to Governments of Punjab and Haryana

6636. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL:
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the rent at which Government buildings have been let out to the Governments of Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the amounts of rent that have been recovered so far and the amounts that are outstanding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The rent to be recovered from the Governments of Punjab and Haryana in respect of the buildings let out to them in the Union Territory of Chandigarh have been assessed at Rs. 81,41,291.38 and Rs. 52,59,361.18 respectively for the period 1st November 1966 to 29th February, 1968.

(b) No recovery has yet been effected. The State Governments have not so far accepted the debits.

मोदी नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिये
नगरपालिका

6637. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं
नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में
मोदी नगर में अब तक नगरपालिका स्थापित
न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय
लोगों ने राज्य सरकार को इस संबंध में कई
बार पत्र लिखे हैं परन्तु अभी तक इस बारे
में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मोदी नगर में नगर-
पालिका कब बनाई जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय
विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु०
भूति) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने
10 अक्टूबर 1967 को एक अधिसूचना जारी
की थी जिसमें अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति को
नगरपालिका बनाने के बारे में सुझाव और
आपत्तियां आमंत्रित की गई थी। इस पर
अनेक सुझाव और आपत्तियां प्राप्त हुईं और
उन्हें आलोचनार्थ मेरठ के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट
के पास भेज दिया गया है। उनसे रिपोर्ट
मिलने पर इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय किया
जायेगा।

Leakage in Water Mains in Calcutta

6638. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the
Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the numerous
reports of leakage in the water mains
of the Calcutta Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the
Calcutta Metropolitan Water and
Sanitation Authority has proposed a
tax on water causing great resentment
amongst the citizens of Calcutta; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a)
No such reports have been received.
However, in May, 1967, the 72" Talla-
Palta Water Main burst in several
places.

(b) The Calcutta Metropolitan
Water and Sanitation Authority has
under consideration a proposal for
imposition of water charges. No pro-
posal has been received by the Gov-
ernment so far. It is reported that
the Authority have set up a sub-
committee to consider the question of
imposition of water charges, details
of rates etc. The Government are not
aware of any public resentment.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सड़कों
के लिये धन

6639. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या
समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंच-
वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के
आदिवासी क्षेत्र में 719 मील लम्बी 23
सड़कों तथा चार पुलों के निर्माण के लिये
आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग ने 60 लाख रुपये
नियत किये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीसरी
पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी धन नियत किया गया
था और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार लगभग एक
करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर चुकने के बावजूद भी
इन सड़कों को पूरा नहीं कर सकी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस काम के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ धन नियत करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूल रेणु गुहा) : (क) और (ख). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1136 मील लम्बी सड़कों और 48 पुलियाओं के निर्माण हेतु विशेष रूप से 83.40 लाख रुपये नियत किए गए थे। उसी अवधि में 65.69 लाख रुपये से 887 मील लम्बी सड़कों और 48 पुलियाओं का निर्माण पूरा हुआ ? इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 14.57 लाख रुपये के खर्च से 252 मील लम्बी सड़कों और एक पुल का निर्माण हुआ। तीसरी योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया कार्यक्रम मंजूर नहीं किया गया, तो भी 1961-62 में उत्पन्न खर्च के रूप में राज्य सरकार के लिए 16.63 लाख रुपये नियत किए गए। तीसरी योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र में भी 34.72 लाख रुपये के खर्च से कुल मिला कर 361 मील लम्बी सड़कों और 50 पुलियाओं का निर्माण हुआ।

(ग) चतुर्थ योजना का व्यवस्थापन अभी होना है।

Kolar Goldfields

6640. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Neutrino experiment is being carried out in the Kolar Goldfields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay who have been conducting experiments in the

Kolar Goldfields on various aspects of cosmic radiation for several years have indicated as follows: "Recently, a large-scale assembly of detectors has been set up at a depth of 7,500 feet below ground in the Kolar Gold Fields for detecting neutrinos produced in the atmosphere by cosmic ray particles. This experiment, which is one of only three such experiments in operation in the world at present, is being carried out in collaboration with the Osaka University, Japan and Durham University, U.K. These pioneering experiments which are difficult and elaborate, have provided the first evidence for the interaction of high energy neutrinos. A considerable amount of equipment has been contributed to the project by the collaborating groups. The collaboration, besides being profitable scientifically, has resulted in the saving of a large amount of foreign exchange which would otherwise have been necessary for these experiments.

A total of about 15 original papers have been published in various international journals on the work carried out in the Kolar Gold Fields."

Price of Liquid Petroleum Gas by ESSO

6641. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Esso supplies Liquid Petroleum gas to their distributors at 0.25 paise per kilogram, the distributors in their turn charge 0.50 to 0.75 paise per kilogram from the consumers for this product;

(b) if so, the reasons contributing to this large disparity in the manufacturers and retails price of LPG; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate the prices of LPG with a view to safeguard the interest of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Following the report of the W.G.O.P. in 1965 and on the initiative of the Government, the oil companies had agreed in 1966 to voluntary reductions in the selling prices of LPG to domestic consumers. In the case of Esso, the voluntary reduction was of the order of Rs. 2.29 per cylinder of 12.8 Kg.=18 paise per Kg. approximately.

महाराष्ट्र की वार्षिक योजना

6642. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 के लिये महाराष्ट्र की वार्षिक योजना के लिये नियत धन राशि उस राज्य को पूरी की पूरी दे दी गयी थी या उसका कुछ भाग अब तक नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि कुछ भाग अभी दिया जाना शेष है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ कार्य धन के उपलब्ध न किये जाने के कारण झगड़े रह गये हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). सूचना झकड़ती की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Irrigation and Hydro-Electricity Projects in Maharashtra

6643. SHRI DEO RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major Irrigation Projects and Hydro-Electricity Projects in Maharashtra, pending for clearance before the Planning Commission; and

(b) the dates of receipt and the present position of the pending projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-802/68].

Plan Allocation to Orissa during 1968-69

6644. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plan allocation for Orissa for 1968-69 has been fixed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

N.B.C.C.

6645. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machinery and equipment of the National Buildings Construction Corporation are being augmented by importing foreign machines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) A proposal to import some machinery for the N.B.C.C. is under consideration of the Corporation.

(b) The details of the machinery and foreign exchange required for importing the machinery are being worked out by the Corporation.

Imports under Yen Credit

6646. **SHRI R. BARUA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yen Credit tie-up for import of machines has proved to be disadvantageous to India;

(b) if so, whether any change is contemplated; and

(c) whether importers under this credit have to purchase only what was supplied to them irrespective of the quality, price and the sales service guaranteed by the Japanese suppliers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Contracts under the Yen Credits are negotiated directly between Japanese exporters and Indian Importers and are placed by importers after they are satisfied regarding technical suitability and price reasonableness. Importers can also obtain performance bonds from the suppliers.

Calcutta Metropolitan Plan

6647. **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 Government have given up the Calcutta Metropolitan Plan for Calcutta Town Planning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has already prepared a Basic Development Plan for the metropolitan area of the city of Calcutta and details are being worked out. Implementation is being taken up in parts according to the policies and programmes laid down in the Basic Development Plan and further implementation is expected to be taken up by the various Action Agencies when the detailed plans are ready. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time that will be taken in completely implementing the Plan:

I.O.C. Outstandings

6648. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding to be realised by the Indian Oil Corporation from customers as on 31st December, 1967 and the names of the parties from whom the money is to be realised; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the same and reasons for the delay in realising them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) The total customers' outstandings of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation as on 31st December, 1967 amounted to Rs. 34.72 crores. Category wise break-up is indicated below:—

	Rs. in/Crores
<i>D.G.S. & D. Customers</i>	16.50
<i>Non-DGS & D Customers</i>	
State Transport undertakings	4.34
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Customers	8.43
Co-operatives	0.06
Private Parties	5.39
TOTAL	18.32
	34.72

(b) Vigorous steps have been taken by the Corporation to speed up collections and the outstandings as on 31st March, 1968 have been brought down by about Rupees four crores. The delay in the realisation of dues has generally been due to the present difficult ways and means position of many of the customers.

Price of Crude Oil and over recoveries by Oil Companies

6649. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the transfer by the Iranian Government of the "Posting Point" for crude oil from the city of Abadan to Bandarmahshahr, over-recoveries by Oil Companies in India are likely to amount to about Rs. 10.13 crores during 1968-69;

(b) if so, how much of this amount will go to the Consolidated Fund; and

(c) the steps taken to mop up this increase in the margin of profits of the oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) to (c). There is no change in the "Posting Point" for crude oil imported by India. The postings for major petroleum products were, however, changed from Abadan to Bandar Mahshahr in July 1967. The resulting difference is being mopped up by levy of additional (non-recoverable) duties. This will mean gain in revenue of the order of Rs. 4 crores annually.

Over-recoveries made by Oil Companies

6650. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Oil Companies have been charg-

ing more than their due share of the over-recoveries on the sale of lubricating oils and greases;

(b) if so, the total amount of Oil Companies' share of over-recoveries during the year 1967-68; and

(c) how much of the over-recoveries went to Government revenues during the above period?

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

(b) and (c). The total amount of over-recovery by Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex forming the basis of pricing, who maintain their accounts by the calendar and not the financial year, was of the order of Rs. 3.25 crores for the calendar year 1967. This amount as well as the calculated over-recoveries in the previous years will accrue to Government revenues in about two years at the rates of additional (non-recoverable) duties levied on this category of products from 1st March, 1968.

Amount spent on Social Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

6651. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on social welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1968-69; and

(b) the details of amount spent in plains and Agency areas during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Rs. 114.73 lakhs.

(b) The total anticipated expenditure during 1967-68 on developmental schemes for Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 129.77 lakhs. No distinction is made as between plains and agency areas in the classification of accounts.

जीवन बीमा निगम की बीमा पालिसियां

6652. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी, 1968 की अवधि में जीवन बीमा निगम में अलग अलग कितनी बीमा पालिसियां, करार और ठेके किये गये;

(ख) इस में से उन बीमा पालिसियों, करारों और ठेकों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है जो हिन्दी में भी तैयार किये गये थे; और

(ग) राज भाषा अधिनियम के उप-बन्धों के अनुसार इन पालिसियों, ठेकों और करारों के हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) निगम द्वारा 15 से 31 जनवरी, 1968 के दौरान निष्पादित नये पालिसी-ठेकों की संख्या, 57,422 थी जिनमें वार्षिकी भी शामिल हैं। अन्य करारों तथा ठेकों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जो प्रस्ताव-कर्ता हिन्दी अथवा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रस्ताव फार्म भरते हैं उनके लिए अंग्रेजी के पालिसी-फार्म के साथ साथ पालिसी-दस्तावेजों का हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद भी सुलभ कराया जाता है। इस समय, यह प्रथा केवल पालिसी दस्तावेजों के सम्बन्ध में ही अपनाई जाती है।

ब्यास तथा सतलुज नदियों को मिलाने वाली परियोजना

6653. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्यास परियोजना के दोनों एककों की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नहीं हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस परियोजना को निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). ब्यास परियोजना (दोनों यूनिट) की 219 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत में अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 22 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हो जाने की सम्भावना है। किन्तु मजदूरी, निर्माण सामग्री की लागत और अर्जित भूमि के लिए दिये जाने वाले मुद्रावर्जों में वृद्धि होने के कारण, हो सकता है कि यह अनुमानित लागत और भी बढ़ जाए। संशोधित अनुमान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). परियोजना के 1973-74 में पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है किन्तु धन की कमी के कारण, इस में देर हो सकती है। इस परियोजना के लिए और धन की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Import of Anti-Tetanus Serum

6655. SHRI BABURAO: PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of anti-tetanus serum imported annually during the last three years by Government, country-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the imported serum sells at half the price of ATS sold by the Haffkine Institute and other Indian manufacturers; and

(c) the reasons for importing ATS when it is being manufactured in India?

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

(a) A statement showing quantity and cost of Anti-tetanus Serum imported annually country-wise by the Government and a statement showing the imports made from the rupee payment areas for the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. (vide statements 'A' and 'B'). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/68].

(b) A statement showing the selling prices of Anti-Tetanus Serum both indigenously manufactured and imported, is laid on the Table of the House. (vide statement 'C'). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/68].

(c) In view of the adequate production of Anti-Tetanus Serum both in private and public sectors in the country its import has been banned since 1st April, 1967, under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

Working on Kanpur Loop Factory

6656. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of loops (IUCD) in the loop factory at Kanpur at present;

(b) the daily output of loops in this factory at present;

(c) the production capacity per day of the factory; and

(d) the reasons for the decline in production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) 5.21 lakhs.

(b) About 5,000.

(c) The maximum production capacity of the factory, reached so far, is 30,000 loops per day.

(d) The slowing down in production is due to the fact that large stocks

already existing are adequate for meeting the demands on the basis of present trends.

Wealth Tax due from Mannarghat Moopil Sthanam, Kerala State

6657. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the valuation amount of the assets of the Mannarghat Moopil Sthanam in Palghat District, Kerala State for Wealth Tax as on 1960;

(b) the amount of Wealth Tax realised from this Sthanam from 1956—60, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to expedite action to realise the Wealth Tax; and

(d) the amount of Wealth Tax arrears due to Government from this Sthanam during the period from 1956 to 1968.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The particulars regarding the Wealth-tax assessments of Mannarghat Moopil Sthanam in Palghat District, Kerala, are not readily available. The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Social Welfare Organisations in Delhi

6658. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Social Welfare Organisations in Delhi receive aid from the Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(b) the names of these organisations and how much financial aid was given to each one during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(c) the kind of social work which these organisations do and whether

Government make enquiries into their working and performance with a view to ensure that the funds are used for the causes professed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). A list of 50 Social Welfare Organisations in Delhi, which received aid from the Central Social Welfare Board either directly or through Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board during 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-804/68]. The amounts given to these organisations and the purposes for which the assistance was given are indicated against each organisation. These institutions are inspected by the Members of the Delhi State Board and Inspectorate staff of the Central Board before and after the grants are sanctioned to ensure that the funds are used for the purposes for which the same are given.

Committee on Small Family Norm

6659. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee on Small Family Norm appointed by Government was required to submit its report by March, 1968;

(b) whether the report has been submitted;

(c) if so, the nature of recommendations made therein and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SEKHAR: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Not yet submitted.

(d) The final draft report will be considered by the Committee on 23-4-1968 and submitted to the Government subsequently.

Hospital Enquiry Committee

6660. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hospital Enquiry Committee has submitted any interim report;

(b) if so, the nature of its findings and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is likely to submit its final report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report during April, 1968.

Deaths in Monghyr Due to Polluted Water of Ganga

6661. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement to the press by Dr. Jogeswarprasad Agarwal President of the Monghyr Branch of the Indian Medical Association that the number of deaths due to pollution of the Ganga by the discharge of Barauni Refinery is many more than published;

(b) whether he has challenged the report given by the Civil Surgeon; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to find out the real number?

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

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The required information is awaited from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of Sabha as soon as received.

गोरखपुर में मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण

6662. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण कौन-कौन सी फर्म कर रही है;

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 31 मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के कलकत्ता, बजवज, गोरखपुर, इलाहाबाद, कानपुर स्थित डिपुओं ने, इन में से प्रत्येक फर्म को कितना-कितना मिट्टी का तेल दिया था;

(ग) क्या मिट्टी के तेल में इन फर्मों द्वारा की गई काला बाजारी के कुछ मामले भी प्रकाश में आये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण

6663. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिकन्दराबाद से प्रकाशित होने वाले पत्र "जन सैनिक" में 7 जनवरी,

1968 को छपा यह समाचार सही है कि भारतीय तेल कम्पनी के स्थानीय एजेंट मैसर्स राधाकृष्ण विमलकुमार के पास तेल के स्टॉक की जांच पड़ताल करते समय पुलिस अधिकारियों ने 10,000 लिटर से अधिक मिट्टी के तेल का गोलमाल पाया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फर्म के तीन महीने के खातों की जांच करने पर पुलिस अधिकारियों को पता लगा कि भारतीय तेल कम्पनी ने सिकन्दराबाद को 5,00,000 लिटर तेल सप्लाई किया था परन्तु 2,47,000 लिटर तेल स्टॉक रजिस्टर में दर्ज नहीं किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने से भेजे गये प्रत्येक टैंक में 2,500 लिटर तेल अधिक था जिसके बारे में न तो रेलवे भाड़ा दिया गया था और न ही सरकार को कोई कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस गोलमाल के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली विभाग में किसानों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

6664. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली विभाग के मुख्यालय में

एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में कितनी शिकायतें, जिलेवार, आई और कितने मामलों में, जिलेवार, जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ग) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग)। इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के मुख्यालय लखनऊ में एक कार्यकारी अभियन्ता जनवरी 1968 से नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर 1967 की अवधि में समस्त जिलों से 200 शिकायतें मिली थीं। इन शिकायतों की जिलेवार संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। 75 मामलों की जांच कर ली गई है। अभी तक किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है क्योंकि उन पर लगाई गये आरोप साबित नहीं किए जा सके।

कनाडा द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों का उपयोग

6665. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964-65 और 1965-66 में कनाडा द्वारा दिये गये तेरह करोड़ रुपये के दो ऋणों का भारत उपयोग नहीं कर सका है;

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

(ग) उस धन का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कनाडा ने 1967-

68 तक की अवधि में, जिसमें 1967-68 का वर्ष भी शामिल है, जितने ऋणों का बेटन दिया था, उनके सम्बन्ध में करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हो चुके हैं;

(ख) यह सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) इन ऋणों की रकमों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

Employees of Hirakud Dam Project

6666. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud Dam Project was a subordinate office of the Central Water and Power Commission till June, 1953 and the staff of Hirakud Dam Project was clubbed with the staff of other subordinate offices in combined seniority lists framed by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the completion of the Project, senior employees were retrenched and junior persons retained in service by the Central Water and Power Commission ignoring altogether these combined seniority lists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even the quasi-permanent status earned by them at Hirakud Dam Project has since been cancelled;

(d) whether it is further a fact that on transfer to new subordinate units, the affected staff have been ranked in junior positions in seniority with regard to their counterparts with lesser service in the grade and this has affected their further promotion and confirmation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) (b) and (d). The establishment for Hirakud Dam:

Project was sanctioned as a separate entity with effect from 27.5.1948. Prior to this date, there was an Office of the Project Officer, Mahanadi, which formed part of the Central Water and Power Commission. The control of Hirakud Dam Project was with the Central Water and Power Commission till 21-7-1953 when it was placed directly under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The management of the Project was taken over by the Government of Orissa on the 1st April, 1960.

Those who were appointed prior to 27-5-1948 were borne on the establishment of the Central Water and Power Commission and were eventually absorbed in the Central Water and Power Commission with their original dates of seniority. Those appointed subsequent to 27.5.1948 i.e. after the project establishment had been separated from the combined cadre of the Central Water and Power Commission; were appointed exclusively for the work of the Hirakud Project against temporary posts specifically sanctioned for the purpose. It was therefore held that they had no claim for absorption in the Central Water and Power Commission when the Project was handed over to the Government of Orissa on 1-4-1960. Such of those among them who were found suitable were offered absorption in the State Service by the Government of Orissa with protection of last pay drawn and other service benefits. A number of persons in this category who opted for absorption in the State Service, were taken over by the Government of Orissa. Some of them however, preferred not to accept the terms offered by the Government of Orissa. Consequently, they were retrenched. Some of them, whose services were so retrenched from the Project as a result of the option exercised by them, applied for posts in other Central organisations and Public Undertakings. A few of them were also appointed against temporary vacancies in the Central Water and Power Commission and other offices under

the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, as fresh entrants. On fresh appointment, their seniority was regulated under the normal rules then prevailing according to which persons appointed on transfer reckoned their seniority from the date of fresh appointment. Their past service in the Hirakud Project could not be counted for seniority under the rules.

(c) transfer of the Hirakud Project to the Government of Orissa on 1.4.1960, the posts sanctioned on the Project under the Central Government stood abolished from the same date. The quasi-permanent employees were entitled to a three months notice of termination of service which was duly served on them.

(e) Does not arise in view of the position stated in reply to parts (a), (b) and (d) above.

Employees of Hirakud Dam Project

6667. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who after completion of the Hirakud Dam were transferred to other subordinate units directly under the Ministry and given junior positions with regard to seniority with their counterparts still continuing under the Ministry who have rendered continuous service for more than (i) fifteen years, and (ii) twenty years and are still temporary; and

(b) the number of affected employees who have since retired without pensionary benefits and why supernumerary posts could not be created to provide them pensionary benefits before retirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The establishment of the Hirakud Dam Project was sanctioned as a separate entity from 27-5-1948. The control of the Project was with the Central Water and Power Commission till 21-7-1953 when it was placed directly under the

Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The management of the Project was taken over by the Government of Orissa on the 1st April, 1960. At the time of transfer of the Project to the State Government, temporary employees who had been recruited exclusively for the work on the Project and who were found suitable were offered absorption in the State Service by the Government of Orissa. Some of the employees, who did not opt for absorption in the State Service, subsequently secured temporary appointments in other Central Government Offices, including some offices under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power as fresh entrants. Their seniority was regulated from the dates of their fresh appointments in accordance with the general principles of seniority laid down by Government under which their past service in a temporary capacity in Hirakud Dam Project could not be taken into account.

(b) The number of such temporary employees who have since retired is not known.

During the construction stage of projects, large number of temporary posts are created and most of these posts cease to exist on completion of works. It is not feasible to create supernumerary posts to absorb all such temporary employees. The temporary employees of Hirakud Dam Project who were found suitable were offered absorption in the State service by the Government of Orissa.

Adulteration of Kerosene Oil

6668. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerosene oil is adulterated with high speed diesel oil in many parts of the country; and

245(ai)LSD-4.

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir, reports to this effect have come to notice.

(b) On 18th March, 1966 the Government of India issued an order called "Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order, 1966" whereby use or consumption of kerosene for any purpose other than cooking and illumination was restricted except with the permission of the State Governments concerned.

A scheme to facilitate detection of adulteration of kerosene oil with H.S.D.O. by introducing a Chemical Marker is also under examination.

Pressure on Sterling and Dollar

6669. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy pressure on the Sterling and Dollar, there is going to be uncertainty about the receipt of aid from other countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this aspect of the problem; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). There is an overall unfavourable climate for development assistance, which cannot be particularly attributed to the pressure on the sterling and dollar. Government of India has been urging in international forums, like

the UNCTAD, the need to improve the volume and terms of development assistance. Also, since problems of international liquidity tend to hamper aid flows, Government have supported proposals to augment international liquidity, within the framework of the IMF.

**Release of Foreign Exchange to
Student Going Abroad**

6670. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Reserve Bank announced on the 13th March, 1968 changes in the rules governing the release of foreign exchange to the students going abroad for studies during the academic year 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/68].

**Employment in Fertilizers and
Chemicals Travancore
Ltd., Alwaye**

6671. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new appointments, temporary/permanent/contract basis, made by M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye during the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the percentage of appointments that carry monthly salary of Rs. 400 and above and

(c) the percentage of the appointments held by persons belonging to

the backward communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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 placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore
Ltd.**

6672. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total outstanding recoverable from Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 4324 by the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye for manure supplied to the Society amount to Rs. 7,29,631.11;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this amount is irrecoverable in view of the fact that the debtor society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs has accumulated a loss of Rs. 65 lakhs; and

(c) if so, whether Government have fixed the responsibility for this loss and also for the deal which has caused this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The amount due from the Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Society, as on 31-3-1968, is Rs. 5.65 lakhs.

(b) No. There is no reason to doubt that the money is recoverable;

(c) Does not arise.

बैंकों के पास गिरवी रखे माल के बारे में
विवरण

6673. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बैंकों के अधिकारी बैंकों के पास व्यापारियों के गिरवी रखे हुए माल के बारे में, जो बैंकों के गोदामों में रखे जाते हैं, आयकर अधिकारियों को कोई विवरण पेश नहीं रहे या वे ऐसे विवरण बहुत देर से पेश करती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन व्यापारियों से आयकर वसूल करने में अनेक कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं; और

(ख) गत वर्ष ऊपर निर्दिष्ट विवरण न भेजने या देर से भेजने के लिये कितने बैंकों तथा व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है?

उप-प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) बैंकों को कानून के अधीन इस प्रकार की कोई विवरणी आयकर अधिकारियों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक नहीं है। लेकिन, आयकर अधिकारी, अपीलार्थ सहायक आयुक्त और निरीक्षी सहायक आयुक्त को किसी भी व्यक्ति से, जिसमें बैंकिंग कम्पनी भी शामिल हैं, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 133(6) के अधीन एक विशिष्ट नोटिस जारी करके इस प्रकार की सूचना मांगने का अधिकार है। जब कभी भी आवश्यक समझा जाता है अलग-अलग मामलों में इन अधिकारों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक व्यापारियों द्वारा बैंक के पास रहन रखे गये माल की सूचना के सम्बन्ध है, धारा 133(6) के उपबन्धों के पालन न किये जाने का कोई उदाहरण सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

बैंकों के पास गिरवी पड़े सामान के विवरण के लिये योजना

6674. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक योजना बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत बैंक अधिकारियों को आयकर आयुक्त को बैंकों के गोदामों में व्यापारियों द्वारा गिरवी रखे गये सामान के बारे में प्रतिमात्र विवरण देने के अनुरोध जारी किये जायेंगे ताकि आयकर वसूल करने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

उप-प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

नोटों का बदलना

6675. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि 100 रुपये तथा 10 रुपये वाले वर्तमान नोटों के स्थान पर नये नोट जारी किये जाने चाहियें, ताकि काले धन का पता लगाया जा सके और जमाखोरी को रोका जा सके;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने काले धन की जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिये इन प्रस्तावों को आवश्यक माना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). सरकार को पहले इस तरह के सुझाव मिले हैं। सरकार का ख्याल है कि इन नोटों का चलन बन्द करने से कोई लाभ होने की संभावना नहीं है। उन पार्टियों को नोट बदलने की पूरी सुविधाएँ देनी होंगी जो नोटों को बदलने के लिये जमा करेंगे तथा उन नोटों की प्राप्ति के सम्बन्ध में युक्ति संगत प्रतीत होने वाली सफाई देंगे और सम्भव है कि लगभग सभी नोटों को बदलना पड़े। फिर नोटों का चलन बन्द करने से सोना चांदी, जमीन आदि के रूप में रखे गये काले धन का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

आयकर की बकाया राशि

6676. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या बिस्व मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2520 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, बनारस स्टील एंड रोलिंग फैक्टरी, काशी आयरन फाउंड्री, मेटल गुड्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बनारस केमिकल फैक्टरी और शंकर आयरन फैक्टरी पर अलग-अलग आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आयकर की बकाया राशि को व्याज सहित वसूल करने का है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क)

कम्पनी का नाम नीचे दी गई तारीखों को वसूली के लिए बकाया रकमें

	31-1-67	31-1-68
	को रु०	को रु०
1. इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग फैक्टरी	1,289	1,289
2. बनारस स्टील एंड रोलिंग फैक्टरी	5,67,740	5,67,740
3. काशी आयरन फाउंड्री	36,389	36,389
4. मेटल गुड्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड	1,04,150	89,150
5. बनारस केमिकल फैक्टरी	20,600	10,878
6. शंकर आयरन फाउंड्री	24,815	3,000

(ख) बकाया रकमें व्याज सहित जहां कहीं व्याज लगता हो, वसूल की जायेंगी।

Supply of Electricity to Nepal and Certain Districts in Bihar

6677. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3468 on the 11th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two sets of five megawatts, each, will be utilised for supplying electricity to Nepal and the other two for Saharsa and Purnea Districts;

(b) whether Government propose to start a similar hydro-electric project on the proposed Western Kosi Canal to supply electricity to the eastern side of Saharsa, Saptari and Mahottari and other Districts of Nepal and the District of Darbhanga particularly, Madhubani sub-Division: and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the Agreement on the Kosi Project, His Majesty's Government of Nepal is entitled upto 50 per cent of the total power generated at the 20 MW East Kosi Canal Power Station. The balance will be utilised in Bihar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Adhaware Flood Prevention-cum-Irrigation Scheme

6678. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adhaware flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme prepared several years ago to control Bagmati and other rivers of the Adhaware group in North Bihar, has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the implementation of the Adhaware Scheme is likely to start and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The flood problems of the Adhaware Group of rivers were studied in detail recently by a technical committee appointed by the Government of India. In their report, the Committee have recommended the implementation of an overall programme of flood control in the basin. The Committee considered that their proposals would cost about Rs. 4 crores and provide protection against floods to an area of about one lakh acres.

Detailed surveys and investigations are being now carried out by the State Government to prepare the project reports and estimates for the

various schemes recommended by the Committee.

Construction of the project can be taken up only after the reports and estimates are prepared by the State Government and processed for inclusion in the Plans.

बिहार से केन्द्रीय करों की वसूली

6679. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1962 से लेकर 1967-68 तक बिहार से प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय करों के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि वसूल की;

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और यह किन किन व्यक्तियों से वसूल की जानी है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार से वर्ष 1962-63 से 1967-68 तक वर्षवार वसूल की गयी केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, आयकर, व्ययकर, दानकर, सम्पत्तिकर, तथा सम्पदा-शुल्क की कुल रकम सम्बन्धी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) बिहार की तरफ उपर्युक्त (क) में निर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय करों की जो रकमें बकाया रहती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है जो सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी। काफी समय और श्रम के बिना व्यक्तियों के नाम संकलित कर सकना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने से मिट्टी के तेल का गंगा में बहाया जाना

6680. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 फरवरी, 1968 के सुबह चार बजे से 26 फरवरी, 1968 को सुबह ग्यारह बजे के बीच बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने ने गंदगी बाहर फेंकने वाले पम्पों के द्वारा 12,000 मीट्रिक टन बढ़िया किस्म का मिट्टी का तेल गंगा में फेंक दिया ;

(क) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इसके कारण कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी;

(ग) क्या इस के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार का विचार एक उच्चशक्ति-प्राप्त आयोग नियुक्त करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ग). सरकार के पास इस समय कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है। परन्तु फरवरी के अन्तिम सप्ताह या पहले और मार्च 1968 के पहले सप्ताह के दौरान बरोनी शोधनशाला के पास और अनुप्रवाह में तेल से गंगा के दूषित होने से सम्बन्धित तमाम मामलों से जांच करने के लिये एक इंक्वारी कमिशन नियुक्त किया जा रहा है, जिसके निर्देश पद कफी विस्तृत हैं और प्रश्न के भाग (क) में लिखे आरोपों की जांच भी हो जायेगी।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में महिला कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

6681. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों में कितनी महिला कर्मचारी काम करती हैं;

(ख) उनसे कितनी महिला कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास दिये गये हैं और ऐसी महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अन्य आवास सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनकी आवास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता पूर्णतः पूरी करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इरुबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रही महिला कर्मचारियों की कोई अलग से सूची अनुरक्षित नहीं की जाती।

लेडी आफिसर्स पूल में से 460 महिला कर्मचारियों को वास आवंटित किया गया उन की अपनी बारी पर सामान पूल में से 663 तथा कर्जन रोड पर वकिंग गल्वं होस्टल में 86 को स्थान आवंटित किया गया है।

(ग) महिला कर्मचारियों को भी अपनी बारी में व स के आवंटन के लिय प्रत का करनी पड़ती है। सभी महिला कर्मचारियों

की सरकारी निवास स्थान देने के लिये वित्तीय स्थिति की कठिनाई के कारण कोई प्रत्यक्ष से योजना नहीं बनाई गयी है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Credit relaxation for distribution of industrial products

6682, SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has announced a further relaxation of credit for distribution of industrial products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). To improve the availability of credit for distribution of industrial products, including exports, the Reserve Bank recently announced the following further relaxations in its credit policy:—

- (i) Advances against inland documentary bills having a usance not exceeding 90 days, even where they are not drawn under letters of credit, and advances against supply bills drawn on Central or State Governments or on State owned undertakings like Electricity Boards, Transport Corporations etc. and accompanied by duly authorised inspection notes or receipted challans will be excluded from the total of unsecured advances for purposes of the norms laid down by it to regulate the grant of unsecured advances and guarantees by the commercial banks. This should enable banks which have already granted unsecured advances upto the limits hitherto re-

garded as permissible to extend credit further.

- (ii) Purchases and discounts of export bills will be excluded while determining the credit-deposit ratio of banks. This should enable banks with high credit-deposit ratios to take fuller advantage of the Reserve Bank's refinancing facilities and provide larger credit to various productive sectors, including exports.

Food poisoning cases

6683. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of cases of food poisoning in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

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

Spouse Allowance on Taxable Income

6684. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment among the working couples against the denial of spouse allowance to both the husband and the wife, in case they are earning taxable income;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any relief in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government have received a few representations, and seen a few letters to the Editor in some Newspapers, against the provision in the Finance Bill, 1968 under which a married individual will not be entitled to tax relief on account of spouse allowance where the spouse of the individual has a total income exceeding Rs. 4000 in respect of the relevant year;

(b) and (c). These representations are still under consideration.

Allocation of funds to Haryana for development plans

6685. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development plan of Haryana State in the Budget for 1968-69;

(b) how the allocation compares with the last year's allocation;

(c) the funds demanded by the State Government; and

(d) whether the funds allocated will meet the requirements of the development projects in hand?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The outlay provided for the Annual Plan of Haryana in the State Budget of 1968-69 is Rs. 23.43 crores. The allocation of Central assistance towards this outlay is Rs. 13.90 crores. The corresponding figures of plan outlay and Central assistance for the Annual Plan of 1967-68 are Rs. 24.16 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively.

(c) The State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 30 crores for their Annual Plan in 1968-69 and had

requested for adequate Central assistance in keeping with this outlay.

(d) Subject to the limitation set by the availability of resources, due provision has been made in the Plan for the essential development projects in hand.

Dearness Allowance to Employees of Haryana Government

6686. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial implication in giving Dearness Allowance retrospectively at the Central rates as claimed by the employees of the Haryana Government; and

(b) the amount of arrears that has been denied to the employees of Haryana State Government as compared to their counterparts of the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

Effect of U.S. Bank Rates Increase

6687. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the effect of the increase of bank rate, by the United States of America, on our exports and imports trade?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The rise in the cost of credit consequent to the rise in the Bank rate in the U.S.A. may lead to a slight fall in the demand for India's exports for stock holding purposes. The rise in the U.S. Bank rate is not likely to affect imports from the U.S.A.

महाराष्ट्र में गांवों में बिजली लगाना :

6688. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 मार्च 1969 तक गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है तथा 1969 तक कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). 31 मार्च, 1969 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार से कोई विशेष योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। 1966-67 के आरंभ में केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्यों की उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये दी जाती है जिन को इस तरह बनाया गया हो कि उन में पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर बल दिया गया हो। 1968-69 के वर्ष के लिये 22,500 पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने का प्रस्थायी लक्ष्य बनाया गया है। जब राज्य योजना के लिये कुछ केन्द्रीय सहायता की माक्षा तय हो जाएगी तब इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन पर फैसला किया जाएगा।

बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं

6689. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये कौन-कौन सी बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं भेजी गई;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी योजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी गई और ऐसी प्रत्येक योजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई ; और

(ग) इस समय विचाराधीन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब किये जाने की सम्भावना है, और उनके बारे में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को जांच के लिए भेजी गई बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-806/68]

(ग) नई योजनाओं के लिये प्रबन्धित राशि का निश्चित रूप से पता लगाने के बाद ही इन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

महाराष्ट्र में गांवों में बिजली लगाने की योजनाएँ

6690. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिबाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में मंजूर किये गये ऋण समेत महाराष्ट्र सरकार को गांवों में बिजली लगाने की योजना के लिये अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि का ऋण मंजूर किया गया है; और

(ख) इन ऋणों पर किस वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है और इसका कितनी किस्तों में लौटाया जायेगा ?

सिबाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 1545.13 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी गई है।

(ख) 1964-65 के वर्ष तक (इस वर्ष समेत) स्वीकृत ऋणों पर 5½ प्रतिशत और 1965-66 के बाद स्वीकृत ऋणों पर 5½ प्रतिशत ब्याज लिया जाता है। इन ऋणों को मूल और ब्याज दोनों की 20 वार्षिक बराबर किस्तों में वापस किया जाना है और यह भ्रदायगी ऋण लेने के छठे वर्ष से आरम्भ होगी। पहले पांच वर्षों में केवल ब्याज ही भ्रदा किया जाएगा।

Ayurvedic Practitioners

6691. SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI DEVEEKAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN
SHRI KAMALANATHAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement by

Dr. C. S. Patel, President of Medical Council of India in which he had criticised the Maharashtra Government's decision to permit Ayurvedic Practitioners to practice in modern medicine after a training for a period of three months; and

(b) 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) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Overdraft by States on Reserve Bank of India

6692. SHRI DEVEEKAN:
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU:
SHI MAYAVAN:
SHRI KAMALANATHAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States have requested for waiving the overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. However States have been seeking ad-hoc loan assistance from the Centre for clearing their overdrafts.

(b) Does not arise.

नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू के फ्लेटों की पिछली उप-सड़कों की समस्या

6693. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माता, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद-सदस्यों

के प्लेटों के पीछे की सड़कों तथा नई दिल्ली में विभिन्न बंगलों के पीछे की छोटी सड़कों की गत कई वर्षों से मरम्मत नहीं की गई है; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). नाथ और साउथ एवन्यू प्लैट्स के पीछे की सड़कों का अनुरक्षण केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है। इन सड़कों की साधारण मरम्मत समय-समय पर की जाती है। सड़कें तीन-चार वर्ष में एक बार रिसफस की जाती हैं तथा यह उनकी दशा पर निर्भर करता है। नाथ एवन्यू में इस अभी हाल में किया गया है तथा साउथ एवन्यू में इसे शीघ्र ही किया जायगा।

बंगलों के पीछे की सर्विस लैन का अंश नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के द्वारा किया जाता है।

Engineers of Irrigation Branch of Haryana

6694. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be please d to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the temporary engineers of Irrigation Branch of Haryana Public Works Department are drawing less pay than the engineers of the State Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Haryana have set up a Pay Revision Committee which would.

inter-alia consider the question of revision of scales of pay of temporary engineers in the Irrigation Branch.

(b) The State Electricity Board is an autonomous body and is competent to fix the scales of pay of its employees. Its pay scales are therefore not identical with the scales of pay of the State Government.

दिल्ली में सरकारी बस्तियों में स्वच्छता की वशा

6695. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग 1964 से दिल्ली में सरकारी बस्तियों में सफाई का काम कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बस्तियों में बड़ा गन्दगी है और केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा इस ओर उसका ध्यान दिलावे जाने के बावजूद भी इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सफाई का काम न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) डी० आई० जेड० एरिया मिन्टो रोड एरिया तथा तिमारपुर एरिया में सफाई की देख रेख संबंधित स्थानीय निकायों अर्थात् नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका / दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा की जाती है। रवीन्द्र नगर भारती नगर शाहजहाँ रोड प्लैट्स जैसी बस्तियों में यह कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त बस्तियों में सफाई संतोषजनक है तथा जब कभी नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने गंदगी का कोई उदाहरण केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के नोटिस में लाया है उस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गयी है।

मैसर्स रामजीलाल जुनजुनवाला की फर्म

6696. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या बिल मंत्री 11 मार्च 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3415 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स रामजी लाल जुन-जुनवाला की फर्मों के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यह जांच किम तारीख से चल रही है और कितने अधिकारी यह जांच कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस जांच के पूरा होने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) जांच अभी भी जारी है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जुलाई 1967 से पहले इस समूह के मामले कई आय-कर अधिकारियों के पास थे। जुलाई 1967 उनको एक आय-कर अधिकारी के पास केन्द्रित कर दिया गया। तब से वही अधिकारी जांच कर रहा है।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रगति हुई है। जांच-पड़ताल को शीघ्रता से पूरा

करने के लिये हरसम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

6697. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या बिल मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3413 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विस्तृत जांच में समय तो लगता ही है। यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो सकेगी। उसे शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये हर संभव प्रयत्न किच जा रहे हैं।

मैसर्स जुनजुनवाला एंड ब्रदर्स, बम्बई

6698. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या बिल मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3414 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई के मैसर्स जुनजुन-वाला एंड ब्रदर्स द्वारा दिये गये जूज

के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस मामले में किस तारीख को जांच आरम्भ की गई थी ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पहले ही काफी प्रगति की जा चुकी है । जांच को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने की हर संभव कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(घ) जुलाई, 1967 ।

मेसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड

6699. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2517 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड के भूलसुधार के मामले कब से विचाराधीन हैं तथा उनके बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) सरकार के विचाराधीन जो भूल सुधार के मामले हैं ; उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) उल्लिखित भूल-सुधार पर मार्च, 1967 से विचार किया जा रहा है तथा अब यह भूल-सुधार कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

6700. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के ऐसे अंशधारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिनमें संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के उपर्युक्त अंशधारियों के अंश हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे प्रत्येक अंशधारी के नाम कितने मूल्य के अंश हैं ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न स्थानों पर विभिन्न कम्पनियों के कर के निर्धारण के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) मुनमुनवाला परिवार के 16 सदस्य इस कम्पनी के शेयरधारी हैं । ये सदस्य एक अथवा अधिक संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवारों के रूप में या व्यक्ति की हैसियत से कम्पनी के शेयरधारी हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । सूचना इकट्ठी करके सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ब) से (घ) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसके इकट्ठी करने में पर्याप्त समय तथा श्रम लगेगा।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

6701. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2516 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के हिस्सा किता के बारे में की जाने वाली जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस जांच के दौरान करापवंचन के किसी मामले का पता लगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) कर की चोरी हुई है अथवा नहीं इस बारे में जांच पूरी हो जाने तथा नियमित करनिर्धारण कर दिये जाने के बाद ही कुछ कहा जा सकता है।

(ग) जांच पूरी हो जाने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Share-holders of M/s. Oriental Timber Trading Corporation (P) Ltd.

6702. SHRI J. B. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2668 on the 4th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the names of 16 share-holders of M/s Oriental Timber Trading Corporation;

(b) whether Government propose to collect information regarding 80 tax-assessees; and

(c) if not, the reasons as to why the information could not be collected and the time likely to be taken to collect the required information?

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

1. Shri Banwarilal Jhunjhunwala,

2. Shri Banwarilal Jhunjhunwala (H.U.F.).

3. Shri Champalal Jhunjhunwala.

4. Shri Bhagwati Prasad Jhunjaunwala.

5. Smt. Gayatri Devi Ramjilal.

6. Smt. Lachivadevi Purchotamia¹.

7. Smt. Geetadevi Banwarilal.

8. Smt. Chandrakaladevi Champalal.

9. Smt. Bhanumatidevi Bhagwati Prasad.

10. Smt. Ushadevi Girdharilal.

11. Shri Babulal Jhunjhunwala.

12. Smt. Kusumdevi Babulal.

13. Master Vijaykumar Banwarilal.

14. Master Nivaykumar Banwarilal.

15. Master Sashikumar Banwarilal.

16. Master Rajendrakumar Bhagwatiprasad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

6703. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2518 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी बम्बई ने कागज नाने की मशीन किस देश से मंगाई थी ;

(ख) इस आयातित मशीन का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) यह विदेशी मुरा किस प्रकार और किन शर्तों पर दी गई थी ; और

(घ) इस मशीन को लाने पर कुलाई भाड़े के रूप में इस फर्म द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; तैयार की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जापान

(ख) 8.43 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) 85,393 रु० ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर से अफीम की तस्करी

6705. श्री हुसैन खान कछराय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1968 के पहले पखवाड़े में मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले की खाचरोद तहसील के निकट मुंदसौर से बारलीगढ़ में घोरी छिपे बड़ी मात्रा में लाई जा रही अफीम पकड़ी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की अफीम पकड़ी गई ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति मिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) अफीम के साथ पकड़ी गई अन्य वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी मात्रा कितनी कितनी है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने

7 मार्च, 1968 को खाचरोद, जिला—उज्जैन, के समीप डावदा—खाचरोद रोड सड़क पर जावरा की ओर से आने वाले ट्रक से 96.2 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी जिसका फौजदारी भिन्न सरकारी मूल्य 9,620 रुपये है ।

(ग) दो व्यक्ति दृष्टिगत में लिये गये और उन्हें कानूनी कार्यवाही के लिये पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया गया ।

(घ) अफीम के प्रतिरिक्त, ट्रक को भी पकड़ लिया गया जिसका मूल्य 41,500 रु० के लगभग है ।

सिक्थोरिटी प्रेस, नासिक के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच विवाद

6706. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पदों के वर्गीकरण, वेतनमानों आदि के बारे में सिक्थोरिटी प्रेस, नासिक के कर्मचारी संघ तथा सरकार/प्रबन्धकों के बीच विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस विवाद को निपटाने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये गये थे/किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या पदों के वर्गीकरण की समस्या को हल करने के तरीके के बारे में कोई मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मतभेद क्या था ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) इंडिया सिक्थोरिटी प्रेस के मजदूर संघों ने, वेतनमानों में वृद्धि करने और प्रेस के पदों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में कुछ मांगें रखी थीं । यद्यपि दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित वेतनमानों में वृद्धि करने की बात पर सरकार सहमत न हो सकी,

तथापि इन पदों की जिम्मेदारियों और इन के कर्तव्यों में, पिछले वर्गीकरण के समय से हुए परिवर्तनों को, यदि कोई हुए हों, ध्यान में रखते हुए (जिनका निर्णय न्यायमूर्ति व्यास की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया गया था, जिन्होंने इस प्रश्न पर 1958-59 में विचार किया था), औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के पदों के वर्गीकरण के मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने का काम, बम्बई उच्चन्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति श्री नायक की एक विशेष समिति को सौंप दिया गया है। इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस के मजदूर संघ द्वारा चिकित्सा और आवासन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं आदि के बारे में उठाये गये प्रश्नों पर ध्यान दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). पदों के वर्गीकरण के प्रश्न के बारे में, संघ ने सुझाव दिया था कि इस प्रश्न पर स्थानीय प्रबन्धक और मजदूर संघ मिल कर विचार कर सकते हैं और जो सवाल तय न हो पायें, उन्हें प्रस्तावित समिति को सौंपा जा सकता है, या वैकल्पिक रूप में, समिति ही में प्रबन्धकों और संघों का एक-एक सदस्य नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस मामले में स्थानीय प्रबन्धकों तथा संघों के बीच पहले हुई बातचीत की पृष्ठभूमि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने यही सोचा कि सब से बढ़िया तरीका यही होगा कि वर्गीकरण के प्रश्न पर, एक सदस्यीय विशेष समिति ही तत्कन की असेसर की सहायता से फिर से विचार करे। संघ ने यह इच्छा प्रकट की कि छुट्टी रिजर्व और रिकार्डों के अनुसार मजदूरों के वर्गीकरण तथा उन्हें वास्तविक रूप में दिये गये काम के बीच पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के सवाल पर भी समिति विचार कर सकती है। लेकिन यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर, भ्रलग से विचार किया जा सकता है और जिन्हें वर्गीकरण समिति को सौंपने की जरूरत नहीं है, जो पदों के वर्गीकरण के मुख्य प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी।

मूल्य सूचकांक में उतार चढ़ाव

6707. श्री नबू लिमवे : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय मूल्य सूचकांक आंकड़ों में उतार-चढ़ाव की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) बम्बई में जहाँ मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में 1963-64 में सुधार किया गया था मूल्य सूचकांक के बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि अखिल भारतीय मूल्य सूचकांक कम होता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1967 से जनवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि का बम्बई तथा सारे भारत का श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सूचक अंकों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-807/68] नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1967 को छोड़ कर, जब कि अखिल भारतीय सूचक अंक में कमी और बम्बई के सूचक अंक में वृद्धि हुई, बाकी के सभी महीनों में, दोनों सूचक अंकों की गति की दिशा एक ही रही। जनवरी, 1968 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, अखिल भारतीय और बम्बई के सूचक अंकों में क्रमशः 11.7 प्रतिशत तथा 11.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। किसी खास महीने में केन्द्रवार सूचक अंकों की गति, उन केन्द्रों में शामिल वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर निर्भर करती है। अखिल भारतीय सूचक अंक (1949-100), जो 27 केन्द्रों का भारित सूचक-अंक है, बम्बई सहित इन सब केन्द्रों की, वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की गति का द्योतक है। दिसम्बर, 1967 में अखिल भारतीय

सूचक अंक में कमी होना, जिसके सम्बन्ध में अग्रे उपलब्ध है, कुल 27 केन्द्रों में से, 15 केन्द्रों के मूल्यांकन सूचक-अंकों में कमी होने का परिणाम था। यह कमी बम्बई सबेले बस केन्द्रों के मूल्यांकन सूचक अंकों में वृद्धि होने से प्रशतः प्रतिस्तुलित हो गयी। बाकी के दो केन्द्रों के मूल्यांकन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। जिन केन्द्रों के कारण, अखिल भारतीय सूचक अंक में कमी हुई, उन में से महत्वपूर्ण ये हावड़ा और अहमदाबाद, जहाँ चावल और दालों के मूल्य में काफी कमी हुई। लेकिन बम्बई में, दिसम्बर, 1967 में बढ़िया किस्मों के चावल की ज्यादा सप्लाई होने के कारण, सामूहिक औसत मूल्य ज्यादा रहा और इस कारण तथा कुछ और चीजों के मूल्यांकन में वृद्धि हो जाने, खास तौर से रीना मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण, सूचक-अंक में वृद्धि हुई।

(ग) 1960 को आधार वर्ष मान कर, अमिक वर्ग सम्बन्धी एक नया अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक-अंक तैयार करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Income Tax evasion by owners of Sky-Scrapers being built in Bombay

6708. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the evasion of income-tax by the owners of the new palatial sky-scrappers that are being constructed at Nariman point, Bombay;

(b) whether Government are aware that below the counter, transactions have been indulged in by the owners of this building in renting out or leasing out the premises and also by the Government Officers and Ministers in selling and leasing out these flats to the owners of the building;

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(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the loss of income-tax involved?

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

(b) Complaints have been received regarding selling or leasing space in the building known as 'Nirmal' at Nariman Point, Bombay, by charging on-money. There is no mention of Government officers or Ministers in these complaints.

(c) Enquiries are in progress.

(d) This can be known only after investigations are completed and assessments are made.

Financial Aid from Foreign Countries

..6709. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aids which India received upto the 31st March, 1968 from different foreign countries and financial agencies;

(b) the break-up of the utilisation of these amounts in the private and public sectors;

(c) the amount of interest which these countries and financial agencies received from India upto the said date; and

(d) when India is likely to completely clear off her outstanding debts to foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The amount of aid received (i.e. the value of the loan agreement signed) by the Government of India from different countries and foreign agencies upto the 31st March 1968 is Rs. 6545.03 crores (excluding PL 480 loans).

(b) Out of the above, a sum of Rs. 3862.11 crores is meant for exclusive utilisation by the public sector and Rs. 141.51 crores by the private sector. The balance of Rs. 2741.41 crores is to be utilised for the import of commodities, machinery and components, raw materials and spares, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs for use both in the public and private sectors.

(c) The amount of interest so far paid by the Government to the various countries and agencies is Rs. 513.92 crores (to end of February, 1968).

(d) The loans are repaid in accordance with the amortization schedules prescribed under the respective agreements. The period of repayment of the loans will vary from loan to loan. The debts outstanding at the end of February, 1968, are to be repaid on various dates extending upto the year 2017.

Oil Prospecting in Coastal Region of West Bengal

6710. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil prospecting is still continuing in the coastal region of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any interim report in this regard;

(c) whether any oil source has been struck in the Canning area in West Bengal; and

(d) whether prospecting under shallow sea water near West Bengal has been started; and if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Delhi as a Garden City

6711. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to make Delhi as a Garden City;

(b) if so, the cost involved therein; and

(c) the main features thereof?

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

(a) No, Delhi is proposed to be developed in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Master Plan. There is no separate scheme to make it a Garden City.

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

Family Planning Programme

6712. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any new scheme to make the family planning programme more effective and wide spread for the year 1968-69 and have sought foreign assistance in this connection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-808/68].

Suspension of Accountant, Hindustani Dawakhana

6713. SHRI ISHAK SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH

FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Accountant of Hindustani Dawakhana was suspended by the A&U. Tibbia College Board nominated by Delhi Administration on the 18th March, 1968 for charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of funds of the Dawakhana;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board recommended to the Delhi Administration that in five cases criminal proceedings be instituted against the Accountant; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Assistant Accountant of the Hindustani Dawakhana was suspended by the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Board on the 18th March, 1967.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Board was advised to complete departmental inquiries against the persons concerned in the first instance.

Adverse effect of Loops

6714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across with adverse opinion on the use of IUCD;

(b) whether Government have seen the warning issued by Dr. N. Krishan, Professor of Gynaecology, Medical College, Agra in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Government have seen a press report of the statement made by Dr. Naval Kishore, Professor of Gynaecology, S. N. Medical College, Agra.

The complications complained of like bleeding, backache etc. are minor and with proper care and treatment, they get cured in most of the cases. In a small percentage of cases where they persist, I.U.C.D. is removed. The I.U.C.D. continues to be an important Family Planning method which is cheap, effective and reversible and which does not require repeated motivation. What is necessary is that the cases are properly selected and examined before I.U.C.D. is inserted and adequate follow up care is provided. Instructions in the matter have been issued to all concerned.

Pollution of Ganga water by discharge of Barauni Refinery Effluents

6715. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of enquiry to probe into the causes of the pollution of Ganga water also includes probe into the allegation of production of sub-standard aviation fuel by the refinery;

(b) whether the enquiry Committee consists of any person who is not associated with the Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) whether Government have asked the Enquiry Committee to furnish any advance report on the pollution issue; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and whether report will be laid on the Table?

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

(a) The terms of reference of the Commission of enquiry are wide enough to cover all the facts that might have a bearing on the pollution of water of the river Ganga and include determination of the extent of the responsibility of the Barauni refinery therefor.

(b) None of the members of the Commission are associated with Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A copy of the Enquiry Report will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Working Group on Textile Units

6716. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group has been set up to look into the financial difficulties experienced by the textile units; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof and its terms of reference?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

(i) Shri M. A. Rangaswamy, Textile Commissioner (Chairman)

(ii) Shri Mangesh S. Nadkarni, Reserve Bank of India

(iii) Shri D. S. Herwathe, State Bank of India

(iv) Shri K. Gopala Rao, Bank of Baroda

(v) Shri S. Venkataraman, Bank of India

(vi) Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas, Indian Cotton Mills' Federation

(vii) Shri B. G. Kakatkar, Indian Cotton Mills' Federation

(viii) Shri I. B. Dutt, Industrial Adviser to the Textile Commissioner

(ix) A representative of the National Textile Corporation Ltd.

(x) An officer from the Textile Commissioner's office (Secretary)

Its terms of reference are:—

(i) to consider the difficulties experienced by those cotton textile mills which are unable to provide normal margins against advances from commercial banks for working capital or for modernization of mills, although the mills themselves are otherwise financially sound;

(ii) to examine the feasibility of providing a reasonable degree of protection to commercial banks against the risk involved in extending additional credit to such mills by accepting lower margins and/or by adopting a revised valuation of fixed assets as may be appropriate; and

(iii) to make recommendations which may include a scheme for this purpose.

अफीम का व्यापार

6717. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम के व्यापार पर सरकार ने क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं तथा अफीम के

तत्स्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(क) अफीम कहां कहां पर पैदा होती है तथा गत वर्ष उसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ था ;

(ग) अफीम के उत्पादन और वितरण पर कैसे नियंत्रण रखा जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या अफीम का निर्यात किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष प्रत्येक देश को कितनी अफीम का निर्यात किया गया था ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ग). नारकोटिक्स विषयक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उप-सन्धियों के अधीन, भारत भी जिनमें एक पार्टी है, अफीम का व्यापार एक मात्र चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों तक ही सीमित है। अफीम अधिनियम, 1857, के अधीन पोस्ट की काशत केवल वही लोग कर सकते हैं जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा इसके लिये लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं। वे जो अफीम पैदा करते हैं वह सारी की सारी सरकार को देनी होती है, जिसे सरकार समय-समय पर निर्धारित दर से कीमत अदा करके खरीद लेती है। देश के अन्दर अफीम केवल राज्य सरकारों की तथैी राज्यों द्वारा दिये गये परमिटों पर औषध-उद्योग को चिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी उपयोग के लिये बेची जाती है। अफीम के निर्यात की अनुमति केवल आयात कर्ता देश की सरकार द्वारा जारी आयात प्रमाणपत्रों तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी निर्यात अधिकार-पत्र पर ही दी जाती है।

अफीम के तत्स्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये हैं वे नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

(i) पोस्ट की काशत साथ-साथ लगे क्षत्रों तक सीमित रखना जिससे

कि उस पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखा जा सके ;

(ii) नारकोटिक्स विभाग के कर्म-चारियों द्वारा पोस्ट के खेतों का शत प्रतिशत सर्वेक्षण तथा पैमाइश;

(iii) विस्तृत क्षेत्र निरीक्षण तथा उत्पादक द्वारा अफीम इकट्ठी किये जाने के तुरन्त बाद अफीम की पैदावार की प्राथमिक ताल;

(iv) सरकार पूरा उत्पादक से अफीम की शीघ्र खरीद ;

(v) नारकोटिक्स विभाग के कर्म-चारियों द्वारा उत्पादन-क्षत्रों में तथा उन के आस-पास पूरी-पूरी सतर्कता तथा प्रतिबन्ध ;

(vi) लाइसेंस जारी करने की प्रणाली के जरिये गैर-उत्पादक क्षत्रों की समाप्ति तथा अवांछनीय काशतकारों को हटाना ;

(vii) उत्पादक की लाइसेंस पाने की पात्रता के निर्धारण के लिए जो औसत उपज देनी आवश्यक होती है, उसकी मात्रा वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष क्रम-क्रम से बढ़ाते जाना ;

(viii) राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क और पुलिस तथा सीमा-शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क एवं नारकोटिक्स विभागों के कमचारियों समेत सभी प्रवर्तन एजन्सियों द्वारा सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने वाले स्थलों पर पर्याप्त निरोधक उपाय और जहां भी आवश्यक हो, सड़क तथा रेल यातायात पर निगरानी;

(ix) समुद्र में जलने वाले संदिग्ध जहाजों की खाना तलाशी तथा नारकोटिक्स अपराधों के लिये दोषी ठहराये गये नाविकों के रजिस्ट्री प्रमाण-पत्रों की मसूखी;

(x) नारकोटिक्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गुप्त सूचना इकट्ठी करना तथा देश के अन्दर की और बाहर की प्रवर्तन एजन्सियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखना ।

(ख) चालू फसल के दौरान अफीम नीचे दिये गये जिलों के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में पैदा की जा रही है :—

राज्य	जिला
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	फैजाबाद, गोंडा, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, बाराबंकी, लखनऊ, बरेली, तथा शाहजहांपुर ।
2. मध्य प्रदेश	मन्दसौर तथा रतलाम ।
3. राजस्थान	कोटा, मालवाड़, चित्तौड़गढ़, भीलवाड़ा तथा उदयपुर ।

1966-67 की फसल के दौरान 70° बनत्व पर तैयार की गई अफीम की राज्यवार मात्रा नीचे दी जा रही है :—

राज्य	मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन)
उत्तर प्रदेश	97
मध्य प्रदेश	230
राजस्थान	146
जोड़	473

(घ) भारत में पैदा की जाने वाली अफीम का अधिकांश भाग निर्यात किया जाता है । 1967 में प्रत्येक देश में निर्यात की गई अफीम की मात्रा नीचे दी जा रही है :—

क्रम संख्या	देश	निर्यात की गयी 90° बनत्व की अफीम की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन)
1.	ब्रिटेन	167
2.	रूस	60
3.	फ्रांस	50
4.	जापान	29
5.	अमेरिका	56
6.	इटली	27
7.	पश्चिम जर्मनी	12
8.	स्पेन	12
9.	अर्जेंटीना	2
10.	चीन गणतंत्र (ताइवान)	1

Misuse of Community Centre, Chandigarh

6718. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public building situated in Sector No. 1 of Chandigarh, near the site earmarked for the Governor's House is a Community Centre, as indicated in the Master Plan of the town;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this building has been let out at a nominal rent to the Chandigarh Club;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that this public building is

being used by this association as a bar for dispensing liquor and as a gambling house, based on profit motivation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No. Its name as shown in the Master Plan of Chandigarh is Chandigarh Club.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is the Chief Club in Chandigarh and has a bar licence since 30th October, 1957. It is being run as a regular Club and the Government are not aware of its being used as a gambling house for profit motives.

(d) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant

6719. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
GUPTA:
SHRI RAMAVTAR
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have financed the Kharkhara project at a cost of Rupees 5 crores for making water available for the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the Central finance was made available to the State Government as loan or grant;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Hasdeo Project is under construction which is essentially meant for cooling water for the Korba thermal plant for supplying electricity to the Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make available Central funds for Hasdeo Project in the

same way as Central funds were made available to the State Government for Kharkhara Project?

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

(b) The Central assistance for the Project was provided in the shape of miscellaneous Development Loans outside the ceilings of Central assistance for the Annual Plans of the State as this Project was taken up after the Third Plan had been finalised.

(c) The first phase is for cooling water but subsequent stages are for Irrigation and Power.

(d) Does not arise as the project is already being financed out of the normal allocations of Miscellaneous Development Loans within the ceilings of Central assistance for the State Plan.

अच्छी फसल का अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

6720. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों और अन्य अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर खरीद की अच्छी फसल का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) औद्योगिक मन्दी पर इसका किस रूप में प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) हाल के महीनों में मूल्यों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कमी हुई है। 16 मार्च, 1968 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में दूध मूल्यों का सूचक संक 199.1 (अनन्तित) था इस प्रकार दूध मूल्यों के सूचक संक में, जो अक्टूबर, 1967 में उच्चतम अर्थात् 224.1 या 11.2 प्रतिशत कमी हुई जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है इस

प्रवधि में उनके मूल्यों में 15.6 प्रतिशत कमी हुई। हाल के महीनों में महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं/समूहों के मूल्यों में जो बड़-बड़ हुई है उसका ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है, जो कि सत्र पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या एस टी-809/68]

(ख) अब तक केवल दिसम्बर, 1967 के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं और कुछ उद्योगों के मामलों में जनवरी, 1968 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। इससे यह पता चलता है कि कृषि पर आधारित कई उद्योगों के कार्य में सुधार हुआ है। इनमें सूती वस्त्र, बनास्पति, चाय और कहवा उद्योग शामिल हैं।

भारत सरकार का अर्बेसिनिक दन्त सलाहकार

6721. श्री मधू लिवये : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का कोई दन्त सलाहकार है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सलाहकार ने दन्त परिषद् के सलाहकार तथा समापति की हैसियत से मैसूर तथा गोआ का दौरा किया था ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें इस दौरे में राजकीय प्रतिधि के रूप में माना गया था ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस दौरे के संबंध में उन्होंने यात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्ता भी लिया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दन्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन देना परिषद् के अधिकार संगठनों के लिये सम्पत्ति तथा सदस्यों का निर्वाचन संबंधी है ; और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी ब० पू० मूल्य) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ।

(ग) 1964 में गोआ के दौरे पर उन्हें राजकीय प्रतिधि माना गया था। इस दौरे के लिये यात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्ता उन्हें भारतीय दन्त परिषद् से प्रप्ति हुआ।

उनकी मैसूर यात्रा का ब्योरा तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह ब्योरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है।

(घ) दन्त परिषद् के अध्यक्ष का चुनाव दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 क. धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है तथा परिषद् की कार्यकारिणी समिति का गठन उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार होता है।

अध्यक्ष के चुनाव अथवा परिषद् की कार्यकारिणी समिति के गठन की वंशता को किसी अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी गई है।

Shifting of C.W. & P.C. Offices to Faridabad and Back to Delhi

6722. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2785 on the 4th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Dislocation allowance was granted to the affected employees of the office of the Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing when their Offices were shifted from Delhi to Faridabad.

(b) if so, whether the Dislocation allowance was also granted to the affected employees when these offices were shifted back to Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Dislocation allowance as such, was granted, but a Compensatory allowance, admissible under Government orders was allowed to the staff on their transfer to Faridabad, along with their offices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The retransfer of certain employees from Faridabad to Delhi was arranged as a matter of internal readjustment in the interest of work.

बित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले राजपत्रित अधिकारी

6723. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी : क्या

बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मार्च, 1968 को उनके मंत्रालय में कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी और उन में से कितने अधिकारी हिन्दी जानते हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारियों में ऐसे अधिकारी कितने हैं जो हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत इस समय हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं ; और

(ग) शेष अधिकारी कब तक हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लेंगे ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा बित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

बित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारी

6724. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 को डेढ़ ए.क. दो और तीन में क्रमशः अहिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कोई रोस्टर तैयार किया है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो रोस्टर के अनुसार हिन्दी पढ़ाने संबंधी कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रोस्टर कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ।

उपप्रश्न मंत्री तथा बित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Agent of Indian Oil Corporation

6725. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Kerosene Supplying Agency has been appointed as Agents by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether the Western India Limited and Hindustan Organisers have also been appointed as Agents by the Indian Oil Corporation against Government's decision; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Economic Development and Welfare of Weaker Sections of the Community ..

6726. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in December, 1960 Government appoint-

ed a Study Group to suggest measures to promote the economic development and welfare of the weaker section of the community;

(b) if so, how far its suggestions were implemented; and

(c) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: (a) to (c). The responsibility for co-ordinating action on the recommendations made by the Study Group appointed in December, 1960 under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan was entrusted to the Planning Commission in 1961. The information received on the subject from the Planning Commission is summarised in the annexure, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-810/68].

मूल्य देशनांक

6727. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4144 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में दूध, खाद्यान्न और राशन की वस्तुओं की कीमतें 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई थी जब कि मूल्य देशनांक में इन महीनों में केवल 2.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ;

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

(ग) फरवरी और मार्च, 1968 में मूल्य सूचकां कितना था ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . ग्रहिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक संक (1949-100) जो नवम्बर, 1967 में 216 था, जनवरी,

1968 में बढ़कर 220 हो गया, अर्थात् 2 महीनों में उसमें 1.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से 1 जनवरी, 1968 से अन्न-सम्बन्धी राज-सहायता का अधिकतर भाग बन्द कर देने के कारण हुई । अन्न-समूह के जनवरी, 1968 के उपभोक्ता-मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन थोक मूल्य सूचक संक से पता चलता है कि 2 दिसम्बर, 1967 और 27 जनवरी, 1968 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताहों के बीच, जब कि दालों से भिन्न अनाजों के मूल्यों में 3.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, दालों और दूध के मूल्यों में क्रमशः 7.2 प्रतिशत और 6.1 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई ।

(ग) फरवरी और मार्च, 1968 के महीनों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक-संक के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन सब ले हाल के सप्ताह में, जिसके सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, अर्थात् 16 मार्च, 1968 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में थोक मूल्य सूचक संक (1952-53-100 199.1 (अग्रान्तिम) रहा तथा जनवरी, 1968 के मूल्य-स्तर से 4.7 प्रतिशत कम रहा ।

Pumps in Madhya Pradesh

6728. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allocation has been made to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for operating pumps with electricity for agricultural purposes during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount allocated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD: (a) and (b). Earmarked Central loan assistance is provided to the States for implementation of rural electrification schemes, with an emphasis on the energisation of irri-

gation pumping sets. An amount of Rs 217 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1967-68 for rural electrification. The allocation for 1968-69 will be decided after the quantum of overall Central assistance for the State Plan is finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Annual Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6729. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8723 on the 10th August, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any steps to get the annual report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes compiled and prepared for each State separately for facilitating a purposeful discussion thereon in the State Legislatures;

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the Commissioner is not an authority subordinated to Government, it would not be appropriate to issue or enforce any directives in this behalf.

Refund of Income-Tax to Assam Tribal Officers

6730. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report in the Statesman of the 7th December, 1967 to the effect that income-tax of 400 Assam Tribal Officers has been refunded is correct;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for discrimination against the tribals of other States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court has held that income of Government servants belonging to Scheduled Tribes residing in specified areas is also exempt like that of non-Government servants. The question of grant of refund to these persons is under examination.

(c) The Income-tax Act provides for exemption from income-tax only in the case of tribals residing in the areas specified in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, in keeping with the spirit of the special provisions made for such tribals in the Constitution itself.

Board of Directors of Indian Oil Corporation

6731. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation has been constituted; 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) and (b) The Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, was reconstituted on 30-9-67. It consists of fifteen directors including three representatives of State Governments and five non-officials.

Medical College at Silchar

6732. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to establish a Medical College at Silchar in Assam; and

(b) how long Government will allow the Government of Assam to admit students for Silchar Medical college in Gauhati Medical College?

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

(a) The construction of the buildings for the Medical College at Silchar has not yet been completed. Completion of the College building is likely to take at least two years more. The State Government, however, propose to start pre-medical classes in a private college at Silchar during 1968. In 1969, they hope to start pre-clinical classes in one building which is likely to be ready by then.

(b) This is entirely within the discretion of the State Government.

विदेशों में स्वर्ण संकट का भारतीय मुद्रा पर प्रभाव

6733. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :

श्री बंशी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों में हाल ही के स्वर्ण संकट का भारत की मुद्रा पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मीरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होती ।

Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

6734. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY:
SHRIMATI MINIMATA
AGAM DAS GURU:
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted to the Central Government two schemes for the supply of drinking water to certain village in Rayadurg and Vrava Kanda taluks of Anantapur District and for certain villages of Alur Taluk of Kurnool District for sanction of funds during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) whether Government have sanctioned the schemes and allotted funds for their execution?

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

(a) and (b) Two Water Supply Schemes for (i) Urava Kanda and 16 other villages of Anantapur District and (ii) Alur and 38 villages of Kurnool District had been approved by the Central Government in August 1967 at a cost of Rs. 29.50 lakhs and Rs. 67 lakhs respectively. Central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent will be provided by the Central Government to the State Government as grant-in aid for the execution of these Schemes.

Single Wire Earth Return System

6735. SHRI PANTONY REDDY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted 'Single Wire Earth Return System' for enhancing rural electrification schemes;

(b) the number of rural electrifications done so far on this system; and

(e) the percentage of savings in laying electric lines by adopting this system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PASAD): (a) to (c) At the Ninth Irrigation and Power Seminar held at Trivandrum in October, 1964, which was attended by State Ministers dealing with power and Chairmen State Electricity Boards and representatives of State Governments, it was decided that the 'single wire earth return' system may be tried as an experiment in areas where the distances are comparatively great and the loads are small. This was recommended, with other measures, for bringing down the cost of rural electrification. The 'single wire earth return' system has been taken up on an experimental basis in Bihar (about 5 kms), Madras (about 6.5 kms.), Maharashtra (about 17 kms.), Orissa (about 29 kms) and Punjab (about 3 kms). The Power Research Institute of the Central Water & Power Commission at Bangalore is also conducting experiments on this system. The results of these experiments are being watched in order to assess the economic and technical feasibility of this system.

Supply of Furnace Oil in Calcutta

6736. SHRI J. MOHAMMED

IMAM:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether it is fact that furnace oil is in short supply in Calcutta and other industrial towns of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether most of the factories have either been closed down or are running much below their capacity; and

(c) the action, if any, taken to augment the supply of furnace oil for the affected places?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Staff of Willingdon Hospital New Delhi

6737. SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nurses, Doctors, Class I and II Officers as well as Class III and Class IV staff category-wise in Willingdon Hospital New Delhi;

(b) the total duty hours which are being taken from Class III and Class IV staff, separately for each and also category-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 8 hours duty from Class IV staff is being taken in the Willingdon hospital in some Departments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and under what rules and orders more than 8 hours duty is being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. B. MURTHY): (a) to (c) Annexure I and II giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-811/68].

(d) The duty hours of class IV staff have been devised consistently with the nature of the work in the hospital. The duty hours of staff put on the night shifts exceed 8 hours when the pressure of work is comparatively much less. In general, where the nominal duty hours exceed eight hours the work is intermittent and inter-spaced with hours of rest.

**Canteen in Willingdon Hospital,
New Delhi**

6738. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no canteen/cooperative canteen exist for the employees in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether any demand for the same has been made by the Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

**Overtime Allowance to Class IV
Employees of Willingdon
Hospital**

6739. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 8 hours duty work from some of the Class IV employees in Willingdon Hospital is being taken since many years;

(b) if so, whether Government have paid overtime to such employees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union (Regd.) demanded in their strike notice of 23rd December, 1967 the payment of the same; and

(e) if so, when the Government propose to pay the same.

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) This demand was considered by the Conciliation Officer (Central) in 1964. According to him the demand had very little force in it. Some of the employees filed their claims for overtime allowance under Section 33(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Labour Court (Central), Delhi but all these claims were rejected.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) of the question.

**Staff Quarters in Willingdon
Hospital.**

6740. SHRI KIKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many staff quarters are at present in Willingdon Hospital;

(b) the number of quarters allotted to Class IV employees as well as to those of other categories of staff during the last two years; and

(c) the category and the length of service of the said employees?

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

(a) 61 quarters.

(b) Out of 61 quarters, 37 have been occupied by class IV employees and 24 by other categories of the staff. During the last two years 2 quarters were allotted to class IV staff and 6 to para-medical personnel whose services are required in emergency.

(c) The length of service of the said para-medical personnel and class IV staff is as follows:—

Para-medical personnel	Length of service (in years)
1. Museum Curator	12 years
2. Sanitary Inspector	2 "
3. Laboratory Tech. (E.E.G.)	13 "
4. Laboratory Tech. (Clinical Pathology)	11 "
5. Laboratory Tech. (Biochemistry)	4 "
6. Laboratory Assistant (Histopathology)	4 "
Class IV Staff	
1. Bearer	13 "
2. Bhisti	18 "

Residential Accommodation for Willingdon Hospital Employees

6741. SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Class III and Class IV employees of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, are not provided with residential quarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some employees are staying far away from the Hospital;

(c) whether Government propose to provide residential accommodation near around Hospital to their employees; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and when the same will be implemented?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Due to financial stringency, it is not practicable to entertain such proposal at present.

Employees of Willingdon Hospital

6742. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Class III and Class IV employees in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi have not still been made permanent or quasi-permanent even though they have completed more than 3 years, 5 years 10 years and 15 years of service;

(b) the number of such Class III and Class IV employees, category-wise and year wise;

(c) the reasons for not making them permanent/quasi-permanent so far;

(d) whether Government propose to confirm them; and

(e) if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The required information is as follows:

Category of staff	No. of employees having more than:		
	3 years service	5 years service	10 years service
Class III	19	13	1
Class IV	28	15	1

(c) The employees who have not so far been made permanent/quasi-permanent either do not possess the minimum educational qualifications or they do not satisfy other requirements laid down in Government instructions/rules on the subject. The question of relaxation of educational qualifications in deserving cases will be considered after the recruitment.

rules in respect of the posts held by them have been finalised.

(d) and (a) The cases of the employees who have completed 3 years' service are under consideration for the purpose of declaration of quasi-permanency. Subject to the fulfilment of the requirements of Government instructions/rules on the subject the employees will be confirmed with effect from a date a permanent post is/becomes available.

Shops in Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi

6743. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5412-H on the 21st December, 1967 and state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the opening of shops on the main Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi to rehabilitate hawkers and other refugee businessmen;

(b) whether inspite of the representations received by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor in regard to the non-desirability of constructing such shops in heavily concentrated residential localities and also the traffic hazards involved on the Chitra Gupta Road, the shops are proposed to be constructed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for ignoring the representations of the affected persons?

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 in due course.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Sector 9, R. K. Puram.

6744. 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 there is no C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Sector 9, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi and that the Government employees residing there are facing great difficulty for getting medical treatment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a dispensary is proposed to be opened in that Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) The number of families of Central Government employees residing in Sector 9, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi is only 92, at present, which does not justify the opening of a separate dispensary for them. the normal yard stick for which is 2,000 to 2,500 families.

Sector 9, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi is attached to the C.G.H.S. dispensary located in Sector 7 of that colony which is catering to a total number of 1,151 families at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities in Sector 9, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi

6745. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Sector 9, Ramakrishna Puram New Delhi, no pacca roads have been constructed and no other development by Horticulture Division has been undertaken;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no market has been constructed in that Sector although the quarters without light have been allotted to Government employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and further time likely to be taken for the provision of the above amenities?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Pucca roads, without premix carpeting, have been provided. Premix carpeting will be done after the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have completed electrification work which requires frequent cutting of the roads. Lawns have been laid. Trees and hedges will be planted soon. Tenders for the construction of a market have been called. The work is expected to be completed in six months after its commencement.

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री

6746. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर 1967 के अन्तरा-राष्ट्रिय प्रश्न संख्या 4207 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री बीजू पटनायक द्वारा बनाई गई 12.76 लाख रुपये की राशि केवल उनके अपने नाम में ही थी अथवा उनकी पत्नी तथा पुत्र के नाम में थी ; और

(ख) यदि भारत में तथा विदेशों में उनकी कोई अचल सम्पत्ति है तो उसका क्लेरा क्या है और वह कहाँ पर स्थित है ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) ता० 31-3-1957 को 12.76 लाख रुपये का कुल धन केवल श्री बीजू पटनायक के नाम में था ।

(ख) उक्त आंकड़े में किसी अचल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य शामिल नहीं है। किंतु धन संबंधी बाद के एक विवरण में ता० 31-3-66 को नई दिल्ली का एक मकान भी दिखाया गया है जिसका मूल्य 5,02,852 रुपये है। श्री पटनायक के धन संबंधी विवरणों में भारत अथवा विदेशों में स्थित

किसी अन्य अचल सम्पत्ति की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के परिवार के सदस्यों के पास शेयर

6747. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर 1967 के अन्तरा-राष्ट्रिय प्रश्न संख्या 4206 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न में उल्लिखित 9 कम्पनियों में उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजू पटनायक के परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के पास कितने कितने शेयर हैं ;

(ख) 1961 से लेकर अब तक इन कम्पनियों ने सरकार को कर आदि की कितनी राशि दी है ; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि को सरकार का कब तक वसूल करने का विचार है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) बकाया करों का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग 96.76 लाख रुपये-रिट याचनाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है और उसकी वसूली नहीं की जा सकती। जो मांग रिट याचनाओं के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती है उसकी वसूली के लिये कानून में दिये अनुसार उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिनमें दण्ड लगाना भी शामिल है।

जाली तिक्तों का बरामद होना

6748. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में देश के विभिन्न भागों से भारी मात्रा में जारी निकके बरामद किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास में सितम्बर 1967 और जनवरी 1968 में इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है; और

(ग) बरामद किये गये भिखों का लगभग कितना मूल्य है?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा जित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1967 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ जाली, सिक्के बरामद किये गये थे। देश में चल रहे अनर्ली भिखों की संख्या के मुताबिक इन भिखों की संख्या बहुत कम है।

(ख) सितम्बर 1967 और जनवरी 1968 में कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास में न तो कोई व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया और न किसी व्यक्ति पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। किन्तु 1967 में देश के अन्य भागों में 17 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे। इनमें से 11 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है दो के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और बाकी चारों में से एक को छोड़ दिया गया है और तीन को सजा हो गयी है।

(ग) पकड़े गये भिखों का मूल्य लगभग 660 रुपये है।

Expenditure on Publicity through Radio Ceylon

6749. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Indian currency paid during the last two years for the publicity of Indian goods through the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon;

(b) whether Government propose to stop such publicity from Radio Ceylon to check the out-flow of currency from India; and

(c) if not, the other steps which Government propose to take to check the out-flow of Indian currency?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The foreign exchange releases for advertisement over the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon amounted to Rs. 4.81 lakhs and Rs. 5.75 lakhs in 1966 and 1967 respectively.

(b) and (c). Indian currency as such is not exported out of the country. Releases approved by the Reserve Bank are remitted in foreign exchange. At present there is no proposal to stop this facility. The position, however, is reviewed from time to time.

Loans by Foreign Countries

6750. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by different foreign countries, with their names, to India during the last two years; and

(b) the amount utilised and the projects that have been benefited by these loans?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-812/68].

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Firms and Individuals

6751. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the firms and individuals who have been fined for violating the Foreign Exchange Regulations during 1967 and upto the end of February, 1968; and

(b) the nature of such violations and whether any firms and individuals have been prosecuted?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names and addresses of the firms and individuals who have been penalised by the Director of Enforcement for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 during the period 1.1.1967 to 29.2.1968, alongwith the provisions of the said Act held to have been violated, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/68].

. During the same period, prosecution proceedings were initiated in Courts of law by the Enforcement Directorate in respect of the persons involved in 34 cases.

Distribution of Oil

6753. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new policy regarding the distribution of oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Projects in Collaboration with U.S.S.R.

6753. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial projects which have been built in India with the U.S.S.R. collaboration

or cooperation upto February, 1968; and

(b) the kind of assistance given by the U.S.S.R. Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A list of projects for which assistance has been received from the U.S.S.R. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 314/68] The Soviet Union has been supplying machinery, equipment, technical assistance, etc., required for these projects on credit basis. The total value of the credits so far extended by the Soviet Union amount to 1225.5 million roubles.

Economic aid from Abroad

6754. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of economic aid received from various countries from September, 1937 to February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the purposes for which it was received and the names of countries thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/68].

Extension of Service to Class I officer of C.W. & P.C.

6755. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer Class I (Technical) employed under the Central Water and Power Commission was recommended extension to serve beyond the age of 58 years to clear the arrears of work left pending by him during his service period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Officer has been re-employed after his retirement in January, 1967 only to clear the arrears which his successor refused to take over; and

(c) if so, the steps, taken by Government to effect economy in administrative expenditure by avoiding such extension and re-employment and to provide opportunities to the new engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Director of the Power Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission who retired in January, 1967, has been re-employed as Officer on Special Duty from 5-10-1967 to 30-9-1968 to examine proposals for amendments to electricity enactments, as no other officer was available with adequate knowledge and experience for this special assignment.

(c) Extension/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation is granted only in exceptional circumstances solely in the interest of work.

Small Pox Eradication Programme

6756. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the complete eradication of small pox in the country;

(b) if so, the names of States where the work has already started; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The National Smallpox Eradication Programme is in opera-

tion in all the States and Union Territories.

(c) Since the launching of the Programme in the last quarter of 1962, out of a population of 524.04 million (mid-year estimated population of 1968), 86.87 million primary vaccinations and 493.07 million revaccinations have been carried out. The Programme is being intensified this year.

Import of Apochlorin from U.S.S.R.

6757. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian doctors have invented 'Apochlorin', a new medicine for high blood pressure;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to import the above medicine;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a factory for the production of the above medicine with the collaboration of the U.S.S.R. Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI): (a) Government have no information.

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

Printing and Circulating of Fake Currency Notes

6758. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI DEVEEKAN:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang, who was engaged in printing and cir-

culating forged notes, has been unearthed recently as reported in the Hindustan of the 22nd March, 1968;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(c) the details of denominations of which they have printed the notes and the value of forged notes recovered from them; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A gang alleged to be engaged in the printing and circulation of forged currency notes has been unearthed by the Crime Branch CID Bombay City.

(b) Twelve persons have been arrested so far.

(c) The accused persons are alleged to have printed forged notes mainly in the denomination of rupee two. So far 10,059 rupee-two, 1 rupee-hundred and 7 rupee-five forged notes of the total value of Rs. 20,253 have been recovered.

(d) The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code which already provides for deterrent punishment. The State Police would be taking necessary action to punish the offenders in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation under the Ministry of Home Affairs, where necessary.

Irrigation by Madhya Pradesh Rivers

6759. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated and areas of other States irrigated from rivers coming from Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the catchment area of the above rivers in Madhya Pradesh and the quantity of water supplied annually by the said State river-wise; and

(c) the benefits, if any, Madhya Pradesh gets in return?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). State-wise details of area irrigated as at the end of 1966-67 under Major and Medium projects, located on rivers starting from Madhya Pradesh are given below:

Name of State	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andhra Pradesh	1111
Bihar	858
Gujarat	200
Maharashtra	64
Orissa	1285
Rajasthan	246
U.P.	1015
TOTAL	4779
Say 4.78 m. acres.	

The catchment area of major river basins in Madhya Pradesh are given below:

River basin	Catchment area in M.P. (sq. miles)
1. Yamuna (Chambal Sindh Betwa & Ken)	54,100
2. Ganga (Tons & Sore)	23,400
3. Narmada (Banjar, Hiran, Sher, Shakkar, Tawa)	33,100
4. Mahanadi (Seotrath, Pairi, Jonk, Hasdeo)	29,800
5. Godavari (Wainganga, Indravati, Sabri)	25,000
6. Other basins (Tapi, Mahi etc.)	5,800
TOTAL	1,71,200

A correct estimate of the quantity of water flowing at the boundaries is not available as gaugings are not done at the boundaries.

The present installed capacity of power stations constructed on the rivers originating from Madhya Pradesh is as follows:—

Madhya Pradesh/	158 MW at Gandhisagar and Ranapratap Sagar on Chambal River.
Uttar Pradesh	30 MW at Matatila on Betwa river.
	300 MW at Rihand on Rihand river.
Orissa	270 MW at Hirakund on Mahanadi river.
TOTAL	758 MW

Benefits Madhya Pradesh gets from Power Projects on rivers originating in Madhya Pradesh

- (i) *Caambal Project* . M. P. has 50% share in the power generated at the power stations under the project.
- (ii) *Matatila Project* . M. P. would get from U.P. 1/3rd of power based on the energy available at Matatila from year to year power being made available at cost price —5%.
- (iii) *Rihand Project* . M. P. would get from U. P. 15% of power based on the energy available at Rihand from year to year, the power being made available at cost price —5%.
- (iv) *Mahanadi* . M. P. would get from the Orissa Government 5000 KW of power from the Hirakund dam project.

मैसूर में ग्राम्य गृह-निर्माण योजना

6760. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य की ग्राम्य गृह-निर्माण योजना के लिये 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितना धन दिया गया;

(ख) उस राज्य ने उपर्युक्त अवधि में इस काम के लिये कितने धन का उपयोग किया; और

(ग) 1968-69 के लिये कितना धन नियत किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इन्दुलाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मैसूर सरकार को क्रमशः 4.60 लाख रुपये तथा 7.10 लाख रुपये की राशियों की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी। ये राशियाँ राज्य सरकार के द्वारा पहिली तीन तिमाहियों में किये गये वास्तविक खर्चों तथा अन्तिम तिमाही के सम्भावित खर्चों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नियत की गयी थीं। खर्चों के अन्तिम आंकड़ों की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) 1968-69 के लिए 8 लाख रुपये के खर्चों का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

मैसूर तथा आंध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े वर्गों को साहूकारों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

6761. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

मैसूर तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े वर्गों की जनता को उन साहूकारों के हाथों से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो उनको ऋण देकर उनकी भू-सम्पत्ति हड़प लेते हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा) : साहूकारों की

अवांछित गतिविधियों पर नियन्त्रण के लिए निम्न वर्णित विधान लागू हैं :—

आंध्र प्रदेश

1. आंध्र प्रदेश (आंध्र क्षेत्र) अनुसूचित क्षेत्र साहूकार-विनियम 1960 (जिसे अब तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में भी लागू कर दिया गया है) ।

2. आंध्र प्रदेश (आंध्र क्षेत्र अनुसूचित आदिम जाति) उधार-साहाय्य विनियम, 1960 (जिसे अब तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में भी लागू कर दिया गया है) ।

3. एजेंसी उधार-वसुला उन्मूलन विनियम, 1946 ।

4. मद्रास कृषि उधार-साहाय्य (आंशिक तौर पर अर्पणित क्षेत्र) संशोधन विनियम, 1944 ।

मैसूर

1. मैसूर साहूकार अधिनियम, 1961 ।

2. मैसूर अधि-प्रत्यय अधिनियम, 1961 ।

3. यम्बई साहूकार अधिनियम, 1946 ।

4. कुर्ग साहूकार-अधिनियम, 1939 ।

5. मद्रास अधि-मध्य अधिनियम, 1943 ।

6. हैदराबाद साहूकार अधिनियम, 1938 ।

7. मैसूर किसान-साहाय्य अधिनियम, 1928 ।

8. मैसूर उधार-संगठन अधिनियम, 1937 ।

Krishna-Godavari water dispute

6762. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI J. H. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have decided not to have any further negotiations with

the Central Government regarding the Krishna-Godavari water dispute;

(b) whether they have placed the matter in the hands of the advocate General; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). News-papers reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

'P' form clearance to Mr. Thomas Guest

6763. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'P' form clearance was given to Mr. Thomas Guest, alleged Fertiliser Expert, whose activities were highlighted in 1968 Republic Day number of Blitz; and

(b) the circumstances in which he was given 'P' form clearance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Mr. Thomas Guest was not given 'P' Form clearance. It may be added that foreign nationals visiting India for short periods and holding pre-paid ticket advice or return tickets are not subject to 'P' form procedure.

Issue of certificates to Goldsmiths of Madras

6764. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA:

GOPALAN:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madras State, a large number of Goldsmiths who applied for certifi-

ates under the Gold Control Order, were refused certificates by the authorities;

(b) if so, how many such applications were rejected in 1967 and on what grounds; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider those rejected applications for the issue of certificates to them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) From September 1963 when Rule 126-HH was introduced in the Defence of India Rule, 1962, upto end of 1967, 28065 goldsmiths in the State of Madras applied for issue of 'certificates' to function as self-employed goldsmiths under the said rule. Out of these, only 2,063 goldsmiths were refused 'certificates'.

(b) During the year 1967, 69 applications for 'certificates' were rejected. The ground of rejection was non-payment of the loans within the period specified under the Rules, which expired on 31-5-1967.

(c) The rules provide for extension of the specified period in hard and deserving cases on sufficient cause being shown.

Prevention officers under Central Excise Department

6765. **SHRI G. KUCHELAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prevention Officers under the Central Excise Department of various States are not finding cases of smuggling of their own but taking investigations only after the Police find such cases;

(b) if so, how many cases have been found and charged by the Prevention Officer of Central Excise in Kerala, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68 and how many have

been found by the Police and handed over to Central Excise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rewards are being drawn by the Prevention Officers for all such cases; and

(d) if so, how much was paid and for how many cases?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Although a number of smuggling cases have been detected by the Police officers, particularly in the border areas and on the west coast, the number of cases detected by the officers of the Central Excise Department on their own is quite large. Where the Police officers have not been entrusted with appropriate Customs powers the investigations have necessarily to be undertaken by the Customs and Central Excise Officers.

(b) The information relating to the period from 1st January, 1967 to 15th March, 1968 is given below:

	Cases detected by Customs and Central Excise officers	Cases detected by Police officers.
Kerala	528 cases involving goods worth Rs. 4,49,094/-	6 cases in involving goods worth Rs. 1,446/-
Andhra Pradesh	356 cases involving goods worth Rs. 10,85,344/-	Nil
Mysore	219 cases involving goods worth Rs. 25,85,853/-	7 cases involving goods worth Rs. 36,023/-
	In 1967, 13 cases involve goods worth Rs. 23,591/- were detected jointly by the Police and Central Excise Officers in Mysore State.	

(c) and (d). The grant of reward to officers depends on the part played by each officers in a case. Reward is

not sanctioned as a routine in every case. Only in important cases where there is an element of personal risk or where exceptional courage or initiative has been shown rewards are sanctioned.

In the cases detected by Customs and Central Excise Officers from 1st January, 1967 to 15th March, 1968, rewards amounting to Rs. 828 in only nine cases have been paid to such officers in Kerala, and none in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, so far. In the cases detected by the Police and handed over to the Central Excise Department during the same period in these three States, no reward has so far been granted to any Customs or Central Excise officer.

Certificates to Goldsmiths in Madras Tamilnad

6766. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of goldsmiths in Tamilnad after giving back the loan amounts which they obtained from Government applied for certificates to permit them to do their goldsmith work;

(b) if so, how many applications have been received by Government so far and how many of them have been accepted and certificates issued;

(c) whether a good number of such applications have been rejected; and

(d) if so, how many and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Only 72 goldsmiths who paid back the loan obtained by them, applied for certificates to work as goldsmiths after the issue of Defence of India (Fourth

Amendment) Rules, 1966. Out of these applications, certificates have been issued to three goldsmiths.

(c) and (d). The remaining 69 applications for 'certificates' were rejected by the Central Excise Officers on the ground of non-payment of the loan within the period specified in Part XIA of the Defence of India Rules, 1962. The period specified in the Rules, which expired on 31-5-1967, could, in hard and deserving cases and on sufficient cause being shown, be suitably extended.

Foreign exchange brought by Mr. Thomas Guest

6767. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange brought by Mr. Thomas Guest, alleged fertiliser expert, as published in the 1968 Blitz Republic Day Number; and

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange taken away from India by Mr. Thomas Guest?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Foreign nationals visiting India for short periods may bring foreign exchange for meeting their requirements and there are no restrictions on such inward receipts. They are also permitted to take out unspent balances. No documentary record of total moneys brought in or taken out by foreign tourists is required to be maintained. It will, therefore, not be possible to indicate how much foreign exchange was either brought in or taken out by Mr. Guest.

Income-tax arrears from Shri Kudilal G. Saksaria

6768. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 125.31 lakhs of income-tax arrears during the period from 1950-51 to 1962-63 are due from Shri Kudilal G. Saksaria, Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears,

(c) whether Government propose to write-off the arrears; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Arrears of Rs. 125.33 lakhs were outstanding as on 31-3-1967.

(b) Recovery certificates have been issued and all properties placed under attachment.

(c) No proposal for write-off is at present under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Income-tax arrears from M/s. Balaram Toluram of Bombay

6769. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Tax arrears of Rs. 165.55 lakhs are due from M/s Balaram Toluram HUF Bombay for the years from 1956-57 to 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Arrears of Rs. 165.55 lakhs were due as on 31st March, 1967.

(b) The assessee was allowed to pay outstanding dues by instalments. The assessee defaulted in the payment of instalments. Hence, recovery certificates were issued to the Tax Recovery Officers. Detailed lists of movable and immovable properties and other assets were also furnished to the Tax Recovery Officers for enforcing speedy recovery by resorting to sale by public auction. Notices under section 226(3) have also been issued attaching the amounts due to the assessee from its debtors. Penalties for non-payment of tax have been levied.

Income-tax arrears due from M/s. Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay

6770. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 161.61 lakhs of income tax arrears for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 are due from M/s Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd. Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears;

(c) whether Government propose to write-off the amount; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It has been ascertained that arrears of Rs. 161.61 lakhs as previously reported, were outstanding as on 31st March, 1967 for the years mentioned.

(b) Recovery certificates have been issued. The additions made in the assessments are disputed in various appeals pending before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner and the Income-tax Tribunal. Despite the disputed nature of the demands, all known assets of the assessee have been attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Income tax arrears due from M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co.

6771. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 113.39 lakhs of income-tax arrears assessed for the year 1959-60 has been due from on M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears;

(c) whether Government propose to write off the arrears; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It has now been ascertained that an amount of Rs. 113.39 lakhs was outstanding as arrears for the assessment year 1959-60 to 1962-63 on 31st March, 1967.

(b) Part of the demand has been stayed by the Income-tax Officer till the disposal of appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. Steps as provided in law for the recovery of the balance have been taken

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Suspension of Joint Secretary of Press Workers' Union, Coimbatore

6772. SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI UMANATH;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;

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

(a) whether the Joint Secretary of Government Press Workers' Union Coimbatore (INTUC) has been suspended by the Manager of the Press;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he was paid subsistence allowance for the period of suspension;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the authorities in regard to his suspension; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Joint Secretary of the Government of India Press Workers Union, Shri Wahab, was suspended as he was alleged to have acted in an indisciplined manner himself and incited the other Press workers to act similarly.

(c) He was suspended on 24th November 1967 and subsistence allowance for the period under suspension has been paid upto January 31, 1968. The allowance for the month of February and March has remained unpaid as he has failed to furnish the prescribed certificate that he was not engaged in any other employment, business, profession or vocation.

(d) and (e). The Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery has looked into a representation made by the Joint Secretary and found that his continued suspension is not necessary. Orders have accordingly been issued reinstating him in service without

prejudice to the enquiry ordered against him.

Allotment of Land in Faridabad

6773. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the last date for inviting applications for the allotment of plots of land in Sector 15, Faridabad;

(b) the number of applications received and the date on which allotments were made;

(c) the number of persons to whom allotments were made and the number from among those who declined the allotment;

(d) the amount of earnest money received;

(e) the number of unsuccessful applicants and those who declined the allotment and have asked for refund of the earnest money; and

(f) whether the earnest money has since been refunded to them; and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The 30th April, 1967.

(b) 11,605 applications were received. Allotments were made on 27th and 28th September, 1967.

(c) Allotments were made to 3708 persons 919 persons declined the allotments.

(d) About rupees one crore was received.

(e) Total number of unsuccessful applicants and those who declined the allotment was 8,816.

(f) Rupees fifty eight lakhs have been refunded upto 29th February, 1968 to about 45000 applicants. Earnest money has not been refunded to

persons who wish to be considered for future allotment. Refund of earnest money in the remaining cases will be made as soon as certain formalities are completed.

दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के डाइवरों के बतन

6774. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवारनियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के सफदरजंग और विलिंगडन अस्पतालों के डाइवरों के वेतन-कर्मों के पुनरीक्षण के बारे में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों और कर्मचारी यूनियनों के मन्त्रियों से सरकार को कोई जापन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० सूति) : (क) विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में भारी गाड़ियों को चलाने वाले डाइवरों को उच्चतर वेतनमान दिये जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टाफ कार डाइवरों के मंच से एक अग्र्यावेदन मिला था। इस संघ ने अग्र मांग की है कि एम्बुलैन्स डाइवर को भी भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों तथा विभागों के स्टाफकार डाइवरों के लिए निर्धारित उच्चतर वेतनमान दिया जाये।

(ख) इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Central Taxes Due from Shri Ram Nath Bajoria

6775. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI SATYANARAIN

SINGH:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central tax arrears of Rs. 117.68

lahs for the years from 1944 to 1961 are due on Shri Ram Nath Bajoria;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the same; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in realising the tax arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Arrears of Rs. 117.68 lakhs were due as on 31st March, 1967.

(b) All steps, provided in law, including imposition of penalties and attachment of moveable and immovable assets by the Tax Recovery Officer, have been taken.

(c) The assessee was a habitual defaulter. He died on 17th October, 1959. During his life-time he transferred most of his assets in the name of his wives, sons and daughters, to evade payment of tax. The transferred assets were duly attached but attempts at recovery have not succeeded due to suits filed by the transferees and injunctions granted by the Courts.

In May, 1956, the Customs authorities had carried out a raid at the assessee's house and seized jewellery, watches and diamonds etc., worth Rs. 3.25 lakhs. These were also attached by the Tax Recovery Officer but no recovery has been possible due to an injunction issued by the Calcutta High Court, which has not been vacated as yet.

The delay in recovery is thus due to the evasive tactics adopted by the assessee and resort to Court proceedings by the assessee's legal heirs.

Foreign Exchange to Calcutta Youngmen involved in Alleged Bomb Making

6776. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two young persons who had their limbs blown off while making bombs from Calcutta (Kali-

ghat) have been allowed foreign exchange to meet the cost of treatment and surgery abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. No request has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Tampering of Documents by a Central Excise Official

6777. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which charge of having tampered with the offer of appointment for the post of Deputy Superintendent (E) in Central Excise and Land Customs in the Calcutta and Orissa Circle and also for production of document interpolated has been levelled;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the dates of such offer of appointment letters;

(d) the dates of issue of such charges;

(e) whether the involved Deputy Superintendents have faced court of law, if so, how many times; and with what results?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) One.

(b) A Deputy Superintendent (E) was charged for having tampered with the offer of appointment for the post of Deputy Superintendent Central Excise, issued to him, and for production of the document interpolated, in order to derive service benefits. The Enquiry Officer held the charge to be proved. The disciplinary authority agreed with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and imposed on the Deputy Superinten-

dept. concerned the penalty of withholding of promotion to the post of Superintendent Class II for a period of two years. In appeal, the officer concerned was however given the benefit of doubt and the order of penalty was set aside

(c) 11th September, 1946.

(d) 6th June, 1966.

(e) Yes, Sir. He has been to the High Court, Calcutta three times on three different issues. The first time he did so in May, 1959 against the Department's order imposing on him the penalty of reduction to the rank of Inspector (Ordinary Grade) for a working period of five years. The order was set aside by the High Court in 1960 on technical grounds. The court, in this case, directed that 'departmental proceedings' could be initiated *de-novo*. This was done and when in 1962 the Department issued a notice calling upon the Deputy Superintendent concerned to show cause as to why the penalty of reduction to the rank of Inspector for a period of one year should not be imposed on him, he filed an appeal in the High Court at Calcutta, which was dismissed.

The third time the officer went to a Court of Law was in 1966 against the Department's order reverting him to the grade of Senior Grade Inspector consequent to the abolition of the grade of Deputy Superintendent. The Court granted an interim injunction restraining the Department from giving effect to the said order for a period of three weeks from 6th February, 1967 and giving liberty to him to apply for extension of the interim injunction. The Deputy Superintendent concerned applied for extension of the interim injunction and this has been opposed by the Department. The matter is pending before the High Court, Calcutta.

Loktak Project in Manipur

6778. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4352 on the 14th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no plan outlay earmarked for the Loktak Multipurpose Project in Manipur for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to undertake its implementation expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The project report on the power portion of the Loktak Multipurpose Project has been received from the Government of Manipur and is being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission. Pending approval of the scheme a provision of Rs. 2.62 lakhs in the Plan outlay has been made for the project for the year 1968-69.

Officers in Fertilizer Factory Namrup and Noonmati Refinery

6779. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: SHRI HEM BARUA:

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

(a) the total number of Officers working in the Fertiliser Factory, Namrup and Noonmati Refinery;

(b) how many of them are from Assam proper;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to train local employees to be absorbed in Officers' rank;

(d) if so, how many local employees have been trained so far; and

(e) whether Government are aware that people in Assam are agitating for an Assamese Manager in the Namrup Fertilizer Factory after the retirement of the present Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Information regarding the Noonmati Refinery is given below:—

(a) 103

(b) 37

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Not applicable with reference to Noonmati Refinery.

Information regarding Namrup Fertilizer Factory is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Ashoka Hotels, New Delhi

6780. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservations had been refused to the permanent customer from the 20th January, 1968 to 13th February, 1968, although the occupancy in the Ashoka Hotels was low;

(b) whether a number of experienced hands had been transferred from one section to another just before the start of UNCTAD Conference;

(c) whether these transfers affected the collection of Bills from the customers; and

(d) if so, the loss as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Block reservations were made in the Ashoka Hotel on the 30th December, 1967 for the UNCTAD II

delegates from the 20th January to 31st March, 1968. On account of the non-arrival or delayed arrivals of some UNCTAD delegates, the occupancy in the Ashoka Hotel was comparatively low from the 20th January to the 13th February, 1968. Because of the prior UNCTAD reservations, accommodation had to be refused to some regular clients of the Hotel.

(b) Yes, to ensure smooth running of all departments during the UNCTAD.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Finance Minister's Visit to Bhutan

6781. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his 4-day visit to Bhutan he discussed the various schemes under which Indian aid for the development of Bhutan is sought with the Bhutanese Government representative;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the aid to be extended by Government for the development of Bhutan during 1968-69 in the light of the said talks and for which projects the aid or assistance will be given?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The occasion of the visit was availed of to discuss the progress of Bhutan's Plans since their initiation with Indian assistance in 1960-61. There was no proposal for any change in the Indian assistance to Bhutan, for which a provision of Rs. 381.5 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1968-69. There was no discussion on specific projects included in the Plan but it was agreed that such readjustments as may be necessary in order to quicken the pace of development, with increasing reliance on local resources, could be made. It

was also suggested during discussion that the training of Bhutanese personnel might be speeded up so as to enable them to take over the execution of development scheme as soon as possible.

Import of Sulphur and Phosphoric Acid from Iran and Kuwait

6782. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enter into a long-term agreement with Iran and Kuwait for the supply of sulphur and phosphoric acid for the fertiliser industry in India; and

(b) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The possibility of obtaining sulphur/Phosphoric acid from Iran/Kuwait is under study and it will take some time before a decision in the matter is taken.

Reduction of Period for Assessment of Income-tax

6783. SHRI A. DIPU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax assessment period has been reduced from four years to two years from the current year;

(b) whether some posts in the Income-tax Department have also been created for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the number of posts created, category-wise, and steps taken to fill those posts?

The DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Clause 12 of the Finance Bill, 1968 seeks to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, to reduce the time-limit for completion of income-tax assessments in original proceedings in respect of the assessment year 1969-70 and later years from four years to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tax Evasion by Film Stars

6784. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following persons connected with the Film Industry have been evading payment of income-tax and other taxes during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967;

(i) Shri Sundarlal Nahata, (ii) Shri Ajit Bose, (iii) Shri G. B. Mansata, (iv) Shri S. L. Jalan, Film Distributor, (v) Shri B. Nagi Reddy, (vi) Shri A. L. Srinivasan, (vii) Shri C. V. Desai, (viii) Shri Roshan Lal Malhotra, (ix) Shri P. K. Das, Calcutta (x) Shri R. D. Bansal, Calcutta.

(b) the steps which are being taken against them and whether any prosecution case has been launched; and

(c) if so, the names of the persons concerned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No prosecution has been launched in any of the cases mentioned in the question. Other information is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Aid for Sikkim's Development Plans

6785. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, during his recent visit to Sikkim, he discussed with that

Government the question of Indian aid for Sikkim's development plans for the ensuing year;

(b) if so, the projects which were discussed and the aid in respect of each which was sought; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The occasion of the visit was availed of to discuss the progress of Sikkim's Plans since their initiation with Indian assistance in 1956. There was no proposal for any change in the Indian assistance to Sikkim, for which a provision of Rs. 206 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1968-69. There was no discussion on specific projects included in the Plan but it was agreed that such re-adjustments as may be necessary in order to quicken the pace of development, with increasing reliance on local resources, could be made.

Presidential Address at Annual General Meeting of Indian Insurance Companies Association

6786. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Presidential address delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies Association at Calcutta on the 26th March, 1968 urging upon Government to modify the steps proposed to be taken for social control of General Insurance with a view to avoiding undue difficulties to individual insurance units during the period of transition;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Association at the said meeting in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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(b) The following are the main suggestions in the Address:

- (i) Scaling down the solvency margin and limit of statutory deposits;
- (ii) Provision of appeal against the action of the Controller of insurance;
- (iii) Restrictions on the powers of the Controller to inspect and seize documents of the insurers.

(c) Government have noted the suggestions for consideration.

Memorandum to Finance Minister by Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda

6787. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda has presented to him a memorandum urging to prune non-developmental and non-plan expenditure for which, according to them, there was an ample scope and to give some relief in excise levies;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A memorandum has been received from the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda. It makes a plea for relief in Income, Corporation and Wealth Taxes and also for selective reduction in Excise Duties. It also states that there is ample scope for pruning non-developmental and non-plan expenditure in order to reduce the Budget deficit.

(c) Taxation proposals are framed after taking into account all relevant factors, including the state of the economy, the importance of export pro-

motion and the need for resources for maintaining the tempo of development and the security of the country. As regards economy in non-plan and non-developmental expenditure, it is the constant endeavour of Government to keep such expenditure to the minimum consistently with the requirements of national security, obligations of debt servicing, maintenance of completed schemes etc.

पेंशन के अनेकों मामले

6783. श्री नाथू राम अहिर्वाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पेंशन के कितने मामले गत तीन वर्षों अथवा उससे अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ख) इन मामलों पर निर्णय करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) ये मामले किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के हैं; और

(घ) इन मामलों पर शीघ्र निर्णय करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Supply of Electricity to Manipur

6789. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have approved a plan for the purchase of electric power for use in Manipur from Assam State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made in the implementation of the plan; and

(d) the total annual electricity requirement of Manipur?

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

(b) The scheme involves the construction of a 132 KV transmission line from Badarpur in Assam to Imphal in Manipur for obtaining bulk power supply of 2 MW initially rising to 8 MW by 1975-76.

(c) The agreement between the Assam State Electricity Board and the Government of Assam covering the bulk power supply is being finalised. Meantime, orders for conductors and ground wires for the transmission line, circuit breakers etc. have been placed.

(d) The demand for power in Manipur has been anticipated as follows:—

	MW
1968-69	4.00
1970-71	6.00
1973-74	9.00

Shifting of Tourist Distribution Section of Tourist Department

6790. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tourist Distribution Section of the Tourist Department, New Delhi is being shifted to Faridabad;

(b) if so, whether the low paid employees are likely to suffer heavy financial loss due to such transfer; and

(c) if so, the steps taken either to avoid this shifting or to protect their emoluments?

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

(b) and (c). There will be no reduction in the pay to be drawn by the employees who are shifted to Faridabad. They will draw the Dearness Allowance at the same rates as in Delhi. However, they will draw Compensatory Allowance at the following rates when transferred to Faridabad.

(i) for the first one year from the date of shift.	At the rates admissible in Delhi.
(ii) next six months	At 75% of the rates mentioned at (i) above.
(iii) next six months	At 50% of the rates mentioned at (i) above.
(iv) next six months.	At 25% of the rates mentioned at (i) above.
(v) thereafter	nil.

It is proposed to allot Government residential accommodation to as many employees as possible at Faridabad at the normal subsidised rents. Employees who are not allotted Government accommodation will be entitled to draw House Rent Allowance as under:

Pay per month	Rate of Allowance
Below Rs. 400/-	7½% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50
Rs. 400/- and above	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 536/-.

The shifting of the Distribution Section has been necessitated in pursuance of the general policy of the Government to disperse offices from Delhi to avoid congestion in the Capital. It cannot be avoided.

जैसलमेर हवाई अड्डा

6791. श्री श्रीकार माल बेरवा: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी जासूसों ने जैसलमेर हवाई अड्डे पर बिमान शाला (हैंगर) को गिरा दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं और सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो भारतीय लोगों की जान व माल की रक्षा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) जैसलमेर हवाई अड्डे पर शटरिंग अचानक गिर गया । यह तोड़-फोड़ का मामला नहीं है । इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप ठेकेदार द्वारा कार्य पर लगाए गये चार बर्द्धियाँ की मृत्यु हो गई थी । सरकार को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

Malaria Eradication Programme

6792. 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 proposes to extend the Malaria Eradication Programme which was to conclude during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the period for which the programme is proposed to be extended;

(d) the amount spent on the programme since its inception; and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred during the period for which the programme is likely to be extended?

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

(a) to (c). The National Malaria Eradication Programme is now likely to be extended up to 1975-76. The main reasons which have necessitated extension of the programme are inadequate surveillance shortage of supplies and increased vector resistance at places.

(d) and (e). The estimated expenditure on the programme is as under:

Rs. in crores approximately

(i) Upto 1967-68	151
(ii) 1968-69	16
(iii) 1969-70 to 1975-76	£76

‡The estimate is tentative.

Income-tax arrears

6793. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Income-tax outstanding against (i) M/s Eagle Rolling Mills Ltd., (ii) Tata Aircraft Ltd., (iii) Tata Finlay Ltd. and (iv) Tata Chemicals Ltd. on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the action taken by Government to realise the tax arrears from these Companies; and

(c) the year in respect of which income-tax has not been assessed on these establishments?

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

Income-tax Arrears against National Electric Company.

6794. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Income-tax outstanding against the National Electric Company, Qutab Road, Delhi;

(b) the action taken by Government to realise the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said firm has been evading payment of Income-tax and other taxes during the last four years;

(d) the amount of Income-tax and other taxes if any, paid during the above period, yearwise; and

(e) the amount of profits shown during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The arrears outstanding are as under:—

Nature of demand	Assessment year	
	Rs.	
Demand on regular assessment	1964-65	279
Do.	1966-67	213
Advance tax	1967-68	1010

(b) The arrears outstanding are small. Show cause notice has been issued to the assessee for payment of the above demands.

(c) This is a case of a registered firm and the taxes assessed are being paid regularly. No concealment of income has been found except an unexplained cash credit of Rs. 10,000 which was added in the total income for the assessment year 1964-65. This has been deleted in appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The

decision of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner has not been accepted by the Department and an appeal has been filed to the Tribunal.

(d) Assessment year	Income-tax paid
	Rs.
1963-64	2,406
1964-65	4,310
1965-66	16,004
1966-67	19,000
1967-68	5,000

The firm has not been found liable to pay any other Direct Taxes.

(e) Assessment year	Profits shown
	Rs.
1963-64	48,850
1964-65	76,164
1965-66	90,283
1966-67	1,07,266
1967-68	47,222

Protest against the Construction of Dam over River Warna in Maharashtra

6795. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the recent earthquakes in Koyanagar and nearabout, the people of Sangli District (Maharashtra) have protested against the construction of a dam across the river Warna near Khujgaon; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir. Not because of the earthquake.

(b) Does not arise.

Alternative to Gold as a Reserve Currency

6796. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governor of the Central Bank of England has warned the world that failure to evolve an alternative to gold as a reserve currency would be a world calamity; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Governor of the Bank of England is reported to have stated that an increase in the price of gold would put off for many years the evolution of the international monetary system away from its present total dependence on gold and reserve currencies and towards the creation of a reserve asset and that this would be a calamity only less serious than the collapse of the present system in chaos.

(b) Government is in favour of an expansion of international liquidity and hopes that the Scheme for Special Drawing Rights, which is at present being worked out in detail by the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund, will be adopted and activated without undue delay.

Upgrading of Bhubaneswar City

6797. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made from time to time to declare Bhubaneswar, the State Capital of Orissa, as class 'A' city in view of its evergrowing population; and

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

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MORARJI DESAI)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Public Undertakings

6798. **SRI G. S MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public undertakings which were given loans and which declared profits and dividends to employees during the last five years; and

(b) the criteria for sanctioning loans to public undertakings when there is a sharp departure from the original project report in respect of profit?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) The Annual Accounts for the year 1967-68 are in the process of being finalised by the Public Enterprises. Of the 38 Public Enterprises which were given loans by Central Government during the 5-year period 1962-63 to 1966-67, the following Enterprises made at net profit, after depreciation, interest and taxes in all these 5 years:—

- (1) Bharat Electronics Ltd.
- (2) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (3) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,
- (4) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
- (5) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
- (6) Garden Research Workshops Ltd.,
- (7) Mazagon Dock Ltd.
- (8) Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.
- (9) National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
- (10) Air India
- (11) Mogul Line Ltd.
- (12) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
- (13) Ashoka Hotels Ltd.
- (14) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(15) National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

(16) State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

The 22 Public Enterprises which made a net profit during one or more years in these 5 years are indicated below:—

- (1) Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (2) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (formerly Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd.)
- (3) Hindustan Cables Ltd.
- (4) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
- (5) Fertilizers & Chemicals (Trevanore Ltd.)
- (6) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
- (7) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Ltd.
- (8) National Instruments Ltd.
- (9) Praga Tools Ltd.
- (10) Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.
- (11) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.
- (12) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
- (13) Indian Airlines Corporation Ltd.
- (14) Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.
- (15) Janpath Hotels Ltd.
- (16) National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
- (17) Oil & Natural Gas Commission
- (18) Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.
- (19) National Seeds Corporation.
- (20) Food Corporation of India.
- (21) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
- (22) Film Finance Corporation Ltd.

As regards dividend, presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the undertakings which have declared dividend on the equity capital. The following

6 enterprises have declared dividends during all the 5 years 1962-63 to 1966-67:—

- (1) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
- (2) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
- (3) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
- (4) Air India
- (5) Ashoka Hotels Ltd.
- (6) State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

In addition, the following enterprises have also declared dividends during one or more years during the 5-year period:—

- (1) Bharat Electronics Ltd.
- (2) Hindustan Cables Ltd.
- (3) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (4) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
- (5) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.
- (6) Mazagon Dock Ltd.
- (7) Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.
- (8) National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
- (9) Mogul Line Ltd.
- (10) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
- (11) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- (12) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Ltd.
- (13) National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
- (14) National Instruments Ltd.
- (15) Praga Tools Ltd.
- (16) Indian Airlines Corporation.
- (17) Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.

(b) Capital funds are normally sanctioned in equal ratio between equity and loan for the creation of capital assets in Public Enterprises. Wherever deviations are anticipated in the estimates of capital cost profitability, etc. made in the original Project Report, the revised figures are scrutinised and allocation of additional funds required

whether in the shape of equity or loan is decided after such scrutiny.

Troop Dollar

6799. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.A. have introduced 'Troop Dollar' for their overseas military bases and missions as currency to save dollar;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined any such proposal to improve the position of rupee in the international market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The U.S. Government have been paying their military personnel stationed in certain countries in scrip which can be exchanged at the military banking facilities for the currency of the country concerned but not for dollars. This procedure is, however, not applicable to the U.S. diplomatic missions abroad.

(b) No. Sir

(c) Does not arise.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) Report by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi. for the period ending 31st March, 1967, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Dr. S. Chandrasekhar]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the period ending 31st March, 1967, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-744/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 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 following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 606 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.
- (ii) G.S.R. 621 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-787/68].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Duties Export Drawback

(General) Thirty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 570 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.

- (vi) G.S.R. 607 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 211 dated the 3rd February, 1968.

- (vii) G.S.R. 608 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 216 dated the 3rd February, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-788/68].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 603 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.

- (ii) G.S.R. 609 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968, containing cor-

rigendum to G.S.R. 95 dated the 12th January, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-789/68].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Projects Constructions Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-790/68].

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (RECRUITMENT) AMENDMENT RULES ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 528 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 529 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 531 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India, dated the 23rd March, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-791/68].

12.22 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTIETH AND FORTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Fortieth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture)—

(i) Deep Sea Fishing Organisation, Bombay; and

(ii) Landing and Berthing Facilities.

(2) Forty-third Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Fisheries Development.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On item No. 6(v), in respect of the Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532 I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these amendments have been made to accommodate the displaced emergency commissioned officers or not.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for questioning Mr. Shukla also is not here.

12.23 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to oppose this Bill for the following reasons.

If you kindly read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

"With a view to promoting the development of general insurance business on sound lines and to eliminate undesirable practices in the business, this Bill provides for more effective supervision and control over insurers."

Then it gives the main provisions. The body of the Bill states:

"further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

We have pleaded in this House, as you know, that general insurance should be nationalised. This Government has neither the courage nor the conviction even to lay on the Table of the House the audit reports of the Ruby General Insurance Co., and New Asiatic Insurance Co., which have not seen the light of day for these ten years. However, we have read with great pleasure some of the very bold statements made at the Congress meeting by the so-called Left Congressmen that insurance and banks both will be nationalised. But we also heard about the funeral procession of banks and general insurance in Jabalpur. We have been given a folder which shows how the general insurance people propagated the thesis of free enterprise and so on by giving folders to these Congressmen saying that they should not be nationalised, that they should remain as they are.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-4-68.

At the time the other Bill was introduced for social control of banks we said that it was no nationalisation. If I may be permitted, I may say it is a sad commentary on the various declarations made by this government that they will nationalise. My objection is that in the case of banks, instead of nationalising them, they brought social control and curtailed the trade union rights of 26 to 27 thousand bank employees, and here also they could have nationalised, but they have not done so.

I say that this was promised to us. Promises have been made outside by the hon. Finance Minister and others, by the All India Congress Committee, and in various Congress sessions also, that they will nationalise banks and so on. I would only request you and through you the hon. Finance Minister that the Bill should not be brought before this House. Let the Government declare in the House today that general insurance will be nationalised and the banks will be nationalised.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that the objection raised by the hon. Member has no validity so far as this Bill is concerned. If he thinks that Government is not carrying out the policies of the All-India Congress Committee it is for the All-India Congress Committee to tell us and not for the hon. Member to tell us. (*Interruption*).

This Bill has been approved by the All-India Congress Committee both in regard to banking and general insurance. The hon. Member said that we have neither courage nor conviction. Well, we have rational courage and rational conviction. My hon. friend has irrational courage and irrational conviction. Therefore, our courage and conviction will never appeal to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your welfare State is farewell State!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Here, I have to draw the attention of the House to a small point. As required under rule 69(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, the provisions in the Bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India have been printed in thick type with the exception that due to oversight clause 15 of the Bill has not been so printed in thick type. With your permission, therefore, I wish to bring that clause also not to the notice of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I introduce* the Bill.

श्री श्रीर लाल बरबा (कोटा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे कोटा में उर्वरक फैक्टरी में हुई दुर्घटना के बारे में जिसमें 30 से ज्यादा गरीब आदमी मर गये हैं श्रीर...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be taken down, please.

.. ..

Will you kindly sit down, first? There are accidents everyday if you do like this, what can be done? I do not want to do anything that will pain any Member. But this way you cannot raise any matter. Some accident happens somewhere and something is happening every day. But you cannot raise the matter like this

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

and defy the Chair. (*Interruption*). Don't drive me to a corner. My principle is not to name any Member, but because of that, do not drive me to a corner. It is easy to name anybody; the whole House will approve. But I do not want to do that. Do not take that as weakness and do not drive me to a corner.

12.28 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 60 to 62, 121 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

There are only four hours allotted to this Ministry. Quite a large of Members want to take part in the debate. Naturally, it is a subject in which everyone is interested. If Members are brief, I could allow a larger number of people to take part. For instance, the Jan Sangh wants two people to speak within 15 minutes. The same is with the Congress also. They have given a big list. I would appeal to Members to be very brief and the Minister can consider all things and do whatever is possible. May I once again appeal to Members to be brief?

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,57,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,15,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,86,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 122—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,13,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, the responsibility of the Irrigation and Power Ministry has fallen on the able shoulders of an eminent engineer like Dr. K. L. Rao. I take the opportunity to congratulate the vast number of engineers and staff of the Irrigation and Power Ministry who have been engaged in the unceasing battle against famine and drought. 70 years ago, India was exporting one million tonnes of foodgrains to foreign countries. Now we do not grow enough food even for our own people. We import seven to 10 million tonnes of foodgrains at a cost of Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 crores every year. Two years ago, the food situation was so bad that particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the food situation was one of ship to mouth. Further we are adding thirteen million people—the population of Australia—every year; 55,000 babies are born every day. The import of foodgrains had become more and more costly and the surplus countries are not likely to remain surplus for long. How the economy of a predominantly agricultural country like India is tagged on to monsoon had been borne out by the facts mentioned in the Deputy Prime Minister's budget speech. After two successive droughts when last year we had good monsoon the Deputy Prime Minister rightly expected with a certain degree of optimism the revival of our economy from the abyss of despair manifested in the shortage of food and raw materials, rising prices and slackened industrial demand and

inadequacy of export and saving and sluggish capital market. By last year's increased agricultural production, we expect this year a decline in price level, more industrial production, more exports, more saving and a major development programme to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan.

The Indian agriculture, in fact India's economy depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon and it is as erratic as the mood of the Government. In a vast country like ours with variations in timing and quantity of rainfall, there is bound to be variation in productivity. 1350 million acre feet of water goes waste to the sea from our river system, instead of irrigating our parched lands. We have been able to conserve only fifty million acre feet as against 600 million acre feet of water in the USA. Since ancient times our rulers in the past had taken up various irrigation projects like anicuts, tanks, reservoirs, wells, etc. and these are familiar features of Indian landscape. The Grand Anicut of Cauvery near Madras, the Mudala Katanicut on the Tungabhadra, the legacy of innumerable old tanks, wells and reservoirs built by Chola, Chalukya and Vijayanagar kings bear testimony to the benevolence and the foresight of the past rulers. The Britishers also did their bit. The Krishna-Godavary delta which is the granary of this country was a famine-ridden area a century back. In the last century, the Mahanada delta irrigation scheme was taken up as the outcome of the report of the Prime Famine Commission of Orissa. Conservation of precious water which otherwise goes waste to the sea and the tapping of the underground water are of primary importance. 140 million people are engaged in agriculture in India but they hardly produce enough food to feed the entire population. Only eight million people in the United States are engaged in agriculture and they feed not only 200 million people of their country but also they export to other countries. With an assured water supply, India's sunshine and manpower and also modern techniques such as fertilisers, use of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds, three crops could easily be raised in a year, which would go a long way to make this country not only self-sufficient but enable it to export.

The possibilities are tremendous. More allocations should be made for this ministry. The present allocation is hardly a fraction of what we spend on importing food from foreign countries. It is a drop in the ocean. I plead for more allotment for this Ministry so that it can play its role properly. If we scrutinise the budget, we find a shocking and dismal picture. There has been a decrease of Rs. 33 lakhs in the revenue expenditure and a substantial decrease of nearly Rs. 9 crores—in the capital expenditure i.e., from Rs. 42 and odd crores (revised estimates) last year to Rs. 33 and odd crores (budget estimates) for this year. A substantial slice in the budget estimates is unjustified and it is divorced from realities and it is inconsistent with the appreciation of the need of development of irrigation and power in the country.

In the last 15 years 500 major and medium irrigation projects have been taken up. I am not mentioning minor irrigation i.e. small tank project because it is completely useless. Our experience of this scheme at the time of drought is that this minor irrigation project of tanks is useless because its limited catchment area dries up if there is failure of rain and thereby it defeats the very purpose for which it is taken up because there is hardly any water in the small tanks. So, we should not be led away by the cheap boggy of quick results in undertaking minor tank project.

These 500 projects would be irrigating an area of 400,000 acres of land. We are sometimes accused of gigantism, but when we compare this with the Aswan Dam on the Nile with a capacity of 127 million acre feet or Kariba on the Zambezi with a capa-

city of 150 million acre feet, our biggest dam, Bhakra with a capacity of 8 million acre feet looks like a pigmy. Big conservation projects, though time taking, is the only answer to banish famine. But such dams should not create new problems like submersion of fertile areas or uprooting a large number of people, as it would have happened in the case of the Tikerpara project. Dr. Rao rightly stressed that the need of the present time is to convert our greatest natural resource, that is water, into foodgrains.

So, when we find that the implementation of national projects like the Narmada Valley Development scheme has been impeded due to inter-State quarrels, or when we find that the allocation of the Krishna-Godavari basin becomes a subject of controversy between States, we are flabbergasted. This problem should be viewed from the national angle and there should be a national approach to the problem, and taking into consideration all-round development of the country this problem could easily be solved by mutual consultations.

At the same time, priorities should be fixed in the chronically drought-affected areas. So far as my district of Kalahandi is concerned, it is the second surplus district in Orissa and it is likely to top the procurement figure this year. All the same, that district had to suffer from one of the worst famines of the century. My party leader, Professor Ranga and the Prime Minister was very pleased to visit that area and he has seen with his own eyes the sufferings of the people. The only answer to this problem is that the Upper Indravathi project should be taken up at the earliest opportunity, because it will irrigate 3 lakh acres of fertile land in Kalahandi district and generate 600 MW of electricity which will bring about all round development of that backward area in the Dandakaranya region of this country. It is a question of life and death to us. Since Dr. Rao has visited Orissa, seen the problem for

himself and has had discussions with the present State Ministry, he has recommended to the Central Government an additional Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores in the Fourth Plan for the completion of the old projects like Delta, Salandi, and Balmela and start new projects like Indravati in Kalahandi, Ramial, Dadaraghat, Tikra in Dhenkanal, Anli in Sambapur, Anandpur barrage in Keonjhar and Kharkhali in Mayurbanj. All these projects should be started. Give water to Orissa State which is a surplus State and, I assure you, we will give you all your requirements of rice in this country.

Then, the Rajasthan Canal should be given top priority. It should be ready to receive the water of the Sutlej when we stop supply of water to Pakistan under the Indus Water Treaty. For that purpose the construction work of the Canal should be expedited so that in the near future we will be seeing the desert blooming into cultivable land and the vast virgin land would be brought under cultivation, which will go a long way in providing the much-needed foodgrains to this country.

Still 1.3 million acres of irrigation potential has remained unutilised. The absence of field channels and, most important, the excessive and arbitrary assessment of water rates and the betterment levy, which has been done admittedly by local officers, are the main obstacles in utilising the irrigation potential created by our irrigation projects. These aspects have to be examined because they dampen the enthusiasm of the agriculturists.

Coming to underground water which we call, the mythological Saraswati, tubewells have to be constructed in the entire coastal belt of West Bengal, Andhra, Orissa and Tamil Nad and underground water has to be tapped for irrigation purposes. In the Ganga and the Brahmaputra basin also, which possess the best underground reservoir of water in the entire world, the tubewell system should be introduced and all impetus should be given for digging more wells in that area.

It is gratifying that in the last famine a new awareness was created among the agriculturists for pump irrigation. This should be extensively developed. It has been estimated that in U.P. 50 million acre-feet of underground water is there of which only 30 per cent is being used and 15 million acre-feet of underground water is there in Bihar of which 20 per cent only is being used.

Coming to lift irrigation, pumps should be fitted on all the perennial streams and rivers that flow in our region, namely, the Brahmani, the Baitarni, the Tel and the Mahanadi. I suggest that energised pumps should be fitted along these riverbeds so that the chronically drought-affected areas, like Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal, where there is hardly any irrigation project worth the name, could be irrigated. Round about Delhi also similar facilities should be extended. In Haryana also the same thing is there.

So far as tanks are concerned, we often get distressing reports that tank beds are being encroached. This should be stopped and the tank should be kept in a proper condition. It is because of seepage that the level of the underground water is raised. To maintain the level of the subsoil water these tanks should be kept in a proper condition. That will serve the purpose of irrigation and, at the same time, drinking.

Coming to waterlogging, it is a very big problem. The problem of drainage is of primary importance. It is very acute in Andhra, Punjab and Haryana and even in the ayacut of the big project areas. Take the case of the Hirakud. In these areas some of our best paddy fields have been turned into swamps. 5 to 10 per cent of the land becomes salty due to too much inundation. Just as too much feeding spoils the health, too much waterlogging also makes cultivation impossible and raises the salinity of the area. So, top priority should be given for this purpose.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Coming to power, the fourth power survey report assessed the total demand of the country to be 14.63 million kilowatts by the end of the Fourth Plan; that means, the installed capacity to meet demand after 30 per cent margin for power station auxiliary, stand-by capacity and maintenance, should be 19 million kilowatts, or say 20 million kilowatts at the end of the Fourth Plan. We need an additional capacity of 10.8 million kilowatts for which a total investment of Rs. 2,200 crores will be required in the Fourth Plan. From the atomic power stations at Tarapur, Kalapakkam and Rana Pratapsagar we will be generating 580,000 kilowatts but the cost of generation of atomic power is much more than that of thermal or hydro-electric power. The cost of generation of hydel power is the lowest and we should try to generate power from the hydro-electric potentialities of this country. So far we have been able to exploit only 10 per cent of our hydro-electric power potential which has been estimated to generate 41,150 megawatts of electricity if all hydro-electric power projects are developed in the country.

All efforts should be made to generate electricity from our mighty river systems. Take the case of Tasmania, the smallest Australian State with 350,000 people, which is being geared up for great industrial development by a network of hydro-power stations. When completed, it will have an installed generating capacity of 2400 MW, using world's most modern equipment, that is, 95-ton 'Mole' tunnel-boring machine which drills tunnels at the rate of 16 ft. per hour.

A further study should be made to generate electricity from the ocean tides and from the hot springs.

The power projects in our country, besides developing electro-metallurgical, electro-chemical and other power-based industries, should be mostly utilised to give fillip to rural electrification which, when implemented

fully, will not only raise the standard of the people, bring out complete transformation of life and accelerate socio-economic growth of villages where 80 per cent of our people live but will also revolutionise rural economy by energising pumps for assured water supply to fields and providing large-scale employment opportunities through rural industries. Our electrical undertakings, even though changed to State Electricity Boards have not changed their commercial outlook. The rates are exorbitant. Poor agriculturists cannot pay more for energising these pumps. A poor agriculturist pays more for electricity consumed for his pump than an industrialist pays for his aluminium plant. Electricity is no longer a luxury. It is a definite necessity.

In this regard, I would like to quote from an interesting article by Mr. Robert Amato on "Revolution by Rural Electrification in USA". He says:

"Introduction of electricity to rural areas of the United States in the last 30 years has brought prosperity to sections of the country where only hardship was known before. Rural electrification has meant new jobs, better sanitation, more purchasing power and a standard of living unexcelled anywhere in the world. It has been the driving force in a rural revolution."

Besides that, he has said that rural electrification has pulled the United States out of recession and depression. In 1923, only 3 per cent of the farms got the facility of electricity and now 98 per cent of the farms in the United States have got electricity. It was an insistent objective of President Franklin Roosevelt to have the widespread use of electricity at low cost. It was the first social legislation in 1936 to make Rural Electrification Agency a permanent Agency when loans were extensively given to agriculturists to accelerate rural electrification pro-

gramme. In 1944, there came the Rural Electrification Act under which repayment of loans extended to 35 years and the provision of a low rate of interest at 2 per cent was made which meant nothing, absolutely gratis. Electricity is provided there at the door of the agriculturist. Further, 'area coverage' programme was introduced where electricity was provided at the State cost to the remotest farm in the area. This is unthinkable in this country. At the same time, I most respectfully submit that the transmission lines at least to the farms should be subsidised. It is not possible for an Indian agriculturist to pay a high cost of transmission line. Is it not the duty of the Government, a social service, to see that the transmission line is provided to the farms? It will bring a break-through in our backward economy. I also submit that an all-India grid should be provided and the rates should be uniform throughout the country.

Coming to flood control, very often, we get the reports of floods ravaging countryside, causing colossal damage to crop, life and property, bringing in trail misery and epidemic. The total damage in 1967 was to the tune of Rs. 75 crores. Last year, the unprecedented flood in upper reaches of the Mahanadi and the Tel and the unusual cloud-burst of 12 inches in 6 hours caused landslides and many people and cattle were crushed in the debris and there were breaches in flood protection embankments, making gullies along the river banks, silting paddy fields with sand and boulders. After a few months again there were floods in Balasore, Keonjhar and Mayurbhunj districts and 19 lakh acres of paddy fields were affected. Therefore, flood protection embankments should be provided along the Tel, the Mahanadi, the Subarnarekha, the Budha Balang and the Baitarni rivers. A work of this magnitude is not possible for the State Government with its limited resources and Central assistance is absolutely necessary.

Lastly, I would like to say one more thing. Due to lack of adequate

soil conservation measures, the usefulness of big projects is being whittled down and their life is being cut short. The sedimentation study has revealed that the rate of silting is distinctly much higher than anticipated. Anti-soil erosion measures like afforestation and contour bunding have to be done. But, in practice we see the contrary. There is a lot of contradiction between profession and practice. In the coastal districts of my State, when there is still the acuteness of flood, we go on cutting the luxurious sal forest in the upper reaches of Tel and Mahanadi in Umerkot area to rehabilitate the East Bengal refugees in the Dandakaranya area. This should be stopped.

My last point is about the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation. This is a public sector undertaking and it is a pampered child of the Government. From the 62nd report of the Public Accounts Committee of last Lok Sabha, we find that the working of this corporation is far from satisfactory. This Corporation was entrusted with work worth Rs. 14 crores in the Farakka Barrage project plus a 20 per cent for overhead charges pending execution of formal agreement and from the report we find how things are mismanaged there. There had been over-payments and double payments to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. Sir, tax-payers' money should not be wasted like this. I cannot find any justification for creating a public sector undertaking when other people could have come forward, more initiative could have been created and more people could have been employed. Sir, we find that these public undertakings are used as cushions to rehabilitate defeated Congressmen and nothing else.

With these few words I conclude my remarks, Sir.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I am glad to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Coming from a farmer's family and myself a cultivator, I

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

know the importance of irrigation and electricity. In our country we should not think of the urban area and their economy and their civilisation and think that is India. We have to think of the rural India and in rural India 80 per cent of our population live. We have to think first of improving their economy and also producing more food, for, for any country food is more important than any other thing. Some one said, 'If you have got food, then you can think of the leadership and Government, that is, leadership and the Army'. First, unless we have got enough food, we are not safe in the country. There will be rebellions in the country. There will be strikes and commotion in the country.

12.55 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. I would like to make a few announcements. Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat?

The debate will conclude and the Minister will reply at 5 P.M. At 5.30 P.M. we will take up the Demands for Grants of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The half-an-hour discussion fixed for this evening has also been postponed.

12.55½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69— contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER— contd.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: For agriculture we need water first and then comes seeds and fertilizers. For the plant unless water is there it will not grow and then after it grows only fertiliser is needed. We have to think of water first only for food production. The very existence of the plant has to depend on water. Perhaps the people coming from West Bengal and Assam might not have known the

importance of the water problem. They are getting heavy rainfall in West Bengal and Assam. I myself come from a famine-affected area, a chronically famine affected area and has scanty rainfall and I know the importance of water. We have rainfall for four months and we don't have rainfall for the rest of the eight months. When we have rainfall for four months, in scarcity areas we have to construct dams to store water and use this water throughout the year so that we can produce foodgrains throughout the year and not only one crop can be raised, but we can raise three crops. If we can thus plan to produce food throughout the year, we cannot be self-sufficient but also we can export rather than import foodgrains. Our lands are rich and fertile and we can produce more foodgrains.

In the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and power, they have stated that we are able to irrigate only twenty-five percent of the land and the rest of the land has to grow on rainfall. For the last twenty years in this country we are having plans and we are taking up several steps. Government have taken up several steps in this direction and so much of pains, but still it is a wonder to think that we are only able to irrigate twenty-five percent of the cultivated land.

For cultivation and storing water we should not think of only small projects or big projects. Big projects as well as small projects, minor as well as major projects, both are important for the development of the country and we should have more of these major or minor irrigation projects. We should not have any feeling against the major irrigation projects and we should construct more major irrigation projects also in the country.

Now certain works are being slowed down on these projects. For the slowing down of the works on these projects I do not know who is responsible—whether the Central Government or the Planning Commission. I

think there is defective planning in regard to Irrigation and Power. If we have rightly planned the development of Irrigation and Power we would not have shortage of foodgrains in this country and we would not be in the pitiable position of going to other countries with a begging bowl.

In our country the Gangetic plain is the richest area and we have got valuable rivers going in that area and there is good population in that area. When we have got such a rich area I do not understand why the Government have not taken steps to harness the water for irrigating more lands. Now and then famine occurred in the Gangetic plain. I can understand if famine occurred in a place like Rayalaseema from which I come where there is scanty rainfall. But I cannot understand why there is famine in the Gangetic plain. So, there is something wrong with the plans formulated by the Planning Commission and the Central Government have not taken interest in stopping famine and constructing major irrigation projects in such rich areas.

In Rajasthan the late Maharaja of Bikaner has constructed a canal and the entire desert has been converted into a rich fertile land. Our present Maharaja is a colleague of ours.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): My grandfather had constructed it, and without Central aid.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said, late Maharaja of Bikaner.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He has converted the old desert into a rich fertile land and it has become a vegetable garden and it has helped that area.

MR. SPEAKER: With this happy remark we shall adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chengalraya Naidu may now resume his speech.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I was speaking about the new Rajasthan canal which was started in 1954, and which we have not yet been able to complete. We have to draw water from the Indus river for this new canal.

In 1962, Pakistan had started work on the Mangla dam. We also started work on the Pong Dam, that is, the Beas project in 1962, along with Pakistan. But Pakistan was able to complete the Mangla Dam in four years and they had inaugurated it also, and our Minister of Irrigation and Power had also been invited by them for the function. But, unfortunately, we were not able to complete the Beas project. And we are paying large sums of money to Pakistan for the Indus waters. I do not know how the waters are going to be utilised, if the project is not going to be completed early. I have been told that according to the present schedule, we may complete it by 1972 and there will be somebody to inaugurate it after the general elections. But some of us may not be here at that time. The minister must tell us who is responsible for this slow progress. Is it the Ministry of Irrigation and Power or the super master for the ministers, i.e., the Planning Commission that is responsible for it? If the delay is due to lack of funds, the Planning Commission has to be blamed. If it is not able to provide funds it has to be scrapped and with the money sav-

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

ed on the salaries and other expenditure on the Planning Commission, we can complete the Pong dam and utilise the Indus waters. When we are going to spend so much money for this water, I cannot understand why we are not able to draw this water even now.

The Planning Commission must give priority to projects which will give quick results. They are sanctioning a number of projects in all States, but they are not taking into consideration projects which by spending a limited amount will give more results and irrigate more areas. Such projects which give quick results must be given first priority. We should not depend upon foreign expert advice. Everybody says we should take American advice for construction of these projects. Actually, in America their agricultural income is only 5 per cent of their national income. But in India it is 50 per cent. So, if we take such advice from such foreign countries we will not be able to cope up with the development of irrigation. We know that our Minister, Dr. Rao, is an authority on irrigation in the whole world. When we are having such a great man as the head of this ministry, why should we take advice from foreigners, wasting a lot of foreign exchange also? The first thing we have to do is to make agriculture foolproof against failure of rainfall, famine, etc. We should have a well-drawn plan and first priority should be given to self-sufficiency in food.

We are spending crores of rupees on import of foodgrains and for expansion of berth facilities in our ports to receive more ships in future bringing food from foreign countries. We are not spending so much money for our irrigation. This shows what type of planning we are having and what type of people are heading our Planning Commission. It is high time we dispense with the Planning

Commission. Instead, we can form a parliamentary committee to scrutinise the projects, allot funds, and to implement these projects. I request the Government to constitute such a committee for this purpose.

Some people say that some States have advanced in irrigation and some others have not. What we have to see is whether a particular project will irrigate more acreage and grow more foodgrains. When some projects in some States are completed, we find that those waters cannot be utilised for growing more foodgrains. But in Andhra, for instance, we have got very good scope for irrigation. When projects are completed there, those waters can be utilised immediately and quick results can be achieved. In Godavari, Government have sanctioned a project called Kochampad project. This has been started ten years back, but they are allotting small amounts for the execution. The Planning Commission has allotted funds which are sufficient only to meet the salaries of the officers. There is no money left for the execution of the project. This has been going on for the last 10 years. This is a simple project where by putting an *anaicut* you can divert the water and lakhs of acres, can be irrigated. Even this they are not able to do for the last ten years.

In Nellore district, there is a river called Pennar. When rain comes, plenty of water is there. When there is no rain, there is no water. All this water flows into the sea. If a small reservoir is constructed, water can be stored there and used for irrigation. The upland taluks of Nellore District are affected by famine. This area can be relieved from famine condition by construction a reservoir there. This is a very important scheme.

Coming to Nagarjunasagar, I will point out what sort of differentiation the Central Government is making

towards Andhra. The Central Government has started Bakra Nangal and Damodar Valley Project. For all these projects, central assistance has been given and they are collecting interest only after the completion of the project and when there is income from those waters. But in Andhra, the Nagarjunasagar project was started 10 years back and they have given so far Rs. 130 crores as loan for this. But they want the interest to be paid year after year though we have not completed the project. Even at the stage of execution, we have to pay interest. Is this fair on the part of the Central Government to have such differential treatment? If they had given some more money, we could have completed this project and grown more foodgrains.

In Rayalaseema, we do not have big projects. In the Tungabhadra high level canal, we are getting some water. But the work has been slowed down, in spite of the fact that Rayalaseema is a chronically famine-affected area. At present, the Andhra Government have retrenched 3,000 engineers who are in charge of these projects. This is because the Planning Commission is deliberately and vindictively cutting down our allotment for Andhra and as far as the Central Government are concerned, though we have got in Andhra as Minister in Charge, he is afraid to allot any funds; his hands are tied down by the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He must conclude now.

SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU: I am taking time from the Congress time for Andhra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will have to deal with the problem on an all-India basis.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Only now I am coming to my State. I will finish soon.

There are very few projects in Rayalaseema. For the Tungabhadra High Level Canal they must allot funds so that it may be completed early. There are some small projects for which the foundation stones have been laid 10 or 15 years ago, but are not completed. As an instance, there is the Turugupetta project in Rajampet across the Cheyyur river. The foundation stone was laid in 1961. Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent on construction of roads and buildings but no amount was sanctioned for the execution of the project. Now people are wondering why money should have been wasted on laying the foundation stone, why not the Central Government sanction funds for removing the foundation stone! This is the feeling among people in those areas. We have spent a lot of money on laying the foundation stone; now we have to spend a lot of money on removing the foundation stone. Things have come to such a pass.

Regarding power in Rayalaseema, no projects are there. I come from Chittoor district. There are no projects there. We have got rocky soil. So that area is always afflicted by famines. On this to dig very deep and then only one can find water. Bullocks cannot draw out this water. Diesel oil has become costly; so use of oil engines is out of the question. So if we can have cheap electricity there, we can pump out this water, and have more irrigation and avert famines.

I would request the hon. Minister to sanction funds for such badly affected areas so that irrigation can be done through electric power. I would also request the Central Government to sanction funds for laying out transmission lines. With the small funds they have, the State Government can put only small lines. So the Centre must come forward with funds for putting the transmission lines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Surya Prakash Puri.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) :
पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के अनुसार हमारा
नम्बर है आपको बोलने के लिये हमें समय
देना चाहिये ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा) :
यह बिल्कुल गलत तरीका है अब जनसंघ का
नम्बर आना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will
get his time. We are not discussing
political irrigation or political power.
Irrigation and power are non-party
subjects. All the same, they will
get their time.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के
मुकाबले क्या आपने कभी हम को पहला नम्बर
दिया है ? कभी नहीं दिया है । यह
बिल्कुल गलत चीज है आप हमका सुपरसीड
कर के दूसरों के नम्बर को देने हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have
done that.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : आप हमें स्वतन्त्र
पार्टी के मुकाबले में पहला नम्बर दीजिये ।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : मिलेगा ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय 1967-68 की सिचाई व
बिजली मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट हमारे हाथ में है ।
इस रिपोर्ट में लगे हुए लम्बे लम्बे चार्टों को
यदि आप देखें तो उस से आपको यह मालूम
होगा कि डा० राव जो स्वयं भी इस क्षेत्र
में एक विशेषज्ञ हैं के मंत्रालय में उन के
दफ्तरों में विशेषज्ञों की एक भीड़ लगी हुई
है, परन्तु इनका क्या कार्य होता है ये अपने कार्य
को किस प्रकार निभा पा रहे हैं, यह बात समझ
में नहीं आती है । इन जमाअतों को दिल्ली
में बठने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि देश को इस
बात की जरूरत है कि ये विशेषज्ञ गांवों में
जायें वहां की समस्याओं को देखें और समझें
और उनके समाधान का रास्ता निकालें ।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय अगर कोई समस्या सामने
पाते हैं तो तत्काल उनके सामने यही समाधान
निकलता है कि कोई कमेटी बना दी जाये ।
रिपोर्ट में अभी दिखाई पड़ा कि एक योजना
के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कमेटी
बनाई गई जो जाकर यह देखगी कि वहां
वहां सीमेंट और कंक्रीट कितनी मात्रा में
मिलाई जानी चाहिये । डा० राव ने इसके
लिये एक कमेटी बनाकर भेज दिया जो वहां
जाकर इस बात को देखे लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति
वहां उत्पन्न हुई कि वे व्यक्ति वहां जाकर
निर्फ यह देखने में रह गये कि कन्ट्रेक्टर कितना
चूना मिलाता है कितना सीमेंट मिलाता है
और कितनी छर्री मिलता है । तो यहां पर
बैठे हुये लोग ऐसी बातें मोचते हैं और करते
कुछ नहीं हैं ।

मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि वे स्वयं विशेषज्ञ
हैं वे स्वयं उस समस्या के नजदीक जाकर
देखने की कोशिश करें और अभी उन्हें दिखाई
पड़ेगा कि आज देश में सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत
जल की है और बिजली की है । बड़े दुख
और आश्चर्य की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में
जबकि हमारे पास जल का खजाना करीबन
16,77,500 क्यूबिक फीट है जो कि अमरीका
के बराबर है जबकि अमरीका के पास तीन
गुनी ज्यादा जमीन है वह अमरीका न सिर्फ
हिन्दुस्तान को बल्कि संसार के बहुत बड़े
हिस्से को खाना दे रहा है । क्या मैं आपके
माध्यम से डा० राव से यह प्रश्न पूछ सकता
हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि हमारे सामने जो
रास्ता दिखाई पड़ता है, उसका हम समुचित
उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ?

महात्मा गांधी ने 1946 में कहा था
कि कहने की जरूरत नहीं कि प्रत्येक गांव
को सिचाई की सुविधा उचित ढंग से और
अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये । यही आधार है
जिस पर कृषि निर्भर करती है, इसके बिना
और सब जुआ है "गैम्बल" शब्द का प्रयोग
वहां पर किया गया है । जरूरत सिर्फ इस

बात की नहीं है कि हमारे पास केवल सिंचाई का सधन हो बल्कि जरूरत इस—बात की भी है कि उन साधनों को किस प्रकार से उचित ढंग पर प्रयोग में लायें। बड़ी मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं में उसकी लागत के साथ-साथ इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि इसमें उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होगी हमें इसमें कितना अधिक अन्न उपजाने में सहायता मिल सकती है ?

इस मंत्रालय ने प्लानिंग कमिशन द्वारा प्रांश्रम इन्वैलुएशन आर्गनाइजेशन के मातहत एक सर्वे करवाया था। उस आर्गनाइजेशन में जिन चार महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाया है मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन बातों की ओर ठोस कदम उठावेंगे। उनमें से एक मुझसे यह था कि पानी की जरूरत का अनुमान और समय पर कृषकों को पानी देना। प्रायः देखने में यह आता है कि फसल को आखीर में जब पानी चाहिये उस समय अधिकारी-गण इस बात को प्रतीक्षा में बैठे रहते हैं कि हमारे एस० डी० ओ० साहब ने आर्डर नहीं दिया है हम कैसे पानी गिलीज कर दें।

दूसरा सुझाव था प्राकृतिक अड़चनों को दूर करना जैसे नाली बनाना जमीन अगर ऊबड़ खावड़ है तो उसको सीधा करना बराबर करना। तीसरा सुझाव था सिंचाई की दिशा में कृषकों को शिक्षित करना—इसके अंदर प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन करना तथा पत्रिकाएँ छापना और उनको लोगों तक पहुंचाना। मंत्रालय की ओर से जो पत्रिकाएँ निकलती हैं वे बहुत ही अच्छी होती हैं मैं उन्हें देखता हूँ। उनमें लेख भी बड़े अच्छे अच्छे निकलते हैं लेकिन ये पत्रिकाएँ बहुत कम लोगों तक ही पहुंच पाती हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी इस बात को सोचा है कि कम से कम उन पत्रिकाओं को गांवों के उन पुस्तकालयों में जो कि

प्रत्येक पंचायत के अंदर होते हैं भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

उनका चौथा सुझाव यह था कि मिट्टी, पानी तथा बीज की उत्पादन शक्ति पर अधिक अनुसन्धान किये जायें। यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जबकि सिंचाई, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालयों की एक समन्वय समिति बनाई जाये। ऐसी समन्वय समिति के बिना सिंचाई की समस्याओं को कृषि मंत्रालय समझ नहीं पाता है बल्कि कभी कभी तो वह विरोध में आकर खड़ा हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार वे खाद्य तथा कृषि की समस्याओं को हमारे डा० राव कभी कभी नहीं समझ पाते हैं और न प्रोफेसर साहब ही समझ पाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी सरकार में यह मांग है कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा कि कृषि, खाद्य तथा सिंचाई और पानी मंत्रालयों की एक समन्वय समिति बना दी जाये जो यह देखे कि योजना के कार्यान्वयन का तार तम्य एक सा हो। आज जरूरत है योजना बद्ध मन्त्रि-व्यावहारिक कार्यान्वयन की न कि केवल योजना बनाने की।

अब गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने और देश में बिजली की समस्या को लेकर जब हम सोचते हैं तो ऐसा दिखाई पड़ता है कि गांवों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि गांवों में लोगों के पास बिजली पहुंचाये। माननीय उप प्रधान मंत्री जब यहां पर बजट भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने बड़ी बुलन्दी से कहा था कि कितने हजार गांवों में हमने बिजली पहुंचा दी है। जहां पर 5 हजार या उससे अधिक संख्या में यह लांग रहते हैं उन्हीं को शायद वे गांव समझते हैं। छोटे छोटे गांवों में कभी बिजली नहीं लगाई जाती है क्योंकि प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था से ही वे यह सोचने लगते हैं कि उसमें लाभ होगा या नहीं। लाभ की बात तो हमें उस वक्त सोचनी चाहिये जबकि हम किसी कार्य को व्यापार के दृष्टिकोण से करें। यहां पर तो देश की तरक्की करने और उसे ऊपर

[डा० सूर्य प्रसाद पुरी]

ले जाने की बात है । इसमें इस बात को सोचने का प्रश्न कहां उठता है कि लाभ होगा या नहीं । एक काम आप चाहे बड़े गांव से करें या छोटे गांव से करें उसका लाभ तो देश को होगा ही । इसलिये इस बान की जरूरत है कि छोटे छोटे गांवों में भी आप बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की चेष्टा करें ।

इन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जैसे पंजाब और मद्रास, मैसूर, केरल जहां ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रगति हुई है लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट की प्रारम्भिक तीसरी लाइन में ही मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकारा है "बिहार के गया और शाहाबाद जिलों की जो हालत हुई उसकी तस्वीर हमारे सामने है"। तस्वीरें तो आपने भी देखी होंगी कि किम तरह से इन्मान अपनी जिन्दगी से जुड़ा रहा है, लड़ रहा है । कारण यह कि हमारे पास सब साधन होते हुये भी पानी का साधन नहीं इसलिये अन्न नहीं उपजा सके । इसी कारण ये मारी बातें पैदा हुई । राजस्थान की भी वही हालत है । वहां भी तमाम लोग शुरू से ही कहते रहे कि पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था करें लेकिन वहां भी यह नहीं किया जा सका और आज तक भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । इसका कारण जैसा कि नुझे बिहार राज्य के अनुभव से प्राप्त हुआ है और जिसका अनुभव हमारे उप मंत्री महोदय भी कर चुके हैं लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों यह धुंधलू जो उनके पावों में बंधे थे उनसे आवाज बहुत कम निकलती है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह आपको सौंप दिये हैं ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : स्टेट एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की आर्थिक दशा इतनी खराब हो गयी है कि इसे लाचार बैठना पड़ता है । प्रारम्भ में तो कुछ लागत लगेगी बाद में उस का रिटर्न हमें मिलेगा । लेकिन इस समय राज्य में जी भी एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उन को

पैसे की जरूरत है । उन के पास पैसा न होने की वजह से ही वह इस काम को नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

एक बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान और जाता है और वह यह कि प्रत्येक राज्य में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम यह जो बिजली की दर है उसे निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए । कहीं तो वह बहुत ज्यादा है और कहीं दूसरे राज्य में वह बहुत कम है । इसलिए हमारी यह मांग होगी कि उस को हम निर्धारित कर दें और यह जो आप का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है इसको समाप्त कर आप कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के माध्यम से गांवों में बिजली ले जाने का काम करवायें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस तरह तो कोई काम ही नहीं होगा ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : यह तो अनुभव बतलायेगा कि काम हो गया नहीं होगा हां यह जरूर है कि अगर आप रहें तो नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन मैं जिस कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी में रहूंगा वहां पर काम जरूर होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. We are pressed for time. I am giving you 15 minutes.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: But the whole nation is interested in this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know; every region has its own problems. They are to be placed before the House, but I am sorry I am helpless.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप की यही इच्छा है और आज्ञा है कि मैं कम बोलूं और शीघ्र समाप्त कर दूं तो मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा और केवल अपने राज्य के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हुए मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करूंगा ।

बिहार में मंत्री महोदय यह अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि हम ने गंडक योजना के नाम से एक योजना स्वीकार की है । 94.92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर यह योजना तैयार की गयी और अब तक हम ने 34.9 करोड़ रुपया उस में खर्च किया है जिससे 2.5 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होने की व्यवस्था थी । इस का इतिहास यह है कि जब कांग्रेसी सरकार वहां थी तो कहा गया था कि यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में दे दो । पता नहीं किस कारणवश कांग्रेसी मंत्रों ने कहा कि नहीं और वह स्वयं इसे अपनी जेब में रखे रहे जिसके कारण इस बारे में कुछ प्रगति नहीं हुई । उस के बाद जब वहां एक मिलीजुली सरकार बनी, वह भी आज नहीं है लेकिन जब वह सरकार आई तो उसने कहा कि केन्द्र से आप सहायता लें । पिछले साल हमने भारी चेष्टा की और डा० राव के सामने प्रत्येक समस्या के हर एक रूप को रक्खा । लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं स्वीकार और आज तक वह पैसे की कमी के कारण रुकी हुई है । मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि इस गंडक योजना को केन्द्र ले ले नहीं तो समुचित मात्रा में वह इस में पैसा दे ताकि हम उस को पूरा कर सकने में समर्थ हो सकें ।

एक सोन बराज की योजना है जिस पर कि 18.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत योजना बनाई थी जिसमें अब तक 17.7 करोड़ रुपया हम ने खर्च कर दिया है । अगर उस में कोई 1 करोड़ रुपया और खर्च किया जाय और उस के दोनों बाजुओं में वह जो अपर कैनल है उस को पूरा किया जाय तो मेरी यह आशा है कि हम काफी उस से लाभ उठा सकते हैं । इस बात को हमारे उपमंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद भी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं । उन से हमारी बातें भी होती है और वह कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं और उसे करना चाहिए लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं...

एक म.नवीय सचिव : कहते कहते हैं करते नहीं हैं ।

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : आप की मदद व सहयोग चाहिए ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री वह सिंचाई अधिकारियों की एक बैठक हुई थी जिसमें सभी बिहार के सदस्यों ने अपने अपने सुझाव दिये थे । मैं श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी का उन्हीं के सुझावों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यह भूल बैठ कि तिलैया डैम से गया, पटना और मुंगेर को पानी दिये जाने की बात उन्होंने ही उठाई थी ? क्या उन्होंने आज तक सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा की और क्या बिहार के लोग उन से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आशा नहीं रखते ?

फलगू, मोहाने और सकरी से हुई बाढ़ की क्षति को जब डा० राव गया गये थे तो मैंने उन्हें दिखाया था, उन से बातें की थीं और यह आशा की गई थी कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठायेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया है । यह जो सकरी स्कीम है इस से लगभग 3.2 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई सम्भव है । इसी तरह अतरी में मैंगार नदी में टुटुआ के पास एक छोटा सा बांध बना कर हम उस क्षेत्र को काफी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था सुलभ कर सकते हैं । पुनपुन की बाढ़ से पटना शहर को कितनी क्षति हुई उस को हम भुला नहीं सकते हैं इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए सिर्फ एक छोटे से बांध की जरूरत है जिस पर पिछले वर्ष भी मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसी बातों की ओर उन का ध्यान खिंचता ही नहीं है ।

नवादा सबडिवीजन में अपर सकरी स्कीम का लिया जाना है और जैसा कि डा० राव जब वह वहां गये थे तो स्वयं उन्होंने

[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

उस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद यह कहा था कि वहां प्रायः 600 ट्यूबवैल्स लगाये जायेंगे। बात हुई अवश्य है लेकिन उन कामों को जब तक नहीं लिया जाता है तब तक उस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा कि नवाा या गया जिले का वह हिस्सा जहां सुब्राह्मण्य के कारण बहुत से इंसानों ने अपनी जान गंवा दी उस की क्या दुर्दशा होगी ? हमारे यहां थर्मल पावर की स्कीम है। सुवर्ण रेखा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी पूरा किया जाय। दक्षिण कोयना हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट तथा कांची, घाघरा सोन हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम्स, सदनी और कर्कटगढ़ का भी सर्वेक्षण करा कर उस काम को अपने हाथ में लेने और पूरा करने की भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना हूं।

हमारे यहां अब तक प्रायः 24,000 दरखास्तें बिजली के लिए पड़ी हैं जिनके लिये सरकार ने पैसे की मांग की है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो मैं भी उन की इन बजट डिमांड्स को मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

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

[Urgent need for providing extra Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores to Orissa State to complete the existing irrigation and power project and to take up some new pro-

jects in the Fourth Five Year Plan (7).]

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

[Urgent need for taking up of the Upper Indravati Project to irrigate the chronically drought affected areas of Kalahandi district. (8)].

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

[Desirability of having an all India electricity grid on an integrated basis. (9)].

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

[Need to expedite construction of Rajasthan Canal and to reclaim the vast desert area for irrigation purposes. (10)].

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

[Need to tackle drainage and water logging problems in the Ayacut areas of major irrigation projects. (11)].

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

[Need to take up soil conservation work in the catchment areas of the various projects. (12)].

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

[Desirability of making a study to generate power from the tidal waves and to construct such power houses in the country where possible. (13)].

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

[Need to utilise the hot springs in the country for power generation. (14)].

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

[Need to accelerate the programme of rural electrification in the country particularly in the State of Orissa. (15)].

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

[Need to provide energised water pumps along the Brahmi, the Mahanadi and the Tel rivers of Orissa to irrigate the chronically drought affected districts of Orissa like Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Sudargarh. (16)].

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

[Desirability of reduction of electricity tariff for agricultural purposes. (17)].

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

[Desirability of providing subsidized transmission lines to the agriculturists' land to pump water. (18)].

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

[Need for providing flood protection embankment and to repair the breaches along the river banks in Orissa particularly in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Cuttack districts of Orissa. (19)].

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

[Desirability to have a national approach to Inter-State disputes like the Narmada Valley Development and distribution of water resources

of the Krishna and the Godavari. (20)].

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

[Need to expedite the completion of the Balimela Project in Orissa. (21)].

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

[Working of the National Project Construction Corporation in the Farrakka Barrage Project. (22)].

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

[Urgent need for utilising 1.3 million irrigation potentials under the various irrigation projects in the country. (23)].

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

[Desirability of extending 400 KV lines in the eastern region to interconnect all the major power houses in the area. (24)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Development of power generation in the private sector. (29)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of co-ordinated policy in the development of power generation. (30)].

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

[Shri P. P. Esthose]

[Inadequate provision for irrigation development in the draft Fourth Plan. (31)].

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

[Failure to settle Narbada water dispute between adjoining States amicably. (32)].

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

[Failure to settle the water dispute between Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra States amicably. (33)].

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

[Failure to give electricity connections to peasants in rural areas. (34)].

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

[Failure to implement a national scheme of flood control in various parts of the country. (35)].

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

[Top heavy administration of the Department of Irrigation. (36)].

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

[Failure to take steps to prevent silting of Bhakra Dam. (37)].

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

[Failure to increase irrigation potential in view of the growing needs of the population. (38)]

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

[Frequent break-down of power supply in Delhi leading to inconvenience to the people. (39)].

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

[Uneven development of electricity supply in different States in the country. (40)].

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

[Failure to check corruption in the Irrigation Department. (41)].

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

[Failure to take suitable measures to supply water for irrigation purposes to the poor peasants at concessional rates. (42)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of policy for the utilisation of surplus water in the country. (43)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-development and absence of complete know-how in the matter of power generation. (44)].

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-supply of cheap electricity to rural people. (45)].

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of emphasis on medium irrigation projects. (46)].

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

[Failure to provide funds for a thermal plant at Cochin, Kerala State. (47)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to properly utilise water resources in the country for multi-purpose river schemes. (48)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of projects under Multi-purpose River Schemes. (49)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Role of contractors in defective construction of various projects. (50)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Low wages paid to the workers working in Multi-purpose River Scheme. (51)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Over-reliance on foreign collaboration in the matter of implementing Multi-purpose River Schemes. (52)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Rajasthan canal leading to serious food scarcity in Rajasthan. (53)].

"That the demand under the Head Revenue Expenditure of

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

[Failure to grant loan and subsidy for the construction of permanent bunds for irrigation in Kuttanad, Kerala. (54)].

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

[Failure to take adequate measure to prevent sea-erosion in Kerala State. (55)].

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

[Serious cases of bribery in giving electricity connection to villagers in Karnal District and other places in the country. (56)].

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

[Failure to close water gates in time in Karnal District resulting in damage to crops in thousands of acres of land. (57)].

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

[Use of canal water by certain village officials for their own land without making any payment to the Government. (58)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for major irrigation schemes in Kerala. (59)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Shri P. P. Esthose)

[Failure to provide funds to Kerala Government to complete medium irrigation projects in Kerala. (60)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for the completion of Nagarjunasagar Project. (61)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement the construction work of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal. (62)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the construction of Pong Dam. (63)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High cost of construction of dams due to bureaucratic delay in processing the papers. (64)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High salary paid to the foreign engineers working on multi-purpose projects. (65)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insecurity of jobs for the workers employed in the Multi-purpose River Schemes. (66)].

"That the demand under the Head other capital outlay on

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

[Break-down of Delhi thermal plant within one week of its commissioning. (67)].

"That the demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement in rural electrification scheme. (68)].

"That the demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Waste of material and equipment under the T.C. programme. (69)].

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-allocation of total responsibility for irrigation—major, Medium and minor—to one Ministry only. (139)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of increased tempo on energisation of pumping sets/tube wells. (140)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a standard policy for inter-state sales of power. (141)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continued emphasis on surface water for irrigation inspite of the ever present uncertainty of good future monsoons. (142)].

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

[Large time lag between collection and publication of statistics. (143)].

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

[Frequent transfer of personnel on C.P.W.C. field teams. (144)].

"That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Slow down of tempo on Irrigation projects under construction. (145)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also now before the House.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because it is very rarely that I get an opportunity to speak in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can participate more frequently if you are always present in the House.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I am usually present in the House but it is my experience that it is not so easy to catch the eye of the Chair.

Just now you were pleased to remark that what we are discussing is the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Irrigation and Power and not the politics of Irrigation or the politics of power. My only grievance is that both irrigation and power suffer from politics. There is power politics behind the politics of power and there is much of politics behind the Demands for Irrigation and Power. Therefore, I only wish that our present Minister would come out if not with flying colours at least with dimming or fading colours in putting in

the proper perspective the Demands of his ministry.

We are discussing these Demands in a year which is ordinarily described as a bumper year, bumper for those who believe that agricultural production has increased not because of the State or the farmer but because of the mercy of God, neither because of the mercy of the Minister of Irrigation and Power nor because of the policies which we follow sitting here in the central Parliament.

It is tragic that in a bumper year, when agricultural production is supposed to have increased, prices have slumped down to a level where the net money which goes to the farmer's pocket has been reduced. In this respect the Ministry of Irrigation has nothing to do. They have no contribution whatsoever to make in increasing agricultural production nor have they any responsibility whatsoever if agricultural produce decreases. In drought years we find that we are moved with the demand that the Grants for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should be increased by a few crores of rupees and in bumper years we are moved that the Demands should be slashed again. In this year we are debating the Demands in this spirit. The Demands have been slashed or cut to an uneconomic size where a meaningful irrigation programme is not possible to be pursued.

In the year of recession, when there has been increase in the unemployment of the educated and even of technical personnel like the engineers, if we slash down the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, it means that not only do we wish to applaud the engineers for their unemployment which has been forced upon them but we wish to make our own contribution so that unemployment of engineers could be increased by the Demands which we are debating now.

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

Much has been said about the performance of the National Projects Construction Corporation, but had the Government been kind enough to place a few crores of rupees more at the disposal of this Corporation, this Corporation would have employed some more engineers and there would have been some impact on the unemployment of engineers being reduced. Had we placed more funds at the disposal of the Minister of Irrigation and Power, there would have been meaningful employment of technical personnel. After all, technical manpower cannot be created on demand nor can technical manpower be slashed down if there is recession in their demand.

We forget that basically we are an agricultural country. Our agriculture is totally dependent upon nature and irrigation. In a country where agriculture is totally dependent on irrigation if we go on treating irrigation in the fashion in which we are treating it, I am sorry, neither irrigation nor agriculture in this country is going to prosper.

Our country can roughly be divided into three parts—those States where the irrigation potential has been more or less completely developed; those States where it is at par with the rest of the country; and those States where the irrigation potential has not been developed and irrigation is at the lowest ebb of development. Unfortunately, I come from a State where irrigation is at its lowest ebb and where the drought-affected areas are at the maximum. Yet, for the health of this State the present Minister of irrigation and Power is helpless because the funds that have been placed at his disposal have been slashed on the so-called principle.

What is the principle? The principle is that during the First, Second and Third Plans this country had undertaken huge multi-purpose pro-

jects, as they are called. They have sunk hundreds of crores of rupees on these projects and yet those projects are far from achievement; we are still not at the end of those projects. Therefore, this country seems to have decided that we will not go in for big projects.

What is the result? The result has been that those States, which were fortunate enough in getting big finance for these big projects, have developed irrigation to a Stage to which it has developed, but now because of **this ban on big projects** the worst sufferers are those States where irrigation is at its lowest ebb and where there has been no development of irrigation. To those States alone our Irrigation Ministry owes its responsibility. Therefore, our Minister should be courageous enough to fight it out with the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister who is in charge of finance with the aid of this House, all sections of this House, and demand not this small, petty Demand which has been put forward but Demands which would be worth while for the agriculture of this country and for the size of this country and which would do justice both to agriculture and irrigation of which the hon. Minister holds charge. From this point of view, I am sorry, I am not in a position to support the demands for the mere size of the demands.

Speaking about the large projects, I am reminded of our wrong emphasis on minor irrigation. I am not one who is so-called opposed to minor irrigation. Minor irrigation is, after all, a sort of irrigation which comes to the aid of small farmers and, from this point of view, I am all for minor irrigation. But I also belong to this category when I say that minor irrigation is no irrigation at all because irrigation would be most required in conditions of drought. When there is a drought, minor irrigation has nothing to supply by way of irrigation. So, only large projects have got the advantage of catering to the catch-

ments of areas which may or may not be affected by droughts. Then in the case of very severe droughts, only major irrigation works come to the rescue of farmers. So, if we are developing that sort of irrigation which at the time of the utmost need does not come to the aid of Indian farmer, we should refrain from that. Our emphasis should be on that irrigation which even in the utmost needs of droughts would be in a position to render some help to Indian agriculture. From this point of view, I hope, the Minister will revise its approach to the major irrigation projects and would be in a position to complete deficiency of the major irrigation works, particularly, in those States where the irrigation development has so far lagged behind.

Now, this has been state of affairs of the finances of irrigation. What has been the state of affairs of the solution of disputes about irrigation? We, sitting in Delhi, are solely responsible for creating 99 per cent of irrigation disputes in the country. We have no contribution, whatsoever, to make to their solution. Why do we create disputes? The feeling has arisen that we create disputes possibly because we would be refraining from financing those irrigation projects if we do not settle the disputes. If this is the way about finances of irrigation, this is not the way to do. If we create disputes and we believe, because of disputes, the projects will not come up and public funds will be saved, I think, this is not a form of saving which the country expects and the Parliament expects. Therefore, I say, that this Ministry should not only arrange for finances but also see to it that finances are not denied merely because there is some sort of a disputes about irrigation. From this point of view, we have come to a stage when the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are precisely the four States where irrigation is least developed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Andhra.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO, S. DESHMUKH: In these least developed irrigation potential States, we have nothing to contribute. We do not take any step either for solution of disputes nor do we seem to be interested in seeing to it that these States get what is their due.

My hon. friend from Andhra wished that I should remind about Andhra. I have got the highest regard for Andhra. My only complaint about Andhra is that Andhra has been the last State to develop the underground irrigation potential in the Krishna delta alone. If the Krishna delta alone, can be fed by the underground reservoir of water which is existing there, where was the necessity of appointing a commission, call it the Gulati Commission, to suggest the diversion of Godavari waters to the Krishna to meet the delta requirements? This shows that we are not only interested in the proper solution of all irrigation disputes but we are more interested in creating disputes where there are none. I wish my friends from Andhra should be requested to tap all the underground resources and for that purpose, the Parliament should be compelled to sanction whatever amount would be required so that all the underground resources of Andhra are tapped and irrigation made available to Maharashtra which has been denied and which is their due under the moral law of the land, under the legal law of the land and under the international law which has been accepted from country to country. If this is denied only because somebody from Andhra is in-charge of Irrigation Ministry, it would be the worst impression to be given to the country. I have no doubt that Dr. K. L. Rao, being the expert, would be the last person to create such an impression that because he comes from Andhra, he would be postponing any solution of a dispute which may be disadvantageous to Andhra.

But, Sir, the impression still persists that in spite of our efforts we are not able to solve or even in a posi-

[Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh]

tion to suggest meaningful solution for the irrigation dispute, pending between these two riparian States. Therefore, if at all this calls for any comment, it calls for comments of utter ignorance, it calls for the comments of utter dishonesty and insincerity of purpose, if we do not move forward towards a solution of pending irrigation disputes about Krishna and Godavari. What about the Narmada development? There our friends from Gujarat are being given an impression that friends from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are opposed to the development of Narmada valley and they are opposed to the Narmada Valley Project. Whenever any question of project comes and whenever that question is in the interests of the solution of a particular dispute, it should never be interpreted from the narrow interests of that State alone. Why one State should be allowed to submerge the irrigation potential, the power potential of a neighbouring State? It is the basic concept of international law on irrigation and it is the international theory of sharing of waters that no State is permitted to harm the interests of the upper riparian States. Tomorrow suppose the upper riparian States undertake the irrigation project from their own finances without caring for the technical clearance and financial help, where will it lead the country to? Therefore, I would say that the time has come that we should define the proper role of the Central Water & Power Commission. About this CWPC I have something to say. This body of experts was designed and it came into being at a time when there was hardly a project every year. Now, there are a thousand projects every year. Surely, the same body, with the same body of experts, now is called upon to expand thousand times. It is not possible, it cannot be possible. It cannot be dreamt of. Therefore, we have to design some method to minimise the load on the CWPC. About the technical capability, we can safely rely upon those States which

have developed the technical know-how, if on their own to execute projects upto a particular financial limit and that limit can be reasonably fixed at Rs. 25 crores. I think this limit is reasonable and fair taking into account the enhanced cost of materials and cost of living and this would be a proper solution to both and at the same time reduce the load on the Commission so far as the technical competence is concerned and also help speedy execution of irrigation projects.

About power I have only two points and with that I will conclude. I must say a word about the power politics behind our power policy. We are at stage where Tarapur will be commissioned very soon. They say it will be critical by October. Whether it will be critical by that time or not, let us hope that it would be so. Even then we will be 12 years behind in regard to the development of nuclear power. We have come to a stage where even after the completion of Rana Parthasarathy and Madras nuclear power stations, we will be having pretty large areas in the country where the only mode of production of power is through thermal stations which are the costliest. I come from Marathwada area where coal is to be brought, not from a thousand miles away, but at least from hundreds of miles away and, therefore, it is most uneconomic to produce electricity in regions like Marathwada and Vidarbha out of thermal power. They have no hydel potential of their own. But if these regions are to get electricity, they can get it only by way of nuclear power station. Therefore, I think the time has come when this Ministry will have to think in terms of erecting nuclear power stations in those areas, which have no hydel potential and where it is not economic to produce electricity through thermal stations. I hope I will get a reply to these two points when the hon Minister replies.

With these words I thank you once again, Sir.

श्री ऑफ़र लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह
कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की सदस्य
संख्या को देखते हुए आपको मुझे दूसरे नम्बर
पर बुलाना चाहिये था।

रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि
आज तक हम बिजली और पानी पर बीस
अरब रुपया खर्च कर चुके हैं, बीस अरब
रुपया खर्च करने के पश्चात् भी जहाँ तक
राजस्थान का प्रश्न है, वहाँ पावर भी
नहीं है, और पानी भी नहीं है, दोनों ही
नहीं हैं। रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है
कि बहुत लम्बे चौड़े आंकड़े वहाँ दिये हुये
हैं। जहाँ आप ने ग्यारह लाख एकड़ भूमि
की सिंचाई करने का लक्ष्य रखा था वहाँ
अगर देखा जाय तो तीन लाख एकड़ में ही
आप सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध कर पाए
हैं और वास्तव में सिंचाई तो केवल पीने दो
लाख एकड़ में ही हो रही है। बीस अरब
खर्च करने के पश्चात् जहाँ हम छः करोड़
एकड़ भूमि को मान कर चले थे और हमने
कहा था कि यह हमारे पास कृषि योग्य भूमि
है लेकिन उस में से छांटते छांटते यह कहा
जा कि 66 लाख एकड़ भूमि को ही सिंचित
करेंगे लेकिन आपकी रिपोर्ट यह बताती है
कि केवल अभी हम ग्यारह लाख एकड़
भूमि की ही सिंचाई कर पाए हैं। अब या
तो यह कहा जाए कि यह मंत्रालय बिल्कुल
फेल हो गया है या यह कहा जाए कि यह
वैसा पानी में चला गया है या यह कहा जाए
कि यह किसी इलैक्शन में लग रहा है।
इतना पैसा खर्च करने के पश्चात् भी आपने
को लक्ष्य रखा था उसको आप पूरा नहीं
कर पाए हैं।

आज राजस्थान कैनल का हाल देखिए।
64 करोड़ रुपये की यह योजना 1953 में
बनाई गई थी। चूंकि धीमी गति से चल रहा
था इस वास्ते खर्च बढ़ते-बढ़ते 184 करोड़
हो गया। 184 करोड़ होने पर भी जहाँ हम
बीस लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करना

चाहते थे वहाँ हम अभी राजस्थान नहर से
पीने दो लाख एकड़ की ही सिंचाई कर पाए
हैं। वास्तव में इतनी भूमि की भी नहीं कर
पाए हैं। अगर सीपेज बगैरह को निकाल
दिया जाए तो ये आंकड़े भी शायद बोगस सिद्ध
हों। यह जो सिंचाई का मामला है, नहर को
गोली करने का मामला है गोली तो काफी
लम्बी चौड़ी इसको कर दिया जाता है
लेकिन अगर आप सिंचाई की सुविधायें
को देखें तो शायद एक लाख एकड़ में भी
वह नहीं हो पा रही होगी और सत्तर हजार
एकड़ ही निकलेगी। अगर आपने सिंचाई
के साधनों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो यह सारा
देश का पैसा बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएगा और
यह योजना अधूरी पड़ी रह जाएगी।

हरिके बांध पर आपने सौ करोड़ रुपया
खर्च किया है। आपने पाकिस्तान को सिन्धु
जल सिन्ध के अन्तर्गत एक सौ करोड़ रुपये
दिया है। इस तरह से दो सौ करोड़ रुपया
लगा कर भी यह पक्का नहीं हो पाया है कि
यह योजना हमारे अधीन रह जाएगी। दो
सौ करोड़ लगा कर भी पानी हमें मिलने वाला
नहीं है क्योंकि जब तक राजस्थान नहर नहीं
बन जाएगी तब तक इससे पानी का बिल्कुल
उपयोग ही नहीं हो सकेगा और दो सौ
करोड़ रुपया हमारा बट्टे खाते में चला
जायगा। राजस्थान नहर की प्रगति को
आप देखें। 184 करोड़ में से आपने केवल
51 करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च किया है। इतनी
राशि को ही राजस्थान सरकार के कर्ज के
खाते में लिखा है। अब आप राजस्थान का
हाल देखो। आप उनको तीन करोड़ देते हैं
वह डेढ़ करोड़ खर्च करती है और डेढ़ करोड़
खा जाती है। कभी सात करोड़ आप देते हैं,
तो पांच करोड़ खर्च करती है और दो करोड़
खा जाती है। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने
कहा भी था कि यह बात सच है कि सात करोड़
उसको दिया गया था जिस में से उसने
पांच करोड़ खर्च किया। तब दो करोड़
कहां गया? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक केन्द्रीय

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

11 राज्‍य सरकारें दोनों मिल कर इसका नहीं करेंगी तब तक यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। 1953 में आपने इस कार्य को आरम्भ किया था और आज इसको पन्द्रह साल हो गए हैं और आपने केवल 51 करोड़ खर्च किया है और पीने दो लाख एकड़ भूमि की आप सिंचाई कर पाए हैं। इस गति से यह जो 184 करोड़ की योजना है इसका पूरा होने में 45 साल और लगेंगे। 45 साल में क्या ठिकाना कि कांग्रेस होंगी भी या नहीं, यह कहें। नेस्तोनाबूद ही हो जाए। शायद इसीलिए यह सोच रही है कि धीरे-धीरे चलो क्यों कि तब तक हम नहीं रहेंगे और हम कोई गाली नहीं दे सकेगा। इस योजना को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से पूरा करना भी बड़ा आवश्यक है। अभी तक आपने 135 मील की तो फीडर लाइन बनाई है और 34 मील बेन कैनल बनाई है। अभी तक की वह जो प्रोग्रेस है यह बिल्कुल निल है।

एक अग्र बार में हमने पड़ा है कि राजस्थान सरकार कह रही है कि वह राजस्थान कानाल के किनारे-किनारे झाड़ के पेड़ लगाने की योजना तैयार कर रही है। झाड़ के पेड़ लगाने की योजना तो तैयार हो जायेगी लेकिन क्या इससे नहर को पानी मिल जायेगा वह कहती है कि इससे सीपेज रुक जायेगा लेकिन नहर में तो पानी ही नहीं निकला है और सीपेज आप पहले ही रोक रहे हैं।

15 hrs.

गांधीसागर डैम के लिए 63.39 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया था लेकिन सरकार की सुस्ती के कारण उस पर 70.66 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गए हैं। राणा प्रताप सागर बांध के लिए 30.60 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया था लेकिन उस पर 37.50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गए हैं। इसी तरह जवाहर सागर बांध के लिए 13.54 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया था। उस का काम अभी चल रहा है लेकिन ख्याल है कि उस का खर्च

17 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जायेगा। हमने इन तीन बांधों के लिए 107.53 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा था लेकिन इन थोड़े से सालों में उस पर 20 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च कर दिये।

जहां तक सिंचाई का संबंध है उस का लक्ष्य 11 लाख एकड़ रखा गया था। कोटा बैराज अभी बन रहा है। उस का लक्ष्य 4.2 लाख एकड़ रखा गया था लेकिन 1966-67 में उस के द्वारा केवल 2.46 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई हुई। गांधीसागर का लक्ष्य 2 लाख एकड़ रखा गया था लेकिन उस के द्वारा सिंचाई केवल 63,000 एकड़ हुई। इसी प्रकार राणा प्रताप सागर बांध का लक्ष्य 3 लाख एकड़ रखा गया था लेकिन उस के द्वारा पीने दो लाख एकड़ सिंचाई भी नहीं हो पाई। इन आंकड़ों को देख कर सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए।

सरकार के इंजीनियरों का हाल यह है कि राजस्थान के कृषि मंत्री श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा ने जो कि आज कल कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष है— मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था लेकिन मुझे मजबूर हो कर ऐसा करना पड़ रहा है— चीफ इंजीनियर, चारसाहब, के द्वारा राजस्थान में होने वाले कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के लिए 27 हजार रुपए के टिकट माईन कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को दिये। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस कम्पनी ने ग्रामी-ग्रामी हजार रुपये के दो क्लेम लैंड और लिफ्ट के लिए पेश किये जो टेंडर में नहीं थे लेकिन उस को पेमेंट कर दी गई। जो ठेकेदार और कम्पनियां कांग्रेस को चन्दा देती हैं उन को इस तरह ओवर पेमेंट करा के सरकार जनता के साथ विश्वासघात कर रही है। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो राजस्थान इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को दोषी ठहरायेगा।

राजस्थान में बाढ़ की रोक बाम के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है।

इस के बावजूद सारे राजस्थान में बाढ़ से बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान को 20 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में और 40 लाख रुपये कर्ज के रूप में देना मंजूर किया। यद्यपि राजस्थान में बाढ़ के कारण गरीब आदमी बेघर-बार हो गए; उन की ज़मीनें डूब गईं और उनके जानवर मर गये, इतना नुकसान हुआ लेकिन अभी तक एक पाई भी नहीं मिली है। राजस्थान की नदियां जिस वक्त चढ़ती हैं तो राजस्थान को रोंधती हैं और जब उतरती हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को रोती हैं कि हमारे पानी का उपयोग नहीं हुआ।

राजस्थान में लूना नदी की बाढ़ से खोतरा तहसील में 6.74 हजार एकड़ और भरतपुर में 2.30 हजार एकड़ जमीन में पानी भर गया 11 हजार मकान गिर गये, 16 व्यक्ति और 210 जानवर मर गये और 450 मील सड़क तथा 125 वन बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गए, जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप 3,36,600 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। बनाग नदी की बाढ़ से संवीर तहसील में 500 एकड़, मवाई माधोपुर में बोली खंडार वगैरह में 968 एकड़ जमीन में पानी भर गया। टोंक में बनाग नदी से 50,83,000 रुपये की हानि हुई। गंगानगर में गंधर से 21,50,000 रुपये की हानि हुई। अनवर में 176 पक्के और 5736 कच्चे मकानों को क्षति पहुंची। पानी में 3853 मकान गिरे और 43 व्यक्ति तथा 575 जानवर मर गए। इसी प्रकार जयपुर में बाढ़ से 32,75,000 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

भरतपुर की बाढ़ के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को जांच कमेटी बिठानी चाहिए थी लेकिन उसने यह काम राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दिया और राज्य सरकार ने यह काम चम्बल बोर्ड को दे दिया। चम्बल बोर्ड ने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि आगरा-दिल्ली रोड पर पुलियां की चौड़ा बनाना चाहिए। उसने यह भी कहा कि

कामा पहाड़ी के पानी को रोक दिया जाये और गोवर्द्धन नाला बना कर उस पानी को वापस उत्तर प्रदेश में डाल दिया जाये। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बात को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि वह पानी इत्र हो रहे हालांकि वह पानी उत्तर प्रदेश से आ कर राजस्थान में बर्बादी करता है। जब तक गोवर्द्धन नाला नहीं बनाया जायेगा तब तक राजस्थान में बाढ़ आती रहेगी। इस लिए इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला करना चाहिए।

जहां तक सहायता का संबंध है बाड़मेर में 15 हजार रुपया, भरतपुर में 12 लाख रुपया, माधोपुर में 5 हजार रुपया, टोंक में 15 हजार रुपया, पाली में सवा दो लाख रुपया और जयपुर में 32 हजार रुपया दिया गया। जो रकम बाढ़ का पानी निकालने के लिए दी गई है उस से तो नाले का पानी भी नहीं निकल सकता है। यह शर्म की बात है कि लाखों करोड़ों का नुकसान होते भी सरकार की ओर से कुछ मदद नहीं की गई। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने भावग देते हुए कहा कि राजस्थान हरा भरा हो गया है। शायद उन्होंने ऊपर जमीन में दूब देख ली और उन को लगा कि राजस्थान हरा-भरा हो गया है।

जहां तक पावर का संबंध है गांधीसागर पावर प्राजेक्ट के खर्च में दो हिस्से मध्य प्रदेश के और एक हिस्सा राजस्थान का निश्चित किया गया लेकिन शर्त यह थी कि हम बराबर बिजली लेंगे और पानी के बारे में यह छूट रहेगी कि जिस को जितना चाहिए, वह उतना ले ले। प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जवाहरसागर बांध का उद्घाटन करने के अवसर पर कहा था कि अगर पांच साल भी पानी न बरसे, तो भी राजस्थान को पानी की जरूरत नहीं होगी क्योंकि यह बांध बरा रहेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

वह तो स्वर्ग सिंघार गये, अब हम किस को रोयें। आज राजस्थान की जनता इतना टैक्स दे कर भी, इन तीनों बांधों पर 80 करोड़ रुपया लगा कर भी पानी के लिए तरस रही है। सिर्फ एक साल पानी नहीं बरसा और राजस्थान सिंचाई के लक्ष्य के बहुत पीछे रह गया।

जहां तक कटाव से भूमि के संरक्षण का प्रश्न है धारीवाल जी ने एक बोर्ड लगवा दिया कि जिस किसी किसान की भूमि कट रही है वह सरकार को सूचित करे उस के लिए बांध बनाया जायेगा और इस काम के लिए पन्द्रह दिन में तीन लाख रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा। लेकिन ये बांध केवल कागज पर ही बने और चुनाव के बाद वे गायब हो गये।

मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होना चाहिए कि चम्बल नदी का बहाव सब से ज्यादा है, जिस के कारण उस के किनारे पर खाड़, नाड़ और दड़रे मिलेंगे। 1957 में उस में इतने जोर से पानी आया कि कोटा में किनारे पर दरबार के समय के जो घाट बने हुए थे वे सब बह गए। हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने और चम्बल बोर्ड ने कहा कि 5 लाख रुपया देंगे आप बनवा लो पेपरों में एडवार्टाइजमेंट हो गया और केन्द्र सरकार की जय जय तथा चम्बल बोर्ड की जय जय हो गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह रुपया कहाँ गया? चन्दे में तो नहीं ले लिया किसी ने? मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है उस पांच लाख रुपये का कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। 19 पैसे यूनिट जो बिजली मिलती थी वह आज 28 पैसे यूनिट कोटा के अन्दर कर दी गई है। क्या मतलब है? आप लघु उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। डेढ़ पैसे यूनिट उस पर बढ़ा दिया है। क्या मतलब है? एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि लघु सिंचाई

योजन होनी चाहिए दूसरी तरफ रेट बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। तो उस का उपयोग कौन करेगा? आप ने राजस्थान के अन्दर 12 करोड़ रुपया ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए खर्च करने की योजना बनाई है। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट में है और आप ने बड़े आश्वासन दिए हम जब बोर्ड एरिया पर गए तो माणिक लाल जी वर्मा ने सब किसानों को बताया कि जैसलमेर में 250 ट्यूबवैल लगा रहे हैं। 250 ट्यूबवैलों में से आप ने 45 ट्यूबवैल लगाए। आज उस को 11 साल हो गए। आप जांच कर लें उस की। बाकी रुपया कहाँ चला गया? इतनी बिजली होते हुए भी आज हमारे यहां लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की जो योजना होनी चाहिए पूरे राजस्थान में कहीं वह लिफ्ट इरीगेशन को योजना नहीं है। स्यूएज का यह हाल है कि नहर में पानी छोड़ते हैं तो सीधा सड़कों पर और खेतों में जाता है। यह आप की योजना है और राजनैतिक आधार पर अगर बूंदी का क्षेत्र न देखोगे तो जहां ब्रिजमुन्दर शर्मा रहते हैं वहां पूरी पटान हो रही है, लाइनिंग हो रही है, नहर को और आप कोटे को देखोगे तो चटनी पीसने का पत्थर भी नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए अगर राजनैतिक सोदे के आधार पर यह लाइनिंग का काम करना चाहोगे तो यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। और लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के बारे में जब के पास बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल रही है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि लिफ्ट इरीगेशन जरूर होनी चाहिए। राजस्थान नहर का यह हाल है कि हमारे पास जो मन्थली रिपोर्ट आती है वह इतनी सी पक्की आती है जैसे कोई व्याह झाड़ी में भेज रहा हो। 3 लाख खोद लिया और दो लाख में पानी आ गया। इतनी बड़ी राजस्थान कैनल और उस की रिपोर्ट जैसे कोई व्याह की चिट्ठी आती है। कितनी बुरी चीज है। तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस योजना को सही सलाख चलाना है तो सब से पहले कोटे के अन्दर

कृषि कालेज होना चाहिए। उस कृषि कालेज से वहाँ की जनता को सब सुख सुविधा मिल सकती है। दूसरी चीज—लिफ्ट इरीगेशन होना चाहिए। तीसरी चीज—खाद्य की जो समस्या राजनैतिक आधार पर वितरण की और लाईनिंग की व्यवस्था जो राजनैतिक आधार पर हो रही है यह राजनैतिक आधार पर न होकर के सार्वजनिक निर्माण के आधार पर होना चाहिए। चौथी चीज—राजस्थान नहर को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले ताकि डिफेंस की दृष्टि से भी उम का आप के द्वारा बहुत कुछ उपयोग हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उन की मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि राजस्थान को हरा भरा हुआ नहीं। शायद मोहन लाल मिश्र की कोठी हरी भरी हो गई हो। इसलिए मैं इन का विरोध करता हूँ आपने लूप लगाने के लिए अमेरिका से मदद ली। इस के लिए इसराइल से मदद क्यों नहीं लेते? इसराइल ने यह सुझाव पेश किया है कि रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा कराने के लिए हम से समझौता करो। लेकिन हमारी सरकार लूप लगाने के लिए तो अमेरिका से सहायता लेती है, मगर राजस्थान को हरा भरा करने के लिए इसराइल से समझौता करने में असमर्थ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि कृषि के काम की प्रोग्रेस, स्पूज का निपटारा और जिन एरियाज में नहर छोदी है, उन का पैसा, ठीक रेट पर पानी, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था बिजली की व्यवस्था यह नहीं कि बिजली अपने मन से चले जब चाहे तब बन्द हो जाय रंगुलर चलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जनता पैसा देती है, इन बातों के ऊपर आप ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sidheswar Prasad.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhol): The time should be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will consider whether some extension of time is necessary. I will try to accommodate as many as possible from the various regions. At least one hon.

member from every region will be accommodated.

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की मांगों पर होने वाली बहस में भाग लिया है और अपने सुझाव दिए हैं मैं उन सब के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला है कि सिंचाई और बिजली का हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास में हमारे देश की कृषि-व्यवस्था के विकास में और इस देश की ग्रंथ-व्यवस्था के प्राधुनिकीकरण में कितना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान हो सकता है। इन सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि हमें इस दिशा में तेजी से कदम बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। साथ ही इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि कृषि सिंचाई और बिजली की योजनाओं को जितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए उस के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता है जिस की व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण शायद हममें इतनी तेजी नहीं लायी जा सकी। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि इस देश में शायद रेलवे के बाद बिजली उद्योग दूसरा सब से बड़ा सार्वजनिक उद्योग है जिस में अब तक करीब 3200 करोड़ रुपये लग चुके हैं। इस के बावजूद चूंकि हमारे देश में उत्तरोत्तर बिजली की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है इसलिए हम इस बात की आवश्यकता का अनुभव करते हैं कि इस का और भी तेजी से विस्तार होना चाहिए। अभी भी अधिक से अधिक बिजली के उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है और उस उत्पादित बिजली को गांवों तक पहुंचाने के लिए खेतों तक पहुंचाने के लिए ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है, वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जरूरत है। इसलिए जब तक इन दोनों पहलुओं पर एक साथ समन्वित रूप में ध्यान देने का प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है और इन

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

के लिए कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है तब तक देश में जो बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग है उस की जो आवश्यकता है उसे अच्छी तरह से सन्तोषजनक ढंग से पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए इन दोनों पहलुओं पर समान रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इस प्रसंग में मैं सदन का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इंग्लैंड तथा अन्य विकसित देशों में बिजली से प्राप्त होने वाली आय रेलवे से प्राप्त होने वाली आय से अत्यन्त अधिक है। इंग्लैंड में 1964-65 में बिजली से प्राप्त होने वाली आय जब कि 1665 करोड़ रुपये थी तब रेलवे से प्राप्त होने वाली आय 900 करोड़ रुपये थी। हमारे देश में स्थिति इस के एकदम विपरीत है। 1967-68 में जब कि रेलवे से 775 करोड़ रुपये की आय हुई तब बिजली से करीब इस की आधी आय हुई। यह स्थिति हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था पिछड़ेगन की छोटक है और इस से इस बात का भी संकेत मिलता है कि जब तक हम बिजली का तेजी से उत्पादन नहीं करते इस व्यवस्था में तेजी से सुधार नहीं करते तब तक आर्थिक पिछड़ापन भी दूर नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए यदि हम 73-74 तक बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता प्रति व्यक्ति आज से दुगुनी कर दें अर्थात् 90 किलोवाट से 180 किलोवाट भी कर दें तब भी यह औसत दुनिया के विकसित देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम होगा क्योंकि विकसित देशों में करीब 2 हजार किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

उद्योग, कृषि और घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के क्षेत्र में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग की पूर्ति के लिए हमारे उपलब्ध साधनों के भीतर भी कदम उठाए गए हैं उन के संबंध में मैं संक्षेप में यहाँ कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। अर्थात्, 1967 तक हमारे देश में बिजली की

कुल उत्पादन क्षमता थी 1 करोड़ 15 लाख किलोवाट। 67-68 में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित था 20 लाख किलोवाट और हम इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफल हुए। यह लक्ष्य इस के पूर्व जो प्रतिवर्ष बिजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था उस से दुगुना था। फिर भी चूँकि हम ने ठिकाने से और सूनियोजित ढंग से कदम उठाए इसलिए इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफलता हुई। अब तक इस देश में कुल बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता 1 करोड़ 34 लाख किलोवाट है। इस से यह स्पष्ट है कि यद्यपि मांग में काफी वृद्धि हुई है फिर भी बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि लाने के जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वह काफी हद तक सन्तोषजनक रहे हैं। 1960-61 में बिजली की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता जितनी थी 1966-67 में अर्थात् कुल 6 वर्षों में उस से दुगुनी हो गई। इस से पूर्व 55-56 से 60-61 में अर्थात् 5 वर्षों में यह क्षमता दुगुनी हो गई थी। अब हमारी कुल बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता 134 लाख किलोवाट है। इसे हम आगे के 6 वर्षों में 73-74 तक बढ़ाकर दुगुना कर देना आवश्यक मानते हैं। इस अवधि में उन प्लांटों का भी उद्घाटन की आवश्यकता है जो इन वर्षों में पुराने और बेकार पड़ गए हैं। इन की क्षमता करीब करीब 5 लाख किलोवाट है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए 73-74 तक बिजली उत्पादन के लिये 2 करोड़ 75 लाख की क्षमता की आवश्यकता लोड सर्वे होगी। इस के लिये यदि हम जो किया गया है उस के आंकड़ों को ध्यान में रखें तो यह स्पष्ट होगा कि हम करीब करीब इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं और उस दृष्टि से 73-74 में इस देश में करीब करीब इसी मात्रा में बिजली की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन अब तक जो योजनाएँ बाबू हैं उन योजनाओं को अगर 73-74 तक पूरा करें तो भी हमारे देश में करीब 40 लाख किलोवाट बिजली की कमी रह जाती है। इस लिये आगे

हम बिजली के विकास के लिये, उस के उत्पादन के लिये जो भी योजनायें बनायें, उस में हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि यह जो 40 लाख किलोवाट की कमी है 73-74 तक उस के लिये हम अभी से पूरी तैयारी करें । जब तक कार्पा सावधानी नहीं रखेंगे, तबतक हम सम्भवतः अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान तीसरी योजना के मिडटर्म एग्जल की ओर गया था उन्होंने विशेष रूप से इस बात का लक्ष्य किया होगा कि इस योजना में हम अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में सफल नहीं हो सके थे । उस की वजह से इस देश के कई हिस्सों में काफी हद तक बिजली की कमी का अनुभव किया गया था । इस लिये अभी से इस ओर सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है । उस मिडटर्म-एग्जल के बाद सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय ने एक समिति गठित की थी और उसने कुछ खास कमियों की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया था उस की पूर्ति के लिये मंत्रालय आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है और इस में राज्य सरकारों का जहां तक सम्भव है, सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता और इसके लक्ष्य का जितना महत्व है जिस का उल्लेख मैंने अभी आरम्भ में किया है उतना ही महत्व ट्रांसमिशन का और वितरण व्यवस्था का भी है । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में इस ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया जा सका है । दुनिया के जो विकसित देश हैं उन में बिजली के उत्पादन पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है, उस का 90 प्रतिशत ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण पर खर्च किया जाता है । लेकिन हमारे देश में अब तक इस पर केवल 30 प्रतिशत ही खर्च किया जाता रहा है । यह खर्च बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है तभी हमारे

देश में जो लो-वोल्टेज की शिकायत है या बिजली फैल हाने की शिकायत है उन को दूर कर सकते हैं । हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय राज-पथों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है उसी प्रकार से मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि जो हमारी शक्ति के राजपथ होंगे ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य तक ले जाने, एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त तक ले जाने, एक प्रिड के क्षेत्र से दूसरे प्रिड के क्षेत्र तक ले जाने का जो काम है, उस के लिये भी जिस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय राज-पथों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है उसी प्रकार से ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण के लिये भी अनुदान देने के लिये या केन्द्र की ओर से सहायता देने के लिये इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

बिजली के दरों की हमारे सामने एक दूसरी समस्या आती है—इस का सम्बन्ध बिजली के अर्थ-शास्त्र से है । अभी महाराष्ट्र के माननीय सदस्य श्री शिवाजी राव देशमुख बोल रहे थे । उन्होंने बताया कि ताप बिजली रां में उत्पादन होने वाला बिजली पर खर्च ज्यादा आता है, जब कि पन-बिजली सस्ती पड़ती है और अणु-बिजली इससे भी सस्ती होगी । इस का जो अर्थ शास्त्र है, उस पर गम्भीरता से छानबीन करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि हमारे देश के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहां ग्रामीणों से कोयला मिल जाता है वहां ताप बिजली का उत्पादन सस्ता पड़ सकता है और ऐसा भी होता है कि चूंकि उस कोयले का दूसरा उपयोग नहीं कर सकते इस लिये बिजली के उत्पादन में उस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं । देश में कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहां पानी ग्रामीणों से मिल सकता है वहां हम पन-बिजली घरों का निर्माण करते हैं लेकिन कुछ हिस्से ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जहां न पानी की सुविधा है और न कोयले की वहां हों अणु बिजली घरों के निर्माण की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

सकते हैं। लेकिन इन पहलुओं पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि किस क्षेत्र में किस रूप में सस्ती बिजली दे सकते हैं इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हम बिजली घरों के निर्माण पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरी चीज जिसकी ओर मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा— इस देश के अधिकांश बिजली घर राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा बनाये गये हैं या राज्यों के इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बोर्ड के द्वारा बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन इधर कुछ वर्षों से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है—जैसे दिल्ली में इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर बनाया गया है तथा एक और बिजली घर दिल्ली के बदरपुर में बनाया जा रहा है। दामोदर घाटी और नेवली में बिजली घर बनाया गया है। माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का पता है कि एटोमिक एनर्जी कमिशन की ओर से जतने बिजली घर बनाये जा रहे हैं उन का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है। इस लिये इस दृष्टि से भी हमें बिजली के विस्तार के लिये नीति सम्बन्धी कुछ फैसले लेने की आवश्यकता है। उन में समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने रूरल-इलेक्ट्रिकेशन (ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण) की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी दो एक बातों की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि हमारे देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का किसी शौक की दृष्टि से महत्व नहीं है, बिजली का कृषि उत्पादन के लिये लेने की दृष्टि से महत्व है। अभी नवावा के प्रतिनिधि भा० डा० पुरी बोले रहे थे उन्होंने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया कि पिछले भ्रमाल और सूखे के अवसर पर इस बात का अनुभव न केवल गया और लाहाबाद के किसानों ने किया बल्कि उत्तर

प्रदेश, बिहार के दूसरे स्थानों के किसानों ने भी किया कि जहाँ भ्रमसर भ्रमाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है, सूखे के कारण बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इन वर्षों में एक दम प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व हमारे देश में जब कि 0.4 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली थी, 30-9-1967 तक यह स्थिति बढ़ कर 10.10 प्रतिशत हो गई है। इस दृष्टि से काफी विकास हुआ है। जब दो साल पहले सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई—पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने मिल कर नीति सम्बन्धी यह फैसला लिया कि हम गांवों में रोशनी के लिये बिजली देने के बदले कृषकों के लिये बिजली देने, सिंचाई के लिये बिजली देने के कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता दें। अभी कुछ दिन पहले केन्द्रीय बिजली सलाहकार परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी, उस परिषद् ने भी इस बात का अनुभव किया कि हम सिंचाई के लिये बिजली देने का अधिक महत्व दें।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि किसानों से जो हम जमा करने के लिये पैसे की मांग करते हैं, उस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। बिजली की मांग किसानों के द्वारा सिंचाई के लिये इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है कि उस के लिये आवश्यक धनराशि किस प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराई जाय, उस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार किया जाय

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : 1200 रु० किसान से मांगते हैं, वह कहाँ से दें ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। अभी हमारे देश में जो कानून है, उस के

मुताबिक किसानों को लोन मीटिंग बैंक द्वारा ही मिल सकता है किसी दूसरे प्रकार से उनको पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को एल० आई० सी० या रिजर्व बैंक या किसी और दूसरे तरीके से अगर सीधा ऋण मिल सके तो वे बिस्वान से पैसे की मांग न करें। किसी राज्य में यह मांग 1200 रु० है, किसी में 1500 रु० है, 2000 रु० है—लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि किसान यह पैसा देना चाहता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि यदि वह इस पैसे को दे देता है तो अगले साल उस की कृषि की पैदावार इतनी ज्यादा हो जाती है कि यह चीज फिर उस को अखरती नहीं है। फिर भी इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है तथा उस के लिये रास्ता निकालने की जरूरत है।

ऐसी बात भी है कि हमारे देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का जिस तेजी से विकास होना चाहिये था, उस तेजी से विकास नहीं हो सका। इस देश में औसत के अनुसार 10.10 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का विकास हुआ है, लेकिन असम, बिहार, जम्मू कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल—ये कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जिनमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का विकास उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो सका है। सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि कैसे इन पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का विकास हो सकता है, क्या कारण है कि ये राज्य पिछड़े रह गये और इन का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : आप निष्कर्ष पर कब तक पहुँचेंगे ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जल्दी ही पहुँचेंगे। माननीय सदस्य का बोझ सा

सहयोग चाहिये। पिछले दिनों में कुश्नों के लिये बिजली के कनेक्शन देने के लिये काफी प्रगति हुई—इस तथ्य के माननीय सदस्य परिचित हैं कि इस दृष्टि से जो काम पिछले दो वर्षों में उठाये गये हैं वे काफी सन्तोषजनक रहे हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बाढ़ के संबन्ध में कई समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया है। बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिये इस देश में 1954 की भयानक बाढ़ के बाद जो राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाई गई और उस के मुताबिक जो कार्यक्रम पिछले 14-15 वर्षों में बनाकर जो कदम उठाये गये, वे काफी हद तक सन्तोषजनक रहे हैं। क्योंकि उस के पहले इस देश में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिये केवल तीन हजार मील तट-बन्धों का निर्माण किया जा चुका था, लेकिन 14 वर्षों में उस के बाद पांच हजार मील तट-बन्धों का निर्माण किया गया है और अनेक शहरों की रक्षा के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कोसी योजना के पूर्व कोसी क्षेत्र की स्थिति देखी थी और उस योजना के कार्यान्वित हो जाने के बाद जो स्थिति है, वह देखी है, वे इस तथ्य से परिचित हैं कि बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना जब कारगर हो जाती है, पूरी हो जाती है तो उस क्षेत्र में कितना परिवर्तन हो जाता है, उस का आर्थिक स्वरूप कितना बदल जाता है। जिस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आती है, वह क्षेत्र ऐसा होता है जहां न तो किसान पैसा लगाना चाहता है खेती की उन्नति के लिये और न सरकार ही उस क्षेत्र में पैसा लगाना चाहती है। इसलिये बाढ़ नियन्त्रण को काफी गम्भीरता से लेने की आवश्यकता है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं हो सकती। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि इस स्थिति की गम्भीरता से हम पूरी तौर से परिचित हैं लेकिन यह इतनी बड़ी समस्या है कि यदि एक साथ इस समस्या को हल करने की बात सोचें तो उसके लिये 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये चाहिये। देश के सीमित

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

धार्मिक साधनों को ध्यान में रखकर इस समस्या की ग़ौर जागरूकता के साथ सरकार कदम उठाना चाहती है।

मैंने संक्षेप में कुछ मुद्दों की ग़ौर संकेत किया है, बाँद में डाक्टर राव विस्तार में सारी बातें सदन में रखेंगे।

SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the lack of irrigation potential in Tamilnad with regard to river irrigation is acute. The only major river Cauvery is being harnessed, but it cannot be said that there is no scope for improving the irrigation potentiality of Tamilnad. Unfortunately, the tendency of Tamilnad Government as well as the tendency of the Delhi Government, till the last 4th general election, was that there is no scope at all. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this impression has caused a very great damage to the development of irrigation potential in Tamilnad. The allocation by the Centre was so meagre that we are not able to phase any programme on this aspect. If proper attention is given to medium and minor irrigation programmes, I hope by this time we would be in a position to satisfy the entire demand of Kerala for paddy. I am sure that we would have even minimised the precious foreign exchange on PL 480 and other sources.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

Soon after the DMK assumed power we went in a large way to harness fully this potential.

We have formulated an ambitious programme of Rs. 100 crores during the fourth Plan to harness this irrigation potential. You know this year alone we would like to spend from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores on this aspect. I am sure that this House will

appreciate the limitation of the financial resources of my State. We have been persuading the Centre to allocate more fund to meet the entire demand of our State.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the fact that in the Rs. 25 crores allocated for the purpose of irrigation over and above the budget allocation considerable such of money should be given to my State. If the Centre bears in mind the per acre yield in my State and the meagre allocation that we have had in the past, I am sure they may not be reluctant to provide a substantial sum of money to my State.

Here, I want to make an observation arising from what is contained in the SPAN, a monthly published in the month of January last. It says:

"Last October and November the farmers in Thanjavur District harvested the largest paddy crop in history—some 7.5 lakh tons. Long known as the rice bowl of Madras State, Thanjavur (Tanjore) district tripled its harvest in 1967 and for two months—at the beginning of the second monsoon—the farmers and officials worked together to get a record-breaking crop to markets and godowns. Using a new Indian-produced strain, ADT-27, and double crop, Tanjore farmers and officials proved that yields could be quickly and significantly increased."

I want to stress on the hon. Minister the need for allocating more money for this irrigation potential. Here I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjivan Ram, for his assurance that he would make institutional finances available to meet the entire demand of my State.

It goes to the credit of Sera, Cholas and Pandiyas, 2,000 years back and to

the Imperial Cholas and the Pallavas in the Middle Ages that we have got thousands of tanks to check the rain water during monsoon and channelise them for irrigation, saving the land from flood as well as drought. Now our main task is to de-silt them and harness them fully. During the last 15 years around 3,500 tanks in Tamilnad have been repaired. But do you know the number of tanks that still await repair? Nearly, 10,000 more tanks are there for us to tackle. We have taken it up in a phased programme and I hope that with the assistance from the Centre we may be able to keep up the progress of work unhampered.

Before I take up power I would like to draw the attention of the Irrigation Minister to a very important irrigation potential that is locked up in the Palar basin in Tamil Nad. My hon. friend, Shri Chitti Babu had referred to this during the course of his speech last year. According to experts there is rich underground water potential in the Palar Basin very near the surface. If a master plan is prepared to tap that resource, 1,000 acres of rich soil could be irrigated in Chinglepet district of Madras State. I would like to urge upon the Centre to take up this work without any delay. Now this Palar river is dry and sandy without any use for the State.

With regard to power I would like to make two things clear. There is an impression that we have been enjoying a privilege in the consumption of power. It is a fact that in rural electrification and power consumption we have a commendable record. But it is not a fact that we have it at the cost of other States. In fact, the allocation of the Centre on this head is not in any way more than the allocations given to other States. I am afraid it is even a little less. Now the problem before us is to supply power and to meet the entire demand of the consumers and also to keep up the progress. For this the power production

in my State has got to be stepped up. Otherwise, the industrial as well as agricultural production will be slackened. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to speed up the execution of the Kalpakkam Power production plant which they have already taken in hand. Then, last year it was stated that the Hugesonakkal Hydroelectric Project with an installed capacity of 800 MW was a ten-year old project. Now it becomes a 11-year old project, and there seems to be no hope of its materialising in the near future. It is a project to be undertaken jointly by Mysore and Tamilnad. I would very much like to see that Dr. K. L. Rao pursue the matter vigorously with the respective governments to implement it as early as possible. After all, the southern grid connecting all the mainlines of power of the Southern States has already come into weak. If there is any surplus anywhere, it would easily be transmitted to the scarcity region.

Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a speech made by the Industries Minister of Madras State, wherein he says:

"I am aware that increase in the thermal content of generation may raise the cost as hydel power is by far the cheapest. But industrial and agricultural consumers would not mind a small increase in the rates charge if they could get the power at the desired time and in the required quantum. The schemes proposed provide for a total outlay of Rs. 175.56 crores. Besides continuing schemes, which would contribute 625 MW, the new schemes already finalised and ready for sanction would add an additional installed capacity of 320 MW.

"These will increase the installed capacity from 1070 MW at the end of the third plan to 1915 MW at the end of the fourth plan. The Neyveli Thermal Plant will also have an installed capacity of 200

[Shri Mayavan]

MW. As against the total installed capacity of 2615 MW, the effective capacity would still be only of the order of 1390 M.W."

In this connection, we have already suggested the examination of the second mine at Neiveli and still it is under the consideration of the minister. I request the hon. minister to take up the matter immediately.

Here I want to say something about the national integration which is referred to frequently by Congress Members. Day in and day out, they speak of national integration and not of river integration. The Late Sir, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had a proposal for connecting Ganges and Cauvery. The poet Thiru Bharatiyar also in a poem suggested that Ganges should be connected with Cauvery. But no proposal has yet emanated from the Government in this regard.

I request the minister to concede all the demands that I have enumerated in my speech.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Sir, at the outset I thank the Irrigation Ministry for accepting the Sahibi scheme, which was going astray for 35 years. Nobody cared for it and that barren area is very happy. The only thing is, the ministry should see that it is implemented and not put in cold storage again.

In the Haryana consultative committee meeting, not only the Haryana Haryana MPs, but other MPs from other States also accepted that Haryana has been discriminated against in the matter of irrigation. This should be made up at the earliest possible time.

The percentage of electricity in Rewari and Mahendragarh districts is the lowest. These are the official figures. It is a fact of history that Bhakra and Nangal were meant for Haryana, because there is river irriga-

tion and other big canals in Punjab. On the unanimous demand of the Haryana people, Bhakra and Nangal were taken up and they were meant for Haryana. But now what is happening? Delhi takes away the whole lot of it. Even if one-tenth of the electricity which is used for purposes of absolute luxury in Delhi is given for the wells in Haryana for irrigation, I can guarantee that the production will go up ten times. It has been seen that wherever electricity has been given for irrigation purposes, the yield has been the highest. The first Raj Krishi was from that area where there was no production of foodgrains at all before.

The Haryana Development Committee was constituted when the people approached Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That report is unanimous that irrigation and power is the lowest supply in every district and that unless some amending measures are taken it would not help. We Indians are proud to be Bharatijs but we are going with the beggar's bowl to other countries. That is our status.

You would be surprised to know that the Agra Canal which emanates from Gurgaon District and passes about 50 or 60 miles in Gurgaon District before entering UP is controlled by the UP Government. The Haryana Government or the previous Punjab Government had no control over it. What they used to do was that during the rainy season when the water was surplus they would let it loose to spoil the crop and then say that the necessary percentage of water had been supplied. When the water was needed, they would say, "No". It has been conceded by the Consultative Committee also that it is very harmful. The control over the Agra Canal, so far as it goes in Gurgaon District, should be with the Haryana Government so that they may see that water is supplied properly.

Then, the water of the Beas project and the Sutlej was also meant for

Haryana. God knows when it would be completed. About the Pong Dam and other things my hon. friends have referred to them and I would submit that these should be taken up.

Then, with self-help people in the Gurgaon District of Haryana State constructed bunds, saved erosion of the land and supplied irrigation. When it was under the control of the district boards, an engineer of the status of an executive engineer was in charge. They were maintained with self-help and were in very good condition. Now an overseer has been put in charge of the 89 bunds which gave irrigation to large areas. When people say that they are in very bad condition, that they are not maintained properly, there is no reply. It seems as if it is no man's land.

मोहरे लुटे कायलों रर द्वा ।

About the treatment to Mahendragarh District, the Consultative Committee's report of the 2nd March enumerates the points. I need not repeat the whole thing. The 30 members of the Consultative Committee, who were from all States, say with a unanimous voice that Mahendragarh District and Rewari should be given first preference for the supply of electricity and not these big towns. Even if you say that Gurgaon is given 10 per cent of that electricity, Faridabad takes away 7 or 8 per cent and that is counted as given to that district. Similar is the case of other districts. Therefore in the cause of self-respect of the nation so that they should not be beggars, the area around Delhi, the neighbouring districts, which were punished for having mutined against or having fought the first war of freedom against the Britishers, should not be allowed to suffer and that punishment should go now that more than 110 years have passed. There is not going to be any river irrigation scheme in Mahendragarh District and Rewari; so, at least electricity should be supplied to the wells for irrigation. What is happen-

ing? It is known to everybody in the House that if a kisan wants electricity for a well connection, a sum of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 is demanded from him for getting a connection. What to say of rural electrification of houses? He wants connection for nation's sake for producing more foodgrains. This is what is happening.

Another example that I would give is, Mr. Chairman, as you know personally, that 35 years back Gurgaon Canal scheme was sanctioned. But it never, what to say of completion, came to start. They said that it is not possible and let it be Gurgaon Lift scheme under which the water will be lifted at Sona point and will irrigate the whole area. What happened to that? That also went away and no where it is in the air even.

So, I would submit that for the sake of the nation, something should be done here. The Haryana Consultative Committee Report has said that these four or five small schemes are the life-line of Haryana irrigation and that they should be taken up. In paragraph 5, 7, 10, 12 and 15 of the Haryana Consultative Committee Report, when the Committee met on 2nd March at which Mr. Chavan presided, a unanimous voice was raised about the schemes in every district of Haryana which are of small nature that these should be sanctioned. But nothing has been done. The Britishers did not allow this area to be irrigated and developed because they thought that they would be getting cheap recruits for the Army. Is this treatment going to be meted out today even? I depend entirely on the efficiency of the hon. Minister and, I am sure, if he examines them for an hour with the people of these areas, he would come to the conclusion that they are essential for the maintenance of these areas and for producing more foodgrains.

It has been recognised, as you know personally, Sir, that our brave ex-soldiers were responsible for developing Lyalpur and Montgomery which

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

provided 1/5th of the total produce in Punjab. This is the fact. If these people are given irrigation facilities, there would be no shortage of food-grains and vegetables.

With these words, I submit that these schemes which have been officially recognised and officially approved should be given effect to. That is all I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. N. Reddy.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would confine myself to the reservoir known as Nizam Sagar project in my constituency....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. According to the list shown to me, you are speaking a second time. I can now allow you.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Second time on what?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the second time you are speaking on the same subject.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. You have taken your time on the General Discussion of the Budget. This is the regular Demand of the Ministry. You can have 4 or 5 minutes.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: As I said earlier, I would confine myself to the reservoir known as the Nizamsagar project in my constituency which was constructed 35 years ago by the then Nizam of Hyderabad. Nearly three lakhs of acres are irrigated by this project which was constructed originally at a very low cost of Rs. 4 crores and this District of Nizamabad with the help of irrigation provided by this project produces more than 1 lakh tonnes of surplus rice which is exported and it is one-fourth the contri-

bution of the total Andhra Pradesh rice surplus.

About the present condition of this project, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention that it has been almost completely silted up during the last 35 years and nothing has been done to desilt the project or to rebuild the reservoir or to construct another project. Recently, the hon. Minister has also visited the place and has seen for himself the difficulties of the farmers of that area. I would only request him to sanction the Singur project Medak district where already a project has been proposed for the purpose of taking drinking water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. If the capacity of the project is increased a little, then that would serve not only as a feeder project to the Nizamsagar project but also solve the silting problem of Nizamsagar. After all for the remodelling of the canals and reconstruction of the project it would not require more than Rs. 3 crores. And on account of this project the Centre gets a revenue of more than Rs. 10 crores by way of excise duty on sugar. When the Centre is earning Rs. 10 crores of revenue solely by this project, it is worthwhile to invest Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 crores for the augmentation of supply of water in this reservoir. I, therefore, particularly invite the kind attention of the Minister and request him to provide some amount either by way of central assistance, grant or loan, in the whatever shape it may be, so that that project can be restored to its original capacity.

Another important point about silting is: we have got the experience of this project which has been there for the last 35 years. We are constructing very big irrigation projects but we are not taking sufficient measures to arrest silting in various projects. Only 2.5 per cent are covered by the measures to prevent and arrest silting. So, it would be a future problem in all the projects, and the experience that we have gained and the troubles,

that we are having should open the eyes of the Central Government, especially the Central Water & Power Commission to see that silting does not become a problem as it is now in Nizamsagar. I would, therefore, request him to take personal interest in sanctioning the Singur project and to provide some more amount for the remodelling and for desilting and for increasing the capacity of this project.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally I would have spoken on the Narmada project, but, since the members of Parliament both from Gujarat and from Madhya Pradesh are striving their very best to make our Governments agree over the project, I would not say a word about it now.

I would only put a question to the hon. Minister so that he can reply. Important rivers of this country originate in some States, then pass through other States before they drain into the sea. There are many such rivers in this country and years have passed without any settlement about the sharing of their waters. My question is: whether the hon. Minister would help in deciding those matters according to the international stand that was taken by India while dealing with Pakistan or according to the decisions of courts given under the Easement-law or he would take some other view into consideration with some other object and then give advice for a decision.

Thank you. I have nothing else to say.

16 hrs.

श्री क० वि० मधुकर (केसरिया): नभाषति महोदय बिजली और सिंचाई के विषये जो अनुदानों की मांगें पेश की गई हैं उनका मैं विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिंचाई और बिजली को जितनी प्राथमिकता

दी जानी चाहिये थी, जितना महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये था, जितना जोर इन पर दिया जाना चाहिये था और जितना पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये था नहीं किया गया है। इसको जितनी महत्ता प्रदान की जानी चाहिये थी नहीं की गई है। इस वास्ते मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार आज के युग में भी यही चाहती है कि इतने बरसों के बाद भी देश के लोग प्रकृति के ऊपर ही भरोसा करके बैठे रहे वर्षा पर ही खेती के मामले में तथा दूसरे मामलों में निर्भर करते रहें। जितने पैसे की मांग की गई है उससे तो यही होगा कि देहातों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बिजली की मांग है, जो सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की मांग है, उसको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकेगा, उनकी भूख की तृप्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजली की कमी की वजह से छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे जो खुल रहे थे और लोगों को काम मिलने की सम्भावनायें बढ़ रही थी, उनको भी धक्का लगेगा और ये छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे नहीं खुल सकेंगे। आप कोई भी बिजली की व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं कर सकेंगे। इन सब चीजों को आपने नजरों से मोझल कर दिया ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने, महान पुरुषों ने भी यह माना है और महात्मा गांधी तक ने खुद यह कहा है कि बिना सिंचाई के खेती जूझा है और सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध करना हमारा पहला कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिये। मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि सरकार खेती को अब भी एक जूझा मान कर ही चलना चाहती है, और उस में कोई सुधार लाना नहीं चाहती है।

सरकार पूँजीवादी राह पर चल रही है। इस कारण से न केवल

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

सिंचाई में बल्कि जीवन के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी और समाज में भी गिरावट आई है। सरकार ने देश के लिये समाजवाद का लक्ष्य तो रखा है, नारा तो समाजवाद का दिया है लेकिन यह केवल लोगों को धोका देने के लिये ही किया है। समाजवाद के बारे में लेमन के क्या विचार थे, इस को भी जान लेना आवश्यक है। समाजवाद का मतलब उन्होंने दो शब्दों में दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था, सिंचाई और बिजली की व्यवस्था और सामूहीकरण। सिंचाई और बिजली की जो आवश्यकता है उसको सरकार महसूस नहीं कर रही है। उसका एहसास सरकार को नहीं है। या फिर जान बुझ कर वह यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करना नहीं चाहती है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद का नारा जो सरकार ने लगाया है यह केवल ढोंग मात्र है, लोगों को ठगने के लिये ही लगाया है। इसके जो कार्य हैं वे समाजवाद के कोर्सों दूर हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय को इस विषय पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि देश को कितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है, कितनी सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है और उसकी कैसे पूर्ति हो सकती है। जब इसका वह पता चला लें तो उसके बाद इसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये उसको अविलम्ब आवश्यक पग उठाने चाहियें।

आज तक यही होता रहा है कि सरकार ने इस विषय की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कारण चाहे जो भी रहे हों लेकिन एक इसका कारण यह भी रहा है कि सरकार हमेशा अमरीका की ओर देखती रही है अपनी

अनाज आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए। इसका फल यह हुआ है कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत वह लगातार अमरीका से अन्न मंगती रही है, अपनी अन्न की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए वह उस पर हमेशा निर्भर रहती आ रही है। देश को कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए कितनी सिंचाई की आवश्यकता है इस पर उसने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है इसको उसने प्राथमिकता ही नहीं दी है। वह हमेशा परमुखापेक्षी बनी रही है।

बोस वर्ष तक अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी हम देश में क्या दृश्य देखते हैं? देश में लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है बाढ़ें आ रही हैं अकाल पड़ रहे हैं। ये एक क्रोनिक डिजीज की तरह हमारा पीछा नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। सरकार बोस्ट करती है कि एक साल अच्छी फसल हुई है और इस आधार पर आशा करती है कि देश में खाद्य स्थिति में इससे सुधार हो जाएगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था गारंटीड नहीं होती है निश्चित रूप से बारहों महीने सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की जाती है तब तक यह निश्चित बात है कि किसी साल फसल अच्छी हो जाएगी और किसी साल फसल खराब हो जाएगी चौपट हो जाएगी। प्रकृति पर और भगवान पर निर्भर करने की स्थिति यहाँ आज भी विद्यमान है। बोस वर्ष के बाद भी विहार में भयंकर अकाल पड़ना यह दर्शाता है कि सिंचाई की ओर आपने समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया है इसकी पूर्ण उपेक्षा की है। फिर भी बिहार के लोगों तथा संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने जिस धैर्य से उसका सामना किया उसकी प्रशंसा यहाँ और विदेशों में भी हुई है। कितने लोग इस संकट में पड़े यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। देश और विदेश सभी जगह इसकी चर्चा रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अकाल की स्थिति

लाने के लिए यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इस सरकार ने गंडक योजना जैसी योजना को लगातार वहां के तत्कालीन सिंचाई मंत्री के आग्रह करने पर भी केन्द्रीय योजना स्वीकार नहीं किया है। वहां के सिंचाई मंत्री ने बार बार यहां के सिंचाई मंत्री से इसके बारे में आग्रह किया और यहां के सिंचाई मंत्री की सद्भावना तो थी लेकिन इन्होंने अपनी लाचारी इस बारे में प्रकट कर दी और कह दिया कि ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने में लापरवाही न बरती होती तो बिहार में तथा दूसरे देश के भागों में अकाल न पड़ता। मैं अब भी आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि गंडक योजना को आप एक राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में मान्यता दें और केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में इसको मान्यता देकर आप पूरी धनराशि की गारंटी करें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि वहां पर फिर अकाल पड़ सकता है। बिहार का जहां तक संबंध है आपने उसके प्रति पूर्ण उपेक्षा बरती है, लापरवाही की नीति अपनाई है। अगर यही नीति आपकी चलती रही तो देश में लगातार अकाल पड़ते रहेंगे, भुखमरी होती रहेगी, तबाही होती रहेगी।

उत्तर बिहार में कुल तीन योजनायें हैं। एक तो गंडक योजना है। एक कोसी योजना है और एक बागमती योजना है। बागमती योजना मुख्य रूप से बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना है। बागमती की वजह से चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और चम्पारन, इन तीन जिलों में लगातार और भयंकर बाढ़ों का प्रकोप होता रहता है। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री को आमंत्रण देता हूं कि वह स्वयं वहां चल कर इस चीज को देख लें। बीस बरसों के बाद भी आज इन जिलों में इन बाढ़ों की वजह से फसलों की तबाही होती है। जहां तक पश्चिमी कोसी योजना का सम्बन्ध है देश के तीन तीन नेताओं ने प्रधान

मंत्री एवं मंत्रियों ने इसका तीन बार उद्घाटन किया है लेकिन उद्घाटन करने के बावजूद भी आज तक पश्चिमी कोसी योजना का काम नहीं हो पाया है। पश्चिमी कोसी योजना, बागमती योजना और गंडक योजना आदि में काम में बहुत ही धीमी प्रगति है, बहुत ही धीमी रफ्तार से काम चल रहा है और इस कारण से बिहार में खेती की कोई पक्की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है, कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि कब खेती वहां तबाह और बरबाद हो जाए। ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे बिहार में सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं और कैसे बिहार को बाढ़ों के प्रकोप से रोका जा सकता है।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि गंडक योजना, बागमती योजना और कोसी योजना के पूरा होने से साठ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। अगर साठ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो जाती है तो बिहार न केवल अकाल से मुक्त हो सकता है बल्कि पूरे देश को भी वह लाखों टन अनाज दे सकता है और आपको अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने में मदद दे सकता है। इतना इसका राष्ट्रीय महत्व है लेकिन फिर भी इनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

बिहार में छोटी नदियां भी हैं जिन में लगातार पानी रहता है लेकिन पानी रहने के बावजूद भी उस पानी का सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इन पर फ्लोटिंग पम्पिंग सैटस लगा दिये गये होते तो साल भर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती थी और पानी का भी इस्तेमाल हो सकता था। लेकिन आप इसको भी नहीं कर पाए हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गंडक योजना को राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में आप लागू करें, पश्चिमी कोसी योजना को आप चालू करें और साथ साथ बागमती योजना के लिए जो भी ऋण की बिहार सरकार की ओर से मांग हो रही है, जो भी अनुदान दिये जाने की मांग की गई है उसको आप पूरा करें। इस में आप

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

डिलाई न करें। फ्लोटिंग पम्प योजना को लागू करें। ताकि जिन नदियों में लागातार पानी मिलता है उस पानी का इस्तेमाल हो सके।

जहां तक बिजली का सबन्ध है, छोटी छोटी नदियों पर बिजली आप जैपेनीज मैथड से तैयार करने का सिलसिला शुरू करें। इससे बिहार में सस्ती दरों से बिजली पैदा हो सकती है। आज किसान बिजली के लिए वाहि वाहि मचा रहे हैं और आपने जो एक योजना लागू की है बारह सौ रुपये वाली जिस में आपने बिहार को यह आदेश दिया है कि जो लोग बारह सौ रुपया जमा करवा दें जोकि मेन एच टी लाइन से एल टी लाइन तक बिजली ले जाने का खर्चा आदि है, उनको बिजली दे दी जाय, उसको ले कर उन में बड़ा असन्तोष है। वे बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारह सौ रुपये वाली स्कीम को आप वापिस लें।

मैं एक और सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में जंगलात में ऐसी लकड़ी भी उपलब्ध है जोकि खम्भे बनाने में काम आ सकती है। अगर उसको खम्भे बनाने के काम में लाया जाए तो आप को लोहे का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रीटड टिम्बर स्कीम को वहां लागू किया जाए। इससे जंगल की लकड़ी का भी सदुपयोग होगा और स्टील की भी बचत होगी। ट्रीटड टिम्बर से और जैपेनीज मैथड से आपको बिजली सस्ती मिल सकती है। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि आज जिली बिरला साहब को तो सस्ती मिल सकती है बुन्देलखंड में, राजस्थान में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर लेकिन किसानों को नहीं मिल सकती है जो गरीब हैं, उनको नहीं मिल सकती है, जो मजदूर हैं, उनको नहीं मिल सकती है, जिन की संख्या अस्सी प्रतिशत है, उनको नहीं मिल सकती है।

पता नहीं बिरला साहब के प्रति यह बरम रख क्यों अपनाया जाता है। इसका कारण क्या है इसको आप खुद अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। भारत के लोग तो यही जानते हैं कि उनके प्रति तो आपका रख नरम रहता है लेकिन आम जनता की मदद आप नहीं करते हैं।

बिहार में पुनपुन नदी की बाढ़ से जो तबाही आती है और इस साल पटना में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी, हमारे राज्य मंत्री खुद उस को जानते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पुनपुन नदी की योजना को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किया जाये ताकि उस इलाके का बाढ़ से बचाव हो सके और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सोन वैराज के बारे में जो मांग की है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बिहार की इन तीन योजनाओं, कोसी योजना, गंडक योजना, और बागमती योजना, को जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाये, क्योंकि ये योजनाएँ केवल बिहार की नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व की योजनाएँ हैं। इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने से न केवल बिहार को सुविधा हो सकती है, बल्कि उस से पूरे देश में अन्न की समस्या को हल करने में सहूलियत मिलेगी।

सरकार को हमारी इन मांगों पर ध्यान देना होगा और अपनी पुरानी राह को बदलना होगा। सरकार इस साल कम से कम इतना पैसा दे कि गंडक नदी योजना के सम्बन्ध में जून, 1968 तक पानी देने के लिए जो प्रायर्टी जोन निश्चित किया गया है, उस को—चम्पारन को, जो कि गाँधी जी की कर्म-भूमि रही है, पानी मिलने की गारण्टी हो सके। सरकार को इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Reddy.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Am I getting a chance at all? I have not spoken on the President's Address, nor on the Railway Budget, nor on the General Budget. This is the first Ministry in respect of whose Demands I have given my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have some patience.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब सभापति जी हमारा मूलक एक जरई मुल्क है, जहां तकरीबन 49 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन खेती के काबिल है और इस के मिनजम्ला 39 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती हो रही है, 27 करोड़ एकड़ पर अजनासे-खुर्दनी का उत्पादन हो रहा है, तकरीबन 19 करोड़ एकड़ पर जमीन में आबपाशी के जराये फराहम किये जाने का इमकान है और इस वक्त तकरीबन 9 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में आबपाशी के जराये फराहम किये गये हैं।

आज हमारे मुल्क में हर रोज 36,000 बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। इस तरह हमारी आबादी 120 लाख की साल के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। अगर हम ने इस आबादी के लिए गिजा का इन्तजाम करना है, तो हम को हर साल बीस लाख एकड़ जमीन में आबपाशी के जराये फराहम करने होंगे, जिस के जरिये से हम तकरीबन 125 मिलियन टन गिजा पैदा कर सकेंगे।

जब हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी अराजी है, यहां के लोग इतने मेहनती और जफ़ाक़श हैं और इतने कुदरती जराये मौजूद हैं, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि इन बातों के बावजूद हम गिजा के मामले में खुद-मुक्तफ़ी नही हो सके? इस की वजह यह है कि हमारे यहां अब तक जो प्लान बनाए गए हैं, वे बिल्कुल डिफ़ेक्टिव हैं। अगर हम पहले और

दूसरे फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान्ज़ को देखें, तो यह जाहिर होगा कि उन में माइनर इर्रिगेशन एंड पावर और जरायत के बारे में बिल्कुल लापरवाही बरती गई है। हाल ही में एक अमरीकन प्रोफ़ेसर ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतने जराये मौजूद हैं और यहां की आबो-हवा इतनी माफ़िक है कि यहां एक साल में तीन-तीन फ़सलें पैदा की जा सकती हैं, वरतें कि यहां के पूरे जराये से फ़ायदा उठाया जा सके। डाक्टर साहब ने गुज़श्ता सर आर्थर कार्टन के इस जुमले को दोहराया था कि हमें खुदा से बरवक़्त या काफ़ी पानी न देने की शिकायत नहीं करनी चाहिए; इस मुल्क में जो बारिश होती है, वह बहुत काफ़ी है; अगर हम उस पानी को जमा करें और ज़रूरत के वक़्त इस्तेमाल करें तो हम गिजा के मसले में सिर्फ़ खुद-मुक्तफ़ी ही नहीं हो जायेंगे, बल्कि अनाज को बाहर भा भेज सकेंगे।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अब तक पांच सौ प्राजैक्ट्स पर रकम खर्च की गई है। उन में से आधे से ज्यादा, यानी 250 प्राजैक्ट तो कम्प्लीट नहीं हो सके। हालांकि दुनिया भर का सरमाया खर्च हो गया, लेकिन हम वहीं के वहीं रह गये। जो प्राजैक्ट कम्प्लीट हो गए, चूंकि उन के नीचे के केनाल्लज तैयार नहीं हुए, इस लिए हम उन से मुस्तफ़ीद नहीं हो सके हैं। इस लिए मे कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस वक़्त तक कोई नया बड़ा प्राजैक्ट हाथ में न ले, जब तक कि, जो प्राजैक्ट लिये गये हैं, उन की तकमील न कर दी जाये। छोटे प्राजैक्ट्स के लिए जितनी रकम की ज़रूरत है, वह फ़राहम की जाये और जल्द से जल्द उन की तकमील की जाये।

बड़े प्राजैक्ट्स के बारे में सबसे ज्यादा दुर्गति और शर्म की बात यह है कि हम प्रान्तीय भावना और दूसरी भावनाओं को ले कर उन के बारे में लड़-झगड़ रहे हैं। आप नर्वदा के पानी का झगड़ा देखिये। कृष्णा-नोदावरी

[श्री गंगा रेडडी]

का झगड़ा देखिये । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब आन्ध्र से आते हैं, स्पीकर साहब भी आन्ध्र के हैं और चूँकि राष्ट्रपति जी हैदराबाद में पैदा हुए, इस लिए उन्हें भी आन्ध्र का कहा जा सकता है । इस वजह से हम पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि हमारे साथ तरफ़दारी की जा रही है । मैं खुद भी आन्ध्र से आता हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां तो यह खयाल है कि चूँकि ये सब लोग हमारे हैं, इस लिए हमारे साथ ना-इन्साफी हो रही है । हमारे मंत्री दुनिया के एक मायानाज़ और काबिल इंजीनियर हैं ।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur):
Let him say what is the percentage of irrigation in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री गंगा रेडडी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह भेद-भाव जारी रखा गया, तो बहुत ही मुश्किल होगी । अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर यह सोचते हैं कि आन्ध्र में कितने परसेंट इरिगेशन है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि आन्ध्र के लोग यह सोचने पर मजबूर हो गये हैं कि क्यों हम इतनी शिज़ा पैदा कर के उन दूसरी स्टेट्स को दें, जबकि हम को जो सिला मिलना चाहिए उस के बारे में वे प्रान्त का झगड़ा चलाते हैं । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी, हमारे जो प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, उन को रोकने पर भी हम शिज़ा के मसले में खुद-मुक्तफ़ी हैं और अगर दस साल तक रहेंगे । हम शिज़ा को पैदा करने के सिलसिले में जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वह अपने लिये नहीं, बल्कि दूसरे प्रान्तों के लिए कर रहे हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि आन्ध्र में इरिगेशन के लिए जो परसेंटेज खर्च किया जा रहा है, कोई दूसरी स्टेट उतना खर्च करती होगी । लिहाज़ा जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं, वह दूसरों के लिए कर रहे हैं, हमारे लिए उस की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

जिस तरह हम शिज़ा के मसले के बारे में प्रान्त की भावना को छोड़ कर, "आपका" और "हमारा" के सवाल को छोड़ कर, इस को सारे मुल्क का मसला समझ कर काम करते रहें, क्यों नहीं हम यह भी सोचते हैं कि पानी का मसला कोई प्रान्तीय मसला नहीं है, बल्कि वह एक कौमी मसला है । डाक्टर साहब जैसे आदमी पर, जो नान-पाटिसन हैं, जो हेर-फेर नहीं जानते हैं, तोहमत लगाते हुए क्या हमें शर्म नहीं आनी चाहिये ? महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर, श्री चव्हाण, ने भी ऐसी तोहमत और आरोप लगाया है, जो कि नां देड़, साविका हैदराबाद स्टेट, के रहने वाले हैं । यह शर्म के सिवाय और कोई बात नहीं है । जब हमारे सामने कोई मुल्क का मसला आता है, तो जाती अगर राज और खुदगर्जी को छोड़ कर हमें झाड़ आउटलुक से सोचना चाहिए ।

मैं श्री चव्हाण से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अदिनाबाद ज़िले में जो स्वर्णा प्राजेक्ट बन रही है, उस की सैंक्शन हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट के ज़माने में हुई थी । उस वक़्त वह हैदराबाद के थे, महाराष्ट्र में नहीं थे । उस प्राजेक्ट पर चालीस लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये । इस प्राजेक्ट से महाराष्ट्र की जो बारह सौ एकड़ जमीन डूब रही है, वह जमीन हैदराबाद की थी, जो महाराष्ट्र के हवाले की गई, जिस में से 250 एकड़ जमीन नाकाबिले काश्त है । इस प्राजेक्ट के बारे में गैर वाजिबी एतराज़ात कर के उस को रोक दिया गया । अगर वह कहते हैं कि डा० राव की वजह से आन्ध्र को फायदा हो रहा है, तो यह सरासर गलत है और एक आदमी को बदनाम करने की कोशिश के सिवाये और कुछ नहीं है । वह इस की झाड़ में फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं !

मैं याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि जब आन्ध्र 1050 टी० एम० सी० का मस्तहक था, उस वक्त हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम ने उस को 800 टी० एम० सी० दिया । हालांकि हमें उस के खिलाफ शिकायत करनी चाहिए थी, हमें उस फ़ैसले को रद्द करना चाहिए था, फिर भी आन्ध्र के लोगों ने उस को माना । आज भी जब हम उनी मिकदार में पानी इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, फ़ैसल गेट लगाना चाहते हैं, तो महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को ख़्वाह-म-ख़्वाह एतराज होता है, लीगल नोटिसिज देने की धमकी दी जाती है, प्रैस में और असेम्बली फ़्लोर पर एतराजात किये जाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मिकदार में हम को पानी मिलना चाहिए, अगर हम उस से मुस्तफ़ीद होना चाहते हैं, तो क्यों उन को एतराज होता है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एटामिक इनर्जी का प्लांट महाराष्ट्र को दिया गया, महाराष्ट्र या मद्रास या दूसरी स्टेट्स को कोई स्कीम्स दी गई, तो क्या हम ने उस वक्त कोई एतराज किया था । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हम पर यह पाबन्दी आयद कर दी कि हम इतने लाख टन अनाज डेफ़िसिट स्टेट्स को दें । हम भूखे रहें, हम ने तकलीफ़ बर्दाश्त की, लेकिन हम ने बग़ैर किसी गड़बड़ के वह सब गल्ला दिया । क्या उन लोगों को इस बात का कुछ अहसास है ? आज आन्ध्र यह सोचने पर मजबूर है कि न सिर्फ़ सेंटर तरफ़दारी करता है, बल्कि यहां पर सियासी असरात के लिहाज से, बड़े बड़े लोगों के दबाव से और असली हालत को न जानते हुए फंडिज का अलाटमेंट होता है । इस की वजह से महाराष्ट्र यह चाहता है कि अपने असरात से ज्यादा फायदा वह उठाए और हमें अपना हक़ भी न दे । मैं ज्यादा तफ़्सीलों में इस वक्त नहीं जाऊंगा । मैं इस वक्त यह सिर्फ़ याद दिलाऊंगा कि यह जो बरिया है इस पर जो प्रोजेक्ट

बनाया जा रहा है वह कौमी प्रोजेक्ट है । इस को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लेना चाहिए । और कोई हुकूमत इस काबिल नहीं है । माली तौर पर कि इस पर अपना सरमाया डाले और उसको कम्प्लीट कर सके । लिहाजा आज तक जो देरी हुई वह हुई, लेकिन अब भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पूरा प्रोजेक्ट अपने तहत ले और नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर इस को लेकर सेंटर की तरफ से उसे पूरा करे ताकि प्रान्तों और सूबेबारी के झगड़े न आयें ।

माइनर इर्रिगेशन के बारे में बाज दोस्त्रों ने कहा कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं । लेकिन हमारा प्लान कुछ ऐसा दीखता है और वह दोस्त शायद यह समझते हैं कि हम आज भूखे रहें और वह जो आने वाला कल है ज़िमका किसी को पता नहीं उस वक्त हमारे बच्चे अच्छी तरह रहें, लिहाजा मेजर प्रोजेक्टिंग पर ज्यादा खर्चा हो । मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आज तक जितने मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए गए उसमें कितने कम्प्लीट हुए ? उस में कितने करोड़ रुपये सर्फ़ किए गए ? क्या हम उन से कुछ फायदा उठा पाये ? और फिर भी हम चाहते हैं कि उसी तरह की चीजें हों । पहले मैं कहूंगा कि पेट भर मिले बाकी तमददुन खुदबखुद आयेगा । जब पेट भरा होगा तो बाकी तरक्की खुद ब खुद आयेगी । यह मत सोचिये कि कल क्या होने वाला है, आगे क्या होने वाला है ? इसलिए मैं इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि जब हमारे पाम इतने मेहनती काश्तकार और ऐसे ज़राए हैं और हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक बूंद भी पानी जाया न होने दें तो यह छोटी इर्रिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स को लें । इससे फौरन हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । और गिजा के मसले में हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट होंगे ।

[श्री गंगा रेडर्डी]

बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में जहां तक रकमी एलाटमेंट का सवाल है, मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा, पोचमपहाड़ 46 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट है जिस को हर साल एक करोड़, डेढ़ करोड़ दिया जा रहा है जिस की तीन चौथाई रकम एस्टेब्लिशमेंट पर खर्च होती जा रही है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को रकम सप्लाई करें जिस में कि यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्द ही कंप्लीट हो ।

मीडियम इर्रिगेशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है हमारे सूबे में दस प्रोजेक्टम लिए गए जिस में से सात प्रोजेक्ट एग्जीक्यूशन में हैं। स्वर्णा प्रोजेक्ट का मैं अभी जिक्र कर रहा था। हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने 1959 में इस की बुनियाद डाली। लेकिन आज तक वह भी महाराष्ट्र के एतराज की वजह से रुका हुआ है। इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वह परमनली इसको देखे और जो भी हो सकता है वह करें।

माइनर इर्रिगेशन के लिये जितनी रकम हो सके सप्लाई की जाए और ग्रान्ध के बारे में जो अब तक पिछड़ा हुआ है ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जाय।

मैं खास कर इस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा कि मेन्टिनेंस के बारे में बहुत लापरवाही की जाती है। जैसा कि गुजिस्ता साल मैंने कहा था जो कि निजाम सागर जो है जो कि हुजूर निजाम का दिया हुआ गिफ्ट है, जिसकी वजह से तेलंगाना सरसब्ज और शादाब है उसमें सिल्ट पड़ रही है। गोदावरी बैरेज में क्रैक्स आ गए। एक पुराना बना हुआ जबली नाला था उस में जगह ब जगह ब्रीचेज हो गए हैं और मामूली बजह से 4 हजार एकड़ की कास्त नहीं हो रही है। इस पर मंत्री जी खास तवज्जह दें और देखें कि क्या हो सकता है।

पावर के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि आज 20 साल के बाद भी जितनी पावर हमें चाहिए उतनी नहीं पैदा कर सके हैं। इस बारे में खुसूसी तौर पर मैं कहूंगा कि जब तक वह पावर डेवलप न हो तब तक कोई मुल्क ग्रान्थे नहीं आ सकता। लेनिन ने कहा था कि पावर और सोवियत मिल कर के कम्यूनिज्म ला सकेंगे। इसलिए हमें इसके ऊपर खास तवज्जह देनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को बरकरार रखना हो तो डिफेंस मजबूत करना पड़ेगा और वह तब होगा जब पहले हम गिजा के मामले में सेल्फ सफियेंट होंगे। मुझे तो इस मौके पर लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीजी के वह अल्फाज याद आते हैं—जय जवान जय किसान, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज वह नारा नहीं रहा, आज उसके बारे में वह जोश व-खरोश नहीं रहा। आज भी वह टेम्पो लाइए और इस के ऊपर पूरा जोर दीजिए। आखिर कब तक हम मांग मांग कर खायेंगे? ग्रान्ध के अन्दर पावर के बारे में मैं कुछ स्टैटिस्टिक्स बताऊंगा। मद्रास में 55 परसेंट रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन है, केरल में 40 परसेंट, पंजाब में 25 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र में 19 परसेंट और ग्रान्ध में 16 परसेंट। हम को रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन से खुशी नहीं है। सभापति महोदया, हम यह देखें कि कितना फायदा हम उससे उठा रहे हैं? करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करें तो उसका फायदा भी कुछ होना चाहिए। आज आप देखें कि यह जाहिर होगा कि हर गांव में ग्रीसतन 45 कनेक्शंस मद्रास में लिए गए हैं, 12 मीसूर में और 21 ग्रान्ध में। आप कहेंगे कि क्या गांवों में ज्यादा लाइट लगने से तरक्की लायेंगे? लेकिन हकीकी तौर पर आप देखें आज ग्रान्ध सरप्लस स्टेट होने के बावजूद किस कदर फूड फ्रंट पर लड़ रहा है। आज वहां 30 हजार पम्प सेट्स को एनर्जिइज करने के लिए 9 करोड़ रुपए की जरूरत है। और भी इस तरह की कई स्कीमें हैं। प्लानिब कमीशन के जरिए से भी काफी रेकमेंडेशंस

हुए मगर जो मंजूरी दी गई वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि आपका मतलब जायज है लेकिन हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट के पास बहुत ज्यादा पैसा है लेकिन देने का तरीका वह नहीं जानती। करोड़ों रुपया आज तक गल्ले की खरीद पर खर्च किया गया करोड़ों रुपया मड़कों पर खर्च किया गया। पब्लिक सेक्टर पर 3000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया जिस का कि सूद भी आज नहीं निकल रहा है। मैं पूछूँ कि हम सोशलिज्म के नाम पर जो इतनी स्कीमें लिए हुए हैं, आंध्र के आर० टी० सी० का मैं बताऊँ, वह अगर बरखास्त कर दें तो 15 करोड़ की आमदनी हो जायेगी, प्रोहीबीशन आज नाकामयाब हो गया लेकिन गांधी जी के नाम पर या और किसी के नाम पर आज भी उसे चलाए जा रहे हैं। आप यह देखें कि आज जो चीजें हम पोस्टपोन कर सकते हैं, उनको थोड़े दिनों के लिए पोस्टपोन करें और वह रकम जरायत के लिए खर्च करें। हमारा प्लानिंग—और चाहे कुछ भी करें लेकिन सो डेढ़ सो करोड़ रुपए और पावर के लिए दें। हैदराबाद के नवाब सालारजंग मरहूम जो हुए, उनके दस्तरखान की तरह जो दुनिया में मशहूर था। सैकड़ों खाने लगाए जाते थे जो खाने जाते थे वह देखते ही रह जाते थे कि क्या खायें क्या न खायें। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप एग्रीकल्चर को लीजिए, इर्रिगेशन को लीजिए, डिफेंस को लीजिए, खाने में पहले सेल्फ सफिशियेंट होइए, फिर उसके बाद और चीजें लीजिएगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदया, बिना बिजली के न खेती हो सकती है, न कारखाना चल सकता है, न और धंधे चल सकते हैं और न आप की रोजमर्रा की जिव्दगी चल सकती है। लेकिन बिजली की जो नीति हमने बहुत पुराने जमाने में निर्धारित की थी जिसके बाद सारी तकनीक बदल गई, व्यावहारिकता बदल गई, तो उस पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है।

आज के बदले हुए जमाने में 50 हजार किलोवाट से ज्यादा का जितना बिजली का उत्पादन होता है उसके लिए केन्द्र का एक बिजली बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए जो कि उस उत्पादन का काम करे। वितरण का काम राज्य के ही बोर्ड करते रहें, उसमें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं और उस के लिए मैं पांच बजह बताना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों बिजली के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन का काम केन्द्र को लेना चाहिए।

(1) उत्पादन में लागत इतनी ज्यादा आ रही है कि फास्ट बीयर री-एक्टर के बनाने में 80 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे और गंगाबैली के बांधने में तथा नर्मदा को बांधने में भी बहुत रुपये लगेंगे। इतना रुपया लगाने की क्षमता किसी प्रदेश में नहीं है। इसलिए लागत के हिसाब से केन्द्र को यह काम लेना चाहिए।

(2) आज के जमाने में जैसे मान लीजिए थर्मल पावर हाउस बनाया या एटामिक एनर्जी वाला बनाया तो जब आप उसकी सफाई करना चाहेंगे अगर किसी एक प्रदेश ने बना रखा है, तो जब वह बन्द होगा सफाई के लिए तो बिजली कहां से आयेगी और एक पूरा ग्रिड जैसा हम बनाने जा रहे हैं और केन्द्र उस काम को करने वाला है तो फालतू पानी से अपनी बिजली को चला कर और हाइडल को चला कर बरसात के दिनों में ग्राय्विक बिजली की और थर्मल बिजली की हम सफाई करा सकते हैं। वह बड़े पैमाने पर देश के हिसाब से ही हो सकता है।

(3) जो उत्पादन का नियंत्रण है, बिजली स्टोर नहीं की जा सकती है, वह जैसे ही पैदा होती है, उसे कहीं न कहीं भेजना होता है। स्टेट मांग भेजते हैं जिस का हिसाब लगाते हैं लेकिन यहां हिसाब लगाने के लिए टाइम नहीं दुष्प्रा करता। अगर केन्द्र इस काम को करना चाहेगा तो सब जगह का आप के पास हिसाब-किताब रहेगा। एक मिनट में बटन दबाया, इधर भेजना दुष्प्रा तो

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

इधर भेज दिया, उधर भेजना हुआ तो उधर भेज दिया। तो जो वितरण का नियंत्रण है वह भी केन्द्र के द्वारा बढ़िया हो सकता है। बल्कि सप्लाई का काम केन्द्र करे और सूबे के अन्दर सप्लाई का कार्य सूबे करें, उस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं।

(4) जो उत्पादन का नियंत्रण है वह एक स्टेट के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है जैसे मान लीजिए अगर मांग घट जाती है और आप की थर्मल पावर है तो आप क्या करेंगे? थर्मल पावर हो सकता है, आण्विक पावर हो सकता है, बड़े पैमाने पर होगा तो बांध का पानी रोका जा सकता है, जेनरेटर बन्द किया जा सकता है। एक सूबा यह सारा काम नहीं कर सकता। यह तो एक इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान है जो कि आज के जमाने में बहुत जरूरी है। किसी प्रदेश के लिए यह असम्भव है कि आज के जमाने में वह इस काम को कर ले।

अन्त में पाँचवी बात—सब जगह बिजली के एक से दाम हो जाय, पूरे देश में कहीं भी बिजली लें, उस का एक सा दाम देना पड़े। अलग अलग प्रदेश में बिजली का अलग अलग भाव न हो।

सभापति महोदया, आज के जमाने में बिजली की जो अहमियत है, वह मैंने आपको बताई। अब गांव को बिजली देने के सवाल पर आता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि यह घाटे का धन्धा है, दुनिया का हर देश मानता है कि गांवों को बिजली देना घाटे का धन्धा है, लेकिन हर मुल्क में इस के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। अगर आप हिसाब लगायें तो वेल्जियम, फ्रान्स में 30 प्रतिशत, कॅनेडा, इटली में 50 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण बिजली के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। यहाँ पर मैं तमिलनाडु को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ—पुरानी कांग्रेस सरकार को भी और नई ब्रिडिज मुनेत्र कड़गम सरकार को भी, उन्होंने अपने यहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का बिजलीकरण बड़े पैमाने पर किया।

आज देश में लगे हुए 8 लाख पम्पिंग सैट और नल-कूपों में से चार लाख केवल तमिलनाडु में हैं, अगर वही काम पूरे देश में किया जाता, तो उस का बहुत अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता था। बिजली की एक यूनिट जितना काम करती है, उतना काम करने के लिए एक आदमी को 10 घन्टे खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बड़ा मास्टर प्लान बनाना बहुत जरूरी है, जिसमें पाँच-दस साल में देश के हर गाँव को बिजली से जोड़ सकें, हर गाँव में बिजली पहुँच सके। जितनी आप गाँवों को कम बिजली देंगे, उतनी सिंचाई पर कम खर्च होगी, दूसरे कामों में चली जायेगी और इस बिजली पर पैसा भी ज्यादा लगता है, लेकिन यदि बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली देते चले जायेंगे, तो सिंचाई पर ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होगी और उस का खर्चा भी कम होता जायेगा। बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई पर बिजली की खपत 3.4 प्रतिशत है और वहाँ के किसानों को 25 पैसे से लेकर 30 पैसे फ्री-यूनिट तक देना पड़ता है। जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यादा बिजली खपती है, वहाँ सिंचाई पर 37 प्रतिशत खपत है, वहाँ के किसानों को 12 पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। तामिलनाडु में सब से ज्यादा बिजली गाँवों में खपती है, वहाँ सिंचाई पर 97.4 प्रतिशत बिजली खर्च होती है और वहाँ पर 7-8 पैसे प्रति यूनिट देने पड़ते हैं।

जब पम्पिंग सैटों और नल-कूपों का सवाल आता है तो मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बात की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। एक बड़ी भारी भ्रान्ति फैली हुई है। पम्पिंग सैटों और नल-कूपों की जरूरत क्यों है? जहाँ खमीन के अन्दर पथरीली मिट्टी है, पत्थर भरे पड़े हैं, वहाँ कूँ खोद कर पम्पिंग सैट लगाया जाता है, क्योंकि उन कूपों के अन्दर पानी कम होता है—इसलिये पाँच होस पावर का कनेक्शन दिया जाता है, डेढ़ इंच के नल से पानी निकाल दिया, जब पानी खत्म हो गया तो बन्द कर दिया, फिर डेढ़-दो घंटे के बाद पानी निकास दिया।

आज ताम्रिनाड में सब जगह यही चल रहा है। उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक जहां भी जमीन के अन्दर पत्थर भरे हुए हैं, यही स्कीम सब जगहों पर बड़े पैमाने पर चालू की जानी चाहिये। पांच हास पावर का कनेक्शन इसके लिये काफी है। लेकिन जहां जमीन में मिट्टी है, रेत है, उस इलाके में जहां पत्थर नहीं हैं, वहां पांच हास पावर का कनेक्शन दिया जाता है, तो मालूम पड़ता है कि बुद्धि का दिवाला निकाल दिया गया है। जहां पानी का भण्डार भरा पड़ा है, जहां लाइन देने में अधिक खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता, वहां पर 8 इंच के बजाय, आप चाहें कि तीन इंच का ट्यूब-वेल लगे, अपनी मूर्खता से थोड़ा पानी निकालें—यह अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है। जहां कुओं में पानी ज्यादा नहीं है, वहां तो ठीक है, लेकिन जहां पानी है वहां कौनसी मजबूरी है जो बड़े नलकूप नहीं लगाये जाते। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि बड़े नलकूप लगाने की बात पर हमेशा ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जो हमारा लाइन लगाने पर खर्चा आता है, वह भी बड़ा विचित्र है—पता नहीं इसका हिसाब क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता? बिहार में जितनी लाइन लगाने पर 30 हजार रुपये खर्च आता है, आसाम में उतनी ही लाइन लगाने पर 1 लाख 97 हजार रुपये खर्च आता है—इस पर गौर करना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, इस बुद्धि विरोधी मंत्री मंडल में जब कोई बुद्धिमान मंत्री आ जाय, तो उस बेचारे की बड़ी दुर्दशा होती है। हमारे जो सिंचाई मंत्री हैं, वह इतिफाक से एक बुद्धिमान मंत्री हैं। मैं उन्हीं के एक बयान को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।—इस मुक्त में 200 करोड़ फिट पानी ऐसा है, जिसको सिंचाई के इस्तेमाल में ले सकते हैं यदि इस 200 करोड़ फुट पानी में से सिर्फ 100 करोड़ फुट पानी सिंचाई के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितनी जमीन है—39 करोड़

एकड़ भूमि—स सब की सिंचाई हो सकती है। कितनी बढ़िया बात है। आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं—अमरीका जहां से इतना अनाज दुनिया को जाता है, उन्होंने 62 करोड़ एकड़ फुट बांध में पानी बांध रखा है, लेकिन हम अब तक मेहनत करके 8 करोड़ एकड़ फुट में बांध पाये हैं। इसके आगे वह कहते हैं कि पहली तीन योजनाओं में हमने जो परियोजनायें चलाई थीं, हम उन्हें पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं। योजना की छुट्टी करने के बंद भी पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं और नई चौथी योजना में भी पूरी नहीं कर पायेंगे। क्यों? क्या इंजीनियरों की कमी है? अब तक 440 लाख एकड़ का हमारा लक्ष्य था, उसमें से सिर्फ 210 लाख एकड़ पूरा कर पाए हैं। क्यों नहीं कर पायेंगे? क्योंकि 25 अरब रुपये की जरूरत है और सिर्फ 13 अरब रुपया इनको चौथी योजना में मिलेगा, इसलिये पहली से लेकर तीसरी योजना की जो परियोजनायें थीं उनको पूरा करने में शक नजर आ रहा है।

आगे कहते हैं कि राजस्थान नहर, गण्डक नहर, नागार्जुन सागर, कंसवती, महानदी डेल्टा—इनके लिये सिर्फ 120 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है, अगर यह इनको मिल जाय तो ये इन योजनाओं को पूरा कर लें। नर्बंदा और गंगा का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, यह तो पुरानी योजनाओं की बात है—बेचारे को 120 करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं मिल रहा है। वजह क्या है? वह यह भी बताते हैं कि 1956 से लेकर 1967 तक 11 साल में हम ने जो सिंचाई के ऊपर सब मिलाकर खर्च किया है—वह 1703 करोड़ रुपया है और विदेशों से जो अनाज मंगाया है वह 2223 करोड़ रुपये का है। बड़ी दयनीय दशा है, बेचारे मंत्री की, क्या कहा जाय। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इस वर्ष केन्द्र का बजट और सूबों का बजट दोनों कुल मिला कर 80 अरब रुपये का (8 हजार करोड़ रुपये) का है। जाइन्दा सालों में भी हर साल यह बजट बढ़ता चला जायगा। चौथी योजना

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

के पांच सालों में अगर हम केन्द्र सरकार और सूबों के बजट का 10 फीसदी बिजली पर खर्च करें और 10 फीसदी सिंचाई पर खर्च करें तो 50 अरब रुपया हमको बिजली के लिये मिल जायगा और 50 अरब रुपया हमको सिंचाई के लिये मिल जायगा। लेकिन साल भर में एक दिन चार घंटे की बहस बिजली और सिंचाई पर हो, तो दो-दो घंटे दोनों को मिलेंगे और जिसमें से आधा-आधा घंटा छोटे और बड़े मिनिस्टर ले लेंगे तो मान्य पड़ता है कि हम इस की गंभीरता को नहीं जानते या जानना नहीं चाहते हैं या इस पर हमारी ठवज्जह नहीं है। इस तरह से जो 50 अरब रुपया मिलेगा—इसमें मंत्री जी क्या मांगते हैं—25 अरब रुपया, वह इनको इन सब योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए दे दीजिये और बाकी का जो 25 अरब रुपया बचेगा, उस रुपये से नबंदा, गंगा घाटी और जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जैसे आणविक रिएक्टर चीजें हैं, उनको भी बना सकेंगे। इस मामले में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जो नहीं हो सकती, केन्द्र थोड़ा सख्ती बरते, प्रदेशों को भी मजबूर करे, 10 फीसदी वह भी अपने बजट का दें और 10 फीसदी आप दें, इस तरह से 20 फीसदी पांच हिस्सों में बँटता है और उससे मुक्त का कल्याण हो जायगा।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभाई) : सभापति महोदया जितनी भी अनुदान की मांगें यहां पर पेश हुई हैं उन सब का आधार यह इरीगेशन एण्ड पावर की मांग है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण मांग के लिये जैसा मेरे से पहले वक्ता ने कहा चार घंटे का समय बहुत कम है, इसके लिये ज्यादा समय देना चाहिये था। फिर भी जितना समय मिला है हमें इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर बड़ा गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये क्योंकि समग्र देश की प्रगति का आधार देश के ग्राम और तरक्की का आधार इसी मांग पर है।

इसलिये कि हमारे देश की प्रगति का जो रथ है उसका एक पहिया है—उद्योग

और दूसरा पहिया है—कृषि। रथ पर 50 करोड़ लोग बैठे हैं, उसको खींचना है, खींचने वाले दो घोड़े हैं—एक सिंचाई और दूसरा है बिजली। इन दो घोड़ों की हालत क्या है—अगर सिंचाई और बिजली इन दोनों घोड़ों को दौड़ाना है तो इनको तगड़ा रखना होगा, तब हमारा रथ चल सकेगा। रथ की हालत क्या है—50-52 करोड़ लोग तो पहले ही बैठे हैं उनके अलावा हर रोज 55 हजार बच्चे नये पैदा हो जाते हैं, जिनको खाना देना है। इसलिये आखिर में सवाल वहीं आकर रुक जाता है—बेटल फौर फूड। इन 50 करोड़ और 55 हजार जो रोज पैदा होते हैं उनके पेट को खाना देना है। इसके लिये यदि कोई सबसे बड़ा आधार है तो सिंचाई और कृषि है। कृषि का आधार सिर्फ सिंचाई नहीं है बिजली भी है। उद्योगों का आधार सिर्फ बिजली नहीं है साथ साथ पानी भी है। इसलिये सारी प्रगति का आधार सिंचाई और बिजली दोनों हैं।

मैं सबसे पहले पहले घोड़े की बात करूँगा—सिंचाई की। आज देश में अनाज बोन के लिये जितनी जमीन इस्तेमाल होती है—290 मिलियन एकड़, उसमें से सिर्फ 90 मिलियन एकड़ को हम पानी दे सकते हैं जिसमें से 60 मिलियन एकड़ में खान पैदा होता है। हमारे यहां जो 500 छोटी या बड़ी स्कीम्स हैं वे जब भी पूरी हो जायेंगी उसके बाद हम 60 मिलियन तक पहुंचेंगे। जब वहां पहुंचना है तो हमें मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स को हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह जानकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि भारत सरकार की जो वर्तमान नीति बन रही है जो इनकी फूड स्ट्रेटेजी बन रही है वह एक अलग रास्ते पर चल रही है। 21 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन जो सिंचाई के लायक है उस पर कन्सेन्ट्रेट करो, उस पर ज्यादा ख़ाद डालो अच्छा बीज बोवो और इसको बढ़ाने के लिये जितना फाजिल पैसा बांटने की जरूरत है वह भी करो। यह तो करना ही चाहिये लेकिन मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स पर आप जितना ज्यादा

ध्यान देंगे उतना ही अधिक आप इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे। माइनर इरीगेशन का भी महत्व है लेकिन माइनर इरीगेशन कुछ समय के लिये ही राहत दे सकती है, वह हमारा परमानेंट सेल्यूशन नहीं है। हमारे देश की कृषि आकाशीय कुदरत की बरसात पर निर्भर करती है। दो तीन साल के बाद एक दो साल ऐसे आ जाते हैं जबकि अकाल पड़ जाता है। उस समय यदि हमारे पास पानी का पूरा स्टोर न हो तो फिर हम इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये बड़ी योजनाओं को भी महत्व देना चाहिये।

आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी योजना भाखरा नंगल की है जिसमें 8 मिलियन फीट पानी है। मैं मानता हूँ इससे बड़ी योजना नहीं बनानी चाहिये लेकिन इजिप्ट का असवान डैम 127 मिलियन फीट पानी का है और जाम्बिया रोडेसिया की करीबा योजना 150 मिलियन की है। इरीगेशन की बड़ी योजनाओं मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये जो हमने फाजिल पैसा बांटा है वह सिर्फ 25 करोड़ है उससे क्या होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट इस पर सोच विचार करे कि देश की जितनी बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं सब पर बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स, बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनायें और फिर सारे देश को भविष्य के लिये चिन्तामुक्त कर दें। आप केवल 21 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन को ही पानी दें और बाकी जमीन को पानी न दें, यह ठीक नहीं रहेगा। जितने एकड़ जमीन में अन्न बोया जा सकता है सब में आपको पानी देना चाहिये। इस दिशा में ही आप अपनी नीति को बनायें।

अब मेरा एक दूसरा सुझाव है। जिस प्रकाश देश में भाषा के बारे में झगड़े चलते हैं उसी प्रकार नदियों के बारे में भी झगड़े चलते हैं। संविधान के शैड्यूल में सिंधी सहित 15 भाषाओं को राष्ट्र भाषा माना गया है, उसी प्रकार से इस देश की जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं उन सभी को राष्ट्रीय नदियाँ माना

जाये। कोई एक नदी एक या दो प्रान्तों में से होकर गुजरती है इसलिये उस नदी पर एक या दो प्रान्तों का ही अधिकार हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। देश की कोई बड़ी नदी है उस नदी पर उस प्रान्त का जितना अधिकार है उतना अधिकार सारे देश का भी है क्योंकि वहाँ उस नदी से जितना फायदा होगा उससे सारे देश की टोटल प्रॉब्लम हल करने में मदद मिलेगी जैसे हमारे देश में भाखड़ा सतलज से है राजस्थान कैनाल है, चम्बल घाई है मध्य प्रदेश से लेकिन राजस्थान में बन्द बने हैं, नागार्जुन सागर का सवाल है, तुंगभद्रा ग्रांथ मैसूर की मदद करती है, गन्डक बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश की, दामोदर वैली बिहार बंगाल की, कोसी बिहार की और नर्मदा गुजराती है गुजरात से, महाराष्ट्र में। इन नदियों की ऐसी रचना है। नर्मदा का सवाल आता है मैं उस पर प्रान्तीयता की दृष्टि से नहीं सोच रहा हूँ। लेकिन नर्मदा हमारे देश की बड़ी नदी है, नर्मदा कम नसीब नहीं है, जबकि देश की सभी बड़ी नदियों का मसला हल हो गया है केवल नर्मदा का सवाल रह गया है। जैसा कि बोहरा भाई ने कहा

(अवधान)

राजस्थान की नदियाँ रो रही हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी कमनसीब नर्मदा रो रही है। . . . (अवधान) पालिटोशियन्स के झगड़े में इस नदी का कोई हल नहीं निकलता है। जब और बड़ी नदियों का जैसे हल निकला है इसका फायदा चाहे मध्य प्रदेश को जाय, चाहे राजस्थान को जाय, इसमें हम कोई तकरार नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कच्छ की चर्चा करते समय स्पष्ट बताया था :

"The hon. Member, Shri Patel, has spoken of the possibility of the utilisation of the narmada project in reclamation work in Kutch. The position is that the Narmada Water Resources Development Committee has recommended a master plan for the optimum and integrated development of the water re-

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

sources of the river Narmada. This envisages the irrigation of 3 lakh acres in the Little Rann and 4.5 lakh acres in the Great Rann of Kutch. I appreciate the constructive suggestion made by the hon. Member. Now that the Award has settled the boundary, we should get down to the work and develop this area so that it can also contribute to the prosperity of the country."

लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि जब मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछा कि कच्छ को डेवेलप करने के लिये क्या आप नर्मदा का पानी ले जायेंगे तो—प्राइम मिनिस्टर के आन दि फ्लोर आफ दिस हाउस वायदा करने के बाद भी—मंत्री जी स्पष्ट नहीं बता सके कि नर्मदा का पानी जायेगा, मही का पानी जायेगा या कोई और नदी का जायेगा आज नर्मदा का झगड़ा क्यों होना चाहिये ? पाकिस्तान के बार्डर पर जहां राजस्थान में कैनाल आती है, इधर से मही का पानी देंगे, कच्छ के बार्डर पर नर्मदा का पानी देंगे तो 600 मील राजस्थान के बार्डर पर 8 करोड़ आदमियों को बसा सकेंगे और 50 मिलियन टन अनाज वहां पैदा होगा। इसकी यह क्षमता है। यह तो संरक्षण की योजना बन जाती है। शुरू में जब योजना बनी थी दो राज्यों के बीच में तो 425 फीट की उंचाई के लिए समझौता हुआ लेकिन फिर वह समझौता टूट गया। तब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इसके लिये एक कमेटी की नियुक्ति की जिसमें न सिर्फ डा० खोसला ही थे बल्कि श्री मोती राम रिटायर्ड चीफ इंजीनियर, उत्तर प्रदेश, श्री जी० एन० पांडे वाइस चांसलर रुड़की युनिवर्सिटी श्री एच० आर० भाटिया रिटायर्ड चैयरमैन पंजाब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तथा श्री यू० आनन्द राव रिटायर्ड चीफ इंजीनियर मद्रास भी थे। इस कमेटी के टर्मस आफ रेफ्रेन्स में मुख्य बात यह थी :

"giving highest priority to national interests, while safeguarding, at the same time, the legitimate rights and needs of the States concerned."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I requested you in the beginning that I have never spoken on any subject during this discussion. This is the first time I am speaking. At least total 15 minutes should be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has to reply at 5 p. .

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: That is why I said that the Deputy Minister should not intervene in the middle. Members should be given chance.

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण टर्म आफ रेफ्रेन्स एक्सप्लेन एंड इरीगेशन के बारे में थी। इस योजना में कुल 13 प्रोजेक्ट्स थे जिनमें 12 प्रोजेक्ट्स सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश में और केवल एक बांध गुजरात में है जिसका विवाद हुआ और उसके बाद अखिर में उसका कुछ हल निकला कि जो बिजली पैदा होगी उसमें 56 परसेंट मध्य प्रदेश को जायेगी, 22 परसेंट महाराष्ट्र को जायेगी और 22 परसेंट गुजरात की होगी। इसका यह तोड़ निकला कि हरिफाल की बिजली जो पैदा होगी उसकी आधी बिजली यहां पैदा हो सकती है और सस्ती हो सकती है ? इसके बाद भी अगर नर्मदा की योजना एलाऊ नहीं होती है तो इसको कम नसीबी हो समझना चाहिये। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से बिल्टी करूंगा कि कम से कम उनको कोई टाइम लिमिट फिक्स करनी चाहिये कि उसके दमियान अगर हल नहीं निकलता है तो इंटर स्टेट रिवर डिस्पूट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट

आबिडेशन नियुक्त करेगी और वह आबिडेशन जो कुछ भी फैसला देगा वह चाहे गुजरात की तरफ हो चाहे, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान की तरफ हो, महाराष्ट्र के लिये फैसला होगा और वह सभी को मान्य होना चाहिये और इस पर अमल करना चाहिये। इतनी बड़ी नदी का इतना पानी इतनी शक्ति बेकार में नष्ट हो जाती है। मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ कि गुजरात में बड़ा फ्लूटेशन आ रहा है। वहाँ स्वतन्त्र पक्ष ने मांग भी की है। यदि दूसरे राज्य ऐसी मांग करते हैं कि नर्मदा नदी में यहाँ बन्द बनने से जमीन डूब जायेगी तो स्वतंत्र पक्ष ने भी मांग की है कि जब बाढ़ आती है तो गुजरात के कितने ही गाँव बह जाते हैं उसका भी प्रबंध होना चाहिये। चूंकि एक नदी एक राज्य में से निकलती है, इसलिये दूसरे राज्य को उसका फायदा नहीं मिलना चाहिये, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इसका सौ फीसदी फायदा मध्य प्रदेश को मिले, मैं इसके लिये राजी हूँ लेकिन अगर किसी नदी का ऐसा कुदरती बहाव हो तो कोई राज्य उसमें क्या कर सकता है। स्वतन्त्र पक्ष ने यह मांग भी की है कि चूंकि गुजरात में तेल निकलता है इसलिये उसे गुजरात के बाहर नहीं जाने देंगे और यदि बाहर ले जायेंगे तो नर्मदा को कैसे रोकेंगे। तो यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। क्या दूसरे बड़े सवाल हल न करके ऐसे जो संकुचित विचार हैं उन को क्या हम उत्तेजना देना चाहते हैं? इसलिये ऐसी छोटी बातें हमें न लानी चाहिये उन्हें हमें उत्तेजना देने से रोकना चाहिये और मैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ।

बस, मैं बिजली के बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करके दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। बिजली के बारे में डिप्टी मनिस्टर ने कहा है इसलिये मैं राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों की बात नहीं करूंगा। मैं अपने दो चार सुझाव ही देकर समाप्त करूंगा। मेरा एक सुझाव

यह है कि थर्मल ऐटोमिक और हाइड्रोपावर के जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनका नेशनल सर्वे कीजिये। जहाँ हाइड्रोपावर हो सके वहाँ हाइड्रोपावर करिए जहाँ थर्मल हो वहाँ थर्मल कीजिये और जहाँ ऐटोमिक हो सके वहाँ ऐटोमिक पावर कर देनी चाहिये।

इंटर-स्टेट ग्रिड सिस्टम को शुरू किया जाय और उसका खर्च सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देना चाहिये। जिस तरीके से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नेशनल हाईवे का खर्चा देती है उसी तरह से इंटर-स्टेट ग्रिड नेशनल ग्रिड का काम भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जिम्मे होना चाहिये। माइनर इरीगेशन जो कि 15 लाख रुपये तक की है उसको बढ़ा कर 25 लाख रुपये तक कर देना चाहिये। इसके अलावा इस माइनर इरीगेशन स्कीम के काम को एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से निकाल कर इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री को दे देना चाहिये तभी एक इटीग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम हो सकता है। जितने ड्यूज प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनको पहले पैसा देकर पूरा करना चाहिये। राजस्थान कैनल का काम अधूरा है उसे पूरा किया जाय। इसी तरह नागार्जुन सागर डैम का कार्य अधूरा है उसे भी पूरा करना चाहिये। वहाँ पर पैसा लगा चाहिये और उन्हें पूरा करके उसका जितना फायदा हो वह उठाया जाय।

जिस तरीके से इंडस्ट्रीज में टैक्स होलिडे दी जाती है उसी तरीके से एग्रीकल्चर को भी यह टैक्स होलिडे देनी चाहिये और किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये बिजली एक अमुक सोमा तक मुफ्त देनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से सरकार इंडस्ट्रीज को सबसिडी आदि देती है उसी तरह से एग्रीकल्चर को भी इन्फ्लैटरी फर्टिलाइजर और सोडम बर्मरह की सबसिडी काफ़्त-कारों को देनी चाहिये।

दुधारन प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में यू० एम० ऐड मंजूर हुई है लेकिन वह अभी तक दी नहीं गई है जो कि दी जाय। दो गैस टरबाइन

[श्री मन्भाई पटेल]

भी मंजूर हुई हैं जिसके लिये कि फौरन एक्सचेंज रिलीज करना चाहिये ताकि इस गैस का सदुपयोग करके बिजली पैदा हो सके। यह गैस टरबाइन्स की बड़ी जरूरत है लेकिन इन्होंने केवल दो ही मंजूर की हैं। 5 गैस टरबाइन्स की जरूरत है और इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि बाकी की 3 गैस टरबाइन्स भी मंजूर की जायें।

तारापुर एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन में से गुजरात को अक्तुबर, 68 में पावर मिलेगी। इस समय बड़ीदा से तारापुर तक यह 200 मील की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन डाल दी है। तारापुर की पावर इतनी दूर ले जाने में बड़ा पैसा खर्च होता है यह पावर उन्हें सस्ती मिलनी चाहिये और किसानों को यह पावर 3 पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहिये।

गुजरात में पावर की कमी है। अभी स्टैगिंग होती है। वहां पर हालांकि 3,000 गैस कुंयें हैं लेकिन कनेक्शन न होने के कारण वह काम नहीं करते हैं। यही कारण है कि करीब 100 इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर ऐसी हैं जो कि इस कनेक्शन के बगैर शुरू नहीं हो पाई हैं। चूंकि कनेक्शन नहीं मिला है इसलिये वह शुरू नहीं हुई है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि यह स्टैगिंग बन्द की जाय और ज्यादा पावर दी जाय।

16.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: He may conclude now.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): Nobody has spoken from UP.

MR. SPEAKER: I see from the list that they are going one by one; there is no deviation. The Chair can only have discretion. I thought my work will be easier if I follow the list.

श्री मन्भाई पटेल : आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि भविष्य में एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन सौराष्ट्र में बनाया जाय क्योंकि सौराष्ट्र में कोयला ज. नहीं सकता है। मीटरगेज की रेलवे लाइन होने से वहां पर बहुत बोटलनेक है। सौराष्ट्र में सागर का बहुत पानी है और सारा वहां का एरिया रौकी है और मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन जल्द बनें।

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvata-puzha): Sir, I have certain cut motions standing in my name which will speak of the deficiencies on the part of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Irrigation and Power is the most essential ingredient for the development of an under-development country. Instead of paying mere lip-service to the task of improving the irrigation potential, if the Congress rulers would have taken serious measures to fulfil the targets, the country would have had no reason to depend on PL-480 slavery.

Government spent Rs. 1519 crores since 1951 on major and medium irrigation projects, but more than Rs. 2400 crores on the import of food-grains from the USA. If the amount spent on US wheat could have been used for irrigation schemes, our dependence on borrowed food would have certainly stopped.

But such a policy cannot be expected from a government which is trying to develop capitalism in this country in collaboration with imperialism. Since the First Plan, about 500 major and medium irrigation projects have been undertaken by the Government but only 250 have been completed so far. The utter neglect to fulfil the programmes has cost the country so heavily that we have had to curtail our development programmes to pay for the import of PL-480 commodities.

Out of the total of 357 million acres of land under cultivation, we are having only 88 million acres under irrigation, the rest being left to the mercy of nature. If Government would have cared to fully utilise the irrigation potential they would not have had to raise a hue and cry of drought as they had been raising during the last year. The utter callousness of the Government can be seen from the fact that 13 major projects which began during the First Plan have not yet been completed. In Kerala, an ordinary bund at Than-neermukkom on the Vembanad lake is under construction since the Second Plna period. There is however, no sign of completing the work even by the end of this year. If the project had been completed in time, we could have raised a second crop in the vast Kuttanad area. The inordinate delay in the completion of the plan projects can be easily seen from this glaring example.

Kerala is one of the deficit States, and if we could complete this major project, namely the Tannermukkom project, then we shall be able to produce much more than we are producing now.

More amount is spent today on advertising flood control and sea erosion schemes than on the schemes themselves. Crores of rupees worth of food crops are lost every year in UP, Bihar and Haryana for want of any systematic measures to control the floods. Sometimes, the Ministers think that their survey of the flood areas is sufficient to control floods. Prompt measures would also save the expenditure incurred on flood relief.

The sea erosion in our part of the country is also equally serious. Kerala State has got a coastal belt of more than 580 k.m. The sea erosion is the most serious problem in the State. Every year miles after miles of land in the coastal regions are being swal-

lowed by the sea. For the last seventeen years of planning, only 40 miles to sea coast in Kerala have been protected by sea walls. Even that work is not done in the proper way. Hence, even the sea walls constructed are already damaged at various places and hence the sea is spreading through these gaps and affecting land with the result that our natural wealth is being adversely affected. We have made representations that the entire coastal belt should be properly protected. But we find that our repeated representation have been obviously falling on deaf ears only.

The dismal failure of the Government to settle the inter-State river waters dispute is only giving rise to parochial tendencies in the country. The report prepared by the Ministry, except giving the dates and places of various meetings does not indicate any progress made in the matter.

The Narmada water dispute, the Krishna-Godavari water dispute and the dispute regarding the sharing of the waters of the east-and west-flowing rivers between Kerala and Madras have been hanging fire for such a long time that unless they are settled in a short time they would have disastrous consequences for the economy of the country. If the problem is left only to the so-called experts, it would never be solved. What is necessary is to have some common norms for the sharing of waters and understanding of the needs of different States.

17 hrs.

As regards power, the progress in India's power generation was extremely slow because Government blatantly refused to develop indigenous technology and know-how. For most of the projects, Government depended on foreign powers with the result that a huge amount of foreign exchange was wasted in importing generators. With the loans taken by Government from international source-

[Shri P. P. Esthose]

es, outmoded equipments were purchased and they failed to give proper service. Recently in Delhi, a new generator inaugurated by our Deputy Prime Minister went out of order within a week of commissioning. If the Government had adopted a policy of self-reliance in power generation, more equipment could have been installed with the same expenditure.

Rural electrification has proved to be a hoax. Peasants do not get connections. They have to bribe officials heavily for the purpose. This has created a situation where only some top persons get benefit while majority of the peasants are deprived of electric connections.

In Kerala the work of power generation has been callously neglected. The people of Kerala are demanding the construction of a thermal power plant for industrial and agricultural requirements. Though the Central Government had given assurances that they would be implementing this scheme in this Fourth Plan, we know that the Fourth Plan has not yet started and it is not being undertaken. For want of adequate power supply, substantial development in Kerala is seriously affected. Moreover, during the summer season because of lack of power, most of the industries declare lock-out and lay off workers for months together. The only way out of the difficulty would be to expedite the generation of thermal power. But Government are not taking any interest in the matter. This vindictive attitude is being adopted because the people of the State voted the Congress out of power.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): When the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are under consideration, it has become painfully necessary for me to draw the attention of the House to some of the problems for which the Ministry has failed to find solutions. I might

sound parochial when I make mention of the various inter-state water disputes that have been pending a solution for quite sometime. Even at the cost of it, I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the most burning question in so far as the State of Mysore is concerned, the Krishna-Godavari inter-state water dispute. We have come to the painful conclusion that as long as Dr. K. L. Rao presides over the destinies of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Mysore cannot get justice or fairplay. (*Interruptions*). I cannot take pleasure in singling out a particular Minister of this Government. We have come to this conclusion after giving him considerable time, from 1962. I would like to quote what the Governor said when he opened the budget session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly. It is a fairly long quotation, but it is worthwhile to focus the attention of this House on this problem, and the injustice that has been perpetuated by Dr. Rao on Mysore State. He is the architect of this conspiracy, if I may so call it, to deprive Mysore of its legitimate share in the Krishna-Godavari waters.

Even though I accuse Dr. Rao of being partial. I would not accuse you who have been one of the fairest Speakers that this House has known.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): This is flattery.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The Governor says:

"The question of sharing the waters of the Krishna is still pending. The State Government had requested the Government of India in January 1962 to refer the dispute regarding the allocation of Krishna-Godavari waters for adjudication in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Waters Disputes Act of 1956. The Government of India in reply informed the State Government

that before a tribunal was appointed the Central Government had to be satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Further, the Central Government were of the view that a settlement satisfactory to all parties would be reached by negotiations more expeditiously than through a reference to arbitration under the Inter-State Waters Disputes Act. A few months back the Prime Minister held discussions on this subject with the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Maharashtra and Mysore, but a settlement of the issue is still not in sight. Government has, therefore, urged the Prime Minister that the matter should be immediately referred to a tribunal for adjudication of the dispute without losing any more time on discussions. Government is also considering such other steps including...legal remedies that are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State."

In a federal set-up like the one we have in our country, inter-State water disputes are bound to exist. They have existed in every other federal set-up like that of USA, Australia, Canada etc., and they have been settled by submitting such disputes to adjudication when they could not be settled by negotiations.

Here, on this single dispute alone, more than a dozen times Ministers from the States of Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra have been summoned to Delhi, and the Prime Minister has tried, the Irrigation Minister has tried, repeatedly but a solution could not be arrived at. Negotiations have failed completely. In spite of it, I cannot understand why Dr. Rao is so allergic to submitting this dispute to an impartial tribunal, whose findings will be binding not only on Mysore but also Andhra and Maharashtra. Otherwise, what is the alternative?

Very recently, on 17th August, 1967 and again on 6th October, 1967 the

Prime Minister convened a conference of the Chief Ministers and Irrigation Ministers, but what is it that you achieved in that conference? The agreement was to disagree. Neither Andhra, nor Maharashtra nor Mysore is willing to accommodate each other. Under the existing circumstances, the only rational way, the only logical way to solve this problem is to entrust this matter to an impartial tribunal for arbitration. When Mr. Chengalraya Naidu who represent Andhra Pradesh made a speech and when the other Member from Andhra Pradesh also spoke, they were supreme happy and satisfied with the way the Ministry was functioning. Andhra Pradesh must be very happy and I congratulate Andhra Pradesh for the strides it has taken in the field of agriculture. The percentage of irriguous land in Andhra is about 45, if I am not mistaken. What is it in Mysore or Maharashtra? You might say 12 per cent; I consider the percentage to be eight. The truth may be somewhere in between. In these circumstances, I call upon the Central Government to think about this matter. In view of the scepticism and disappointment felt in Mysore about Dr. Rao's leadership, it is fair that Dr. Rao should tell the Prime Minister that he should immediately be relieved of the portfolio of major irrigation, at any rate so far as this dispute—in which he is personally interested is concerned... (Interruptions). I do not blame him for that. I am touching the sensitive part of my learned friends. Does it take ten years to solve this problem? What is the instrument you are evolving to find a solution to this problem? Even the CWPC, the Central Water and Power Commission, has been a grave offender with regard to Mysore State. After repeated requests for clearance of the Upper Krishna Project, after considerable length of time, the sanction was issued and the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the foundation stone. Later on the CWPC directed the State Government to shift the site;

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

it sent another team of so-called experts to study the site and they said the site was not suitable and they recommended another site. It is now more than three years; meaningful work has not yet started on this project. That is why I say there is a conspiracy hatched in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to deprive Mysore of its due share. In this deal of shifting foundation stones, only the favoured contractor of the Mysore Government stood to gain. No sooner did the Government ask him to shift the place of the dam, than he asked some compensation to be given to him. The Government of Mysore which is ever-obliging the contractor, readily accepted the demand for compensation and paid him a few lakhs of rupees on a silver platter. At whose cost? I ask.

There is another project—Sharavati power project. Here is a gigantic project, undertaken by the Mysore Government with the aid and help of an agency of the USA. 35 members of the Mysore Legislature and three Members of Parliament signed a memorandum making certain serious allegations of misappropriation of money in that project. What did the Government do about it? Instead of setting up an impartial enquiry committee under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, Dr. Rao was largely responsible to clear the State Government, to clear the engineers who were responsible for the Sharavati Power project. If this is the way we are going to settle when allegations are made by representatives of the people, if arbitrarily without going into the details of the allegations, without giving an occasion to those who have made these allegations, without providing them a chance to put forward the case, provide witnesses and substantiate their charges, the Central Government, under the leadership of Dr. K. L. Rao over this Ministry, gives a clean chit to the State Government....

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken more time. Please conclude now.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I have taken more time, but I could not help it.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not want to stop you when you were making allegations against Dr. Rao, because both of us happen to come from the same State!

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: In the circumstances such as these, we would have expected that Dr. Rao would rise to the occasion and have allowed an impartial enquiry to be conducted into those allegations. Even now, it is not too late; even now I call upon Dr. Rao to provide us a chance to substantiate our allegations, whatever we have made.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री लखन लाल गुप्त (रायपुर) :
मैं आप का बड़ो आभारी हूँ कि मुझ को आप ने इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम में जब तक आबपाशी के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाते तब तक खेती की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती और न देश खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है। इस के बिना देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था भी सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती है।

पहले जमाने में तो अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, वर्षा मुंह मांगे होती थी। लेकिन अब हर पांच वर्ष में दो वर्ष तो सूखा पड़ जाता है। हम ने देखा है कि 1965-66 और 1966-67 में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हुई। उस से हमारी सरकार को सबक लेना चाहिये और सिंचाई की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने हम को नारा दिया था, जय जवान, जय किसान हम देश की रक्षा के लिये तो काफी रकम खर्च

करते हैं और करनी भी चाहिये लेकिन उतनी ही रकम हम कृषि के उत्थान के लिए न लगायें तो हमारा काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ उस प्रदेश की दयनीय स्थिति संक्षेप में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उस से आप को पता चलेगा कि वहाँ सिंचाई की सुविधाओं का क्या हाल है। मध्य प्रदेश पूरे देश का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। उस का क्षेत्रफल 1 लाख 71 हजार 217 वर्ग मील है यानी 1089 लाख एकड़ उस का रकबा है उस प्रदेश से निकलने वाली नदियों का हाल यह है कि जो विभिन्न दिशाओं में बहती हैं, उत्तर में चम्बल, सिन्ध, बेतवा, केन और टोन, सोन आदि हैं। पश्चिम तरफ मही, नर्मदा, तापती, महानदी, पूर्व में हैं। घर्घा, बैलगंगा, इन्द्रवती दक्षिण में हैं। इन सब नदियों का पानी मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर करीब 149.2 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है। 1089 लाख एकड़ भूमि में से 404 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती होती है। 229 लाख एकड़ पड़िया भूमि है। 354 लाख एकड़ भूमि में जंगल है। 101 लाख एकड़ भूमि बेकार है। तीसरी योजना तक मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 38 लाख एकड़ में आबपाशी के साधन उपलब्ध हो सके हैं। इस प्रकार से सात प्रतिशत भूमि में ही वहाँ आबपाशी होती है। पूरे देश में आबपाशी का औसत 25 या 27 प्रतिशत है। इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की हालत क्या है।

पूरे देश के अनुपात से आज हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 1/5 हिस्सा पानी का साधन है। इस तरह जो मध्य प्रदेश अन्न का भंडार कहा जाता है उस की तरफ भारत सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। नर्मदा वटी योजना मध्य प्रदेश की बहुचर्चित तथा बहुउद्देश्य योजना है। यह नर्मदा नदी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में निकलती है और उस की पूरी लम्बाई का करीब तीसरा हिस्सा हमारे प्रदेश में बहता है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश का जो कछार है जहाँ पर कि नर्मदा नदी बहती है वह करीब करीब 128 लाख एकड़ कास्त करने के कामिल है और यदि सिंचाई की

सुविधा यहाँ पर प्राप्त हो जाय तो दो फसल इस हिस्से में गेहूँ की प्राप्त हो सकती है।

यह योजना अन्तर्राज्यीय है। इस पानी का उपयोग अगर चार प्रदेशों में होता है अर्थात् हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के अलावा महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान में होता है तो उस में हमें कोई एतारज नहीं है क्योंकि वह पानी किसी एक का नहीं है लेकिन हम को जितने पानी की आवश्यकता है वह अवश्य मिलना चाहिए ताकि वह जो 128 लाख एकड़ कठर का इलाका जहाँ कि सारी जमीन सूखा ब भूखी है उसे नर्मदा नदी का पानी दे सकें तो उस से बहुत अधिक लाभ हमारे उस प्रदेश को हो सकेगा। जो पानी बचता है वह बराबर महाराष्ट्र को भी मिलना चाहिए, गुजरात को भी मिलना चाहिए और इस के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कोई एतारज नहीं होगा लेकिन जो पानी का हिस्सा हमें प्राप्त होना चाहिए जितना पानी हमें प्राप्त करने का हक है वह हमें अवश्य प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

तवा योजना द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना से प्रारम्भ हुई है। अब तक उस में करीब करीब 4 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है तीन साल के लिए प्रति वर्ष 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। पहले फेज में 13 करोड़ की आवश्यकता है और तब इसे पूरा करने में 12 साल लगेंगे। इस से 4 लाख एकड़ की आबपाशी होगी। इस तरह से पूरी योजना को पूरा करने में 34 करोड़ लगेंगे। जिस से साढ़े सात लाख एकड़ जमीन की आबपाशी होगी। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं 20, 25 साल में जाकर इस योजना की पूर्ति होगी। जाहिर है कि इस रफ्तार से अगर हम चलते रहे तो उस का लाभ लोगों को नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए इस की गति में तेज लाई जाय।

इसी तरीके से इसका योजना भी धक्करी पड़ी है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन से कहा गया है कि 9 करोड़ पहले बताओ फिर गाड़ी आगे चलेगी, अर्थात्, तब आगे बातचीत होगी जब कि इस

[श्री लखन लाल गुप्ता]

योजना द्वारा कोरबा थर्मल स्टेशन का भी पानी पहुंचाना है। अब मध्य प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रदेश है और उन से यह कहा जाय कि पहले आप इतना पैसा जुटाइये तब हम इस बारे में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं तो यह उन के साथ अन्याय ही करना होगा। यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में 30 प्रतिशत लोग हरिजन तथा आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, ऐसे स्थान में यह मैचिंग ग्रांट की बात करना कहां तक उचित है? इस तरह की लम्बी चौड़ी बात करना हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये शोभनीय नहीं है क्योंकि प्रदेश की हालत पहले से ही खराब है। जब भाखड़ा, नागल बाँध केन्द्रीय फाइनेंस स्कीम से बना है तो मध्य प्रदेश जैसे गरीब प्रदेश को यह कहा जाना कि वह अपने हिस्से की रकम जुटाये उनके साथ न्याय करना नहीं होगा। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे गरीब प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेन्ट्रल ग्रांट दी जाये और वहाँ के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जाये।

आखिर में मैं जिस हिस्से से आता हूँ वह छत्तीस गढ़ कहलाता है। वहाँ पर मुख्यतः धान ही पैदा होता है। यदि यहाँ आबपाशी की सुविधा दे दी जाये तो हमारा अकेला छत्तीसगढ़ तमाम देश की चावलकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने में समर्थ हो सकेगा। मैं इस तरफ भारत सरकार का ध्यान आर्कषित करना चाहता हूँ कि रायपुर जिले में सतिमारा बाँध का निर्माण शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिये। यह करीब 19 करोड़ की योजना है। इससे भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को भी पानी मिलेगा तथा खरखरा बाँध से जो दो लाख एकड़ की आबपाशी को नुकसान होता है उसकी भी पूर्ति हो जायेगी। अगर इस सतिमारा बाँध का शीघ्र निर्माण कर दिया जाता है तो उस क्षेत्र के किसानों को बहुत अधिक लाभ पहुंच सकेगा।

इस क्षेत्र को मध्यम तथा छोटी बाँधों पर ध्यान दिया जावे जिससे उसका फल तुरन्त ही प्राप्त हो सके।

अब मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बिजली के बारे में कुछ आँकड़े देकर समाप्त करूँगा। यह कुछ का विषय है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जैसी दयनीय अवस्था सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में है वैसी ही शोचनीय स्थित उसकी बिजली के बारे में भी है। मध्यप्रदेश की अवहेलना बिजली उत्पादन में भी की जा रही है। हालत यह है कि औंध में 16.75 है, बिहार में 8.45 है, गुजरात में 12.80 है, हरियाणा में 40.25 है, मद्रास में 54.75 है, महाराष्ट्र में 17.50 है, मैसूर में 19.50 है, पंजाब में 25.30 है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में उसके मुकाबले कुछ भी नहीं है और वहाँ केवल 1.92 है।

मध्यप्रदेश में जहाँ बिजली उत्पादन की काफी आवश्यकता है वहाँ अभी यह हालत है। मध्यप्रदेश के विकास के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहाँ नदियाँ भी काफी हैं अब इन नदियों के किनारे में हाई टेंशन लाइन डाल कर पम्प द्वारा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और पानी जो बेकार समुद्र में चला जाता है उसका पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जा सकता है। मैं इस मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: We had only four hours for this but ultimately it has become more than 5 hours. If the Business Advisory Committee decides something, at best I can extend by half an hour or so. If I extend it by one hour, two hours or three hours as I please, why then should there be a Business Advisory Committee? Then, I can take the whole liberty and increase it. Then, many of the things spoken under the Irrigation Demands, like minor irrigation, pump irrigation, tank irrigation and all those things come under Food Ministry. The ministers are not at all concerned with them but they have heard it because it was said by hon. Members. Then, UP and other States are complaining that

they have not got a chance. I am sure, the Congress Party will see that these States get a chance to speak about pump irrigation etc. when we discuss the Food Ministry's Demands. The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): I want to put only two questions to him.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: The flood in Burhi Gandak has already caused severe loss to the cultivator. It is not this year's feature alone but it is an annual feature with the result that it has caused danger even to the newly built canal as also the railway line. What preventive steps is he taking to check the flood and to save the people from the havoc of this sort?

Is it a fact that in the State of UP there are two rates of electricity. In one part it is 9 paise a unit whereas in the Eastern part it is 19 paise a unit. What steps is he going to take to bring uniformity so far as the rates are concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI B. R. KAVADE (Nasik): About the Koyna affair, which is a national question . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have called the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the various hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. I have greatly benefited by the discussion. I shall try to answer as many points as I can but due to the restriction of time, if I am not able to answer some of the questions, I shall send the answers in writing later on to the individual Members.

My task is greatly simplified because practically all the hon. Members except two have very emphatically stated the importance of rural electrification and irrigation for this country. There-

fore my task is really very much lightened. I will, first of all, deal with irrigation and then with power and, if there is time still, I would say something about flood control as well.

About irrigation, the most important fact is that India is not a country like Egypt; India is a country where in most of the parts there is a very good amount of rainfall but what happens is that our rainfall is a bit erratic. It falls just in the very critical months of September and October. That is what happened during the 1966 famine conditions in Bihar. In the month of September the rainfall was only three inches as against the usual nine inches whereas in 1967, which we call a good year, it was twelve inches. This is all the difference. The difference is six inches in September and that makes all the difference between a good year and a bad year. Therefore in India we must realise that irrigation is not a question of profit, of calculations of money and so on but it is a question of necessity, of existence itself.

There is another aspect also. We find that the *per capita* production of cereals in this country is only half of what it is taken as an average of the whole world. If we take countries like the USA and the USSR we are producing only one-fourth per person. Therefore it is very necessary for us to produce at least the average of world production. For this, irrigation is the best tool. It has got very many aspects. As the hon. Member, Shri Deo, said, it gives excellent employment, for agriculture employs as many as 140 million people in this country. No other sector can employ so many people. Therefore, viewed from all angles it is an unfailing and a universal tool in our hands and we should exploit it to the best interests of the country.

Without giving very much of statistics I would only say that our irrigation at the present moment is one acre in five. Out of five acres we are irrigating one acre. We have sanctioned so many projects during the last three Plans and when we complete those projects—for the completion of those

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projects we require about Rs. 850 crores—we will be able to irrigate one acre in three; that is, from one acre in five we come to one acre in three. The possibility in the country is that we can irrigate one acre in two; that is, 50 per cent of the sown area can be irrigated, not in all the States. For instance, in the State of Maharashtra, about which a lot of friends have been talking, the percentage of irrigation possible is only 26; the maximum that can be irrigated of the sown area is 26 per cent. In Andhra and U.P., it is somewhere about 70 per cent. That is to say, the percentage of irrigation in different States varies from place to place. This is the main point. I have got the figures.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur):
What about Punjab?

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. K. L. RAO: Punjab, of course, is very good.

What I mean to say is that there are some States, like, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore, where the irrigation is possible by doing every kind of work, both underground and over-ground, minor irrigation, everything, and it will be possible to irrigate 30 per cent of the area only. What I am trying to say is that most of the States in the Gangetic plain, in the Indus plain, the eastern States of Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra and Madras, all these States, have got a very good percentage of irrigation and more than 50 per cent of the area can be irrigated. Taking the country as a whole, we can irrigate 50 per cent of our area. But, unfortunately, at the moment, we are only irrigating 20 per cent. That is the main problem.

It is very necessary for us to see that we take as many irrigation projects as possible so that we will be able to provide irrigation on a very good scale.

My hon. friend, Shri Ganga Reddy, said, very clearly, that we should

give preference to the completion of projects which we have undertaken. That is a very sound policy. With an amount of Rs. 850 crores, we will be able to irrigate 24 million acres. By the completion of 47 major projects and 250 minor irrigation projects, costing Rs. 850 crores, we will be able to irrigate nearly 24 million acres. That is a very good and cheap way of doing it. Therefore, we should give the highest priority to them. That is the main principle which is being applied in the Fourth Plan. But, at the same time, we have got to recognise that we have got many parts of the country where there are very good projects not yet sanctioned. In fact, wherever I go, I see various good projects. I feel very sorry that we are not able to take up these projects. For example, I had been to Kalahandi which is the constituency of my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, and I saw a very good project, as he mentioned, namely, the Indravati project. Some of these projects are very good, excellent, projects. But because there is no water and the land is not able to give sufficient amount of foodgrains, we have got to import from outside which is a very deplorable affair. We recognise that. We have got to proceed with the present tempo to see that progress on irrigation works is maintained and accelerated.

As it is today, the Ministry has got the details for another thousand crores of rupees worth of projects, both major and medium works. It is not that we are not aware of it; it is not that the Ministry is not aware of it. The Ministry is fully aware of the various projects. But the only unfortunate thing is that because of the finances, we have got to go about in a very cautious manner and see what can be done as much as possible.

Now, the hon. Members have stressed the question of the imbalance in the facilities of irrigation that are there, that some States are going very well and some States are not going

ahead at all. It is very interesting if you see the figures. For example, for Maharashtra, at present, the irrigation percentage is 9 as against the ultimate percentage of 26. So many projects have been sanctioned and, if these projects are completed, they will get 20 per cent. That is to say, by completion of the project under way, they would have achieved 77 per cent of irrigation potential. But I am sorry in the case of Madhya Pradesh I am not able to say the same thing. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the present percentage of irrigation is 7. It is possible to irrigate 37 per cent. But the projects sanctioned are so few that they cannot take the figure beyond 14 per cent. That is a very regrettable feature in Madhya Pradesh. Some hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh made out a case that Madhya Pradesh has got less number of sanctioned projects and that there should be more projects sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh. I would have said, "Yes", but not for a State, like Maharashtra or Mysore where there are more sanctioned projects. For completing the projects which have already been sanctioned, the money is yet to be found. Maharashtra and Mysore will be able to come up to more than 66 percentage of ultimate irrigation. Therefore, there is nothing that can be done in these States. An hon. Member from Mysore and another from Maharashtra spoke and I would advise them that instead of spending their energy and eloquence here, what they should do is that they should go and tackle their Governments and see that the projects sanctioned are put into execution and implemented so that they can push on with their irrigation projects there. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Unfortunately, they are Congress Governments.

DR. K. L. RAO: That is not the question. There is no use of abusing the Ministers, there is no use of having wrong statistic and go on abusing people here. The point that I am

trying to make out is that this Ministry has been responsible for sanctioning projects to these States to such an extent which they have not given to any other State. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: rose—

DR. K. L. RAO: I am not yielding. You had your say.

I am saying this. Shri Chengalraya Naidu has said very correctly and in fact in a catholic spirit he has brought out one very important point to our attention and that is this. He said that the Gangetic Plain which has got 40 to 50 per cent of India's population, which is the richest part of the country and which has got vast amount of resources of water is a famine place. The chronic, in fact, the critical factor of famine, the critical area of famine in the last two years was in the heart of this wonderful plain. Therefore, what is the function of the country? The function of the country is that they should rush up and see that projects are sanctioned in the Gangetic Plain to the exclusion of the other projects, for, a famine in this area will be a great loss to the nation and it will be a great burden on the nation. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): One-tenth of the entire water resources of the country flow into Orissa, still there is famine there.

DR. K. L. RAO: For example, the last famine in Bihar has cost the nation Rs. 100 crores. One single little famine there has cost the country more than Rs. 100 crores because the people are so many. Therefore, if you go to the real planning of the country, give the topmost priority to projects in those areas where the conditions are most favourable and which they have neglected so far. This is the area where we should go ahead and develop irrigation.

For example, many hon. Members have pleaded for the Gandak project. I entirely agree with them, because

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the Gandak project is such a wonderful one which can bring 36 lakhs acres under irrigation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not you then take it up?

DR. K. L. RAO: And if you look to the cost aspect of the project, it is only Rs. 300 to 400 per acre whereas in other areas—I must mention this lest something may be said by others—we are spending Rs. 1800 per acre; is that justifiable economics, Sir? But we are doing that for other reasons.

Therefore, what I would say is: here is a project, the Gandak project where 36 lakhs acres will be brought under cultivation. Another wonderful thing in this project is—I am speaking from personal knowledge because I know every inch of this area, so I can speak with a sense of authority—that the other areas in North Bihar are subject to floods. This is the area which is free from floods, where simply you supply the water from the river which is a perennial one and where even the minimum amount of water in the river is about 7,000 cusecs. What a wonderful opportunity here is for us to grow multiple crops on 36 lakhs acres. Here is an opportunity for the nation to pick up and see that it is executed in the interests of the nation.

One hon. Member asked, 'Why not you then do it?'. The Government are fully aware but we have got some financial restraints and whatever has been possible, we are doing. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has allotted some funds—I am sorry I will not be able to give the exact figure because we are still discussing it, but on one point we are agreed and that is that so far as the allocation for Gandak project is concerned either for U.P. or Bihar, the full amount that is required for this year is being given.

Then, Sir, some hon. Members referred—and very correctly referred—to some works to be done in the famine-affected areas, in the chronic famine

areas of Rayalaseema, Sholapur, Bijapur and so on. That is a very interesting area. There are certain stretches which are situated between the eastern and the western Ghats which are called shadow areas.

These areas comprise about 8 per cent of the country's total area and it is populated by about 25 million people. Now, the peculiarity of this area is this. The rainfall is very much erratic. The variation is very great. In one year the rainfall would be twenty inches; in the next year it may be two inches and in the third year, five inches, and so on. That is highly erratic. On account of that agricultural operation in that part of the country is very difficult. Upper Krishna was one of the subjects which was mentioned. My hon. friend Shri Krishna has made a very serious allegation with regard to Upper Krishna. I wish he had known all the facts before he had said like that. If he had come to me I would have given him complete details of it and then on those facts he could have built a much better case than what he has done now. He said that the Central Government, this Ministry, under me, has done wonderfully wrong things. It is one of the projects I shall be dealing because the House should not be misled by what the hon. Member said. At the time when I was asked to go there by some friends from Mysore...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Can you deny that you are an Andhra?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Maharashtra Government objected. They said, this project should not be sanctioned. They said this goes against the interests of Maharashtra. I said, 'No. We have got this official statement of Hafiz Saheb, so long as they are not going beyond 600 T.M.C. I am entitled to go there.' In spite of the opposition why did I go there? I went there because the Mysore Members of all parties invited me because there was a huge controversy about the location and the engineering features of the

project to be looked into. They invited me. I went there. I saw the problem. Instead of thanking me the hon. Member, Shri Krishna has said that Upper Krishna has been torpedoed and all that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): He said about shifting. Why was it shifted?

DR. K. L. RAO: About the shifting of the site and the other details it is not proper for me to take up the rest of the time of the House. Regarding the shifting of the site, whenever there are two sites actually I went there and settled the site myself. But before that, if there are alternative sites, and one site costs you more than Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 crores, are you not to investigate? Are you to throw the country's money on that? I don't know what he means.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Why do you give clearance in the first instance? What was the Central Water and Power Commission doing then?

DR. K. L. RAO: Upper Krishna is one of the projects that has been cleared in the least amount of time and the Central Water and Power Commission has done wonderfully well in clearing that project.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: May I point out to the hon. Minister that shifting of the sites is a convenient way of postponing projects? This is a subtle method adopted by the Government, I know.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry, Sir, in what context my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya is making that statement. Shifting is not to be objected to at all. I can tell you thousand times about this project.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I can tell you thousand times that you are adopting this tactics.

DR. K. L. RAO: On the other hand what I am saying is this....

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: You are all the time shifting.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Here is a Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary party joining issue with a Congress Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He represents Mysore. He has every right to seek clarification.

DR. K. L. RAO: What I am trying to say is this. Upper Krishna which was sanctioned in 1963 has not been proceeded with, not because of changing the site, but because they are not able to spare the money in the State Plans. For instance, the Pochampad project, the Mahi project in Gujarat etc. and so many other projects are languishing for want of money. Even the Rajasthan Canal is an instance in point.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: He has shifted the Rajasthan canal also?

DR. K. L. RAO: Many times, not once.

As I said, the project was finalised in 1960. So far no progress has been made on that project...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He was not the Minister in charge for the last ten years.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry I have gone on to some other point. But what I want to submit is that on the subject of irrigation we have got to do quite a lot in this country. There are many problems like the ones which I mentioned, such as the impact of irrigation, the vast potential that is there, its future, what projects we should take up and so on. A large-scale investigation of this was done in 1901, and it is felt that since so many years have passed, there must be a fresh investigation of the irrigation potential of this country. Therefore, we are appointing an all-India Irrigation Commission which would shortly be announced, and which will look

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into the various aspects, and I hope they will give us a valuable report on the subject.

My hon. friend has referred to the Toghurpet project in the Rajampet area of Rayalaseema which is a famine-stricken area. Shri Parthasarathy, a colleague of ours in this House has mentioned about this to me quite a number of times. It is a small project. I shall represent to the State Government to see that they take up this project because it is a very small project located in an area which is subject to famine conditions.

Shri Onkarlal Berwa referred to insufficient irrigation in Kotah. It is not a question of any failure in that sense. What has happened is that unfortunately, the rain-fall has been bad in that catchment area of Chambal for the last three or four years successively with the result that the river has not been able to give water sufficient for all the area for which it was intended to give. It is one of those freaks of nature which has happened. Otherwise, there is no question of any failure on the part of Government as such.

My hon. friend from Madras has referred to the Palar investigation and the desilting of tanks. I know that Madras is a State where every drop of water is used most wonderfully well, and that is a State where water is very scarce and every attempt should be made to explore underground or surface water in order to see that the water resources are used to the best possible extent and as much water is found as possible for the purpose. Both the suggestions that he has made are matters to which we should pay more attention. Palar is a dry river, but there must be water underneath because rainfall must have sunk into the ground. I think some scientific investigations must be done to locate underground water in Palar. I quite agree with the hon. Member that it requires very good investigations and I would take it up with the Madras Government.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao has referred to the Sabi river. The Sabi river project is a good project which has been sanctioned, and it has to be implemented. We are taking the necessary steps in this regard; the project report has just been received and it is under the scrutiny of the CWPC and action will be duly taken on that. He mentioned a complaint about the Agra Canal control. It is true that the Canal passes through Haryana but the control is with UP. Actually, this aspect was brought to our notice two or three years back. We are making efforts in this direction. It is good of UP to have accepted transfer of control. It is only a question of details and discussion after which we can finalise this.

Shri Reddy talked about silting of Nizamsagar. This is a very serious matter. There is silting to the extent of 30 per cent. This project is a very excellent one irrigating sugarcane and other crops. I think this area has got one of the biggest sugar factories—I hope I am correct. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to compensate for the silting there.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Provide a dredger for that.

DR. K. L. RAO: If it was a small area, it could have been done. But it is a very big area. We have got to see what can be done. We have been thinking of putting some extra height for gates and also take up another project higher up. It is one of the urgent problems that has to be looked into and vigorous steps taken.

श्री शशिवृत्त वाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
नर्मदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट पर कुछ रोशनी डालिये—

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: What about the assurance given on the floor of the House on 28th February that the Kutch area will be irrigated by waters from the Narmada?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member from Kerala referred to Tannirmukkam. I am sorry about the position of that project. The project is a very good one.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: When will it be completed?

DR. K. L. RAO: Unfortunately, the slow progress of the project is due not to any mistake on the part of the Centre. It is a small project. In fact, I had asked a number of times whether any assistance was required from here. They said they did not want any assistance from the Centre. It is essentially a case where something has gone wrong with the local officers there. The Secretary of the department told me about this. I am sending some of our officers to see what can be done to expedite it with helping them over any engineering difficulty.

Mention was made of the Satimara project. I had the privilege of going round that site. It is really a very good project. When I go round and visit projects like this, I feel elated in spirit, and consider whether something cannot be done to push them through.

The hon. Member Shri Gaya referred to Tilaya. The whole trouble about these undertaking is the financial strain. In Bihar, there are so many projects which have been taken up. These were not there in the beginning. But all of a sudden they realised this and now there are so many projects that the finances available would not be sufficient to execute all of them.

The Sone Barrage has been completed. One canal takes off to the right side of the hon. Member's place and there is another canal taken off on the left side which will irrigate scarcity areas in Shahabad district.

As I said, the question is one of stringency of finances. With whatever money we have, we have to see how best we can push on with the projects.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : (समस्तीपुर) : बैस्ट्रन कोसी कैनल के बारे में कुछ कहिये। उस को तीसरे प्लान में लिया गया था, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं किया गया है। यह बहुत उपयोगी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय (भारत-नेपाल) सिंचाई योजना है।

श्री मुखिका सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि ड्राइट-एफेक्टिड एरियाज को प्रेकरेंस दिया जायेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय योजनाओं के लिए धन देते समय इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे ? क्या सरकार इस नीति का अनुसरण करेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It lies in the hands of the House to get more money for the irrigation sector. If the House gives us more money, it can be rest assured that on the side of engineering everything possible will be done. There need be no doubt about it.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: First try to get to Cabinet rank. Then you will get funds.

DR. K. L. RAO: Regarding the inter-state waters question, I have to apologise to the House if I do not deal at length with it because I have been attacked on this matter and whatever I say inside the House or outside, will be misunderstood and may come in the way of any settlement. But I will correct some mistakes that the hon. Member Shri S. M. Krishna made. He said that all over the world a number of such disputes have been solved through arbitration. This came to me as a surprise, because there is not a single instance of this type. Everywhere there have been negotiations and settlement.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Not everywhere.

DR. K. L. RAO: In act, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the world has laid down this principle. "The only practical way of settling such controversies of rivers passing through more than one State would

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be by agreement reached by give and take in a spirit of good neighbourliness and accommodation."

With regard to the Krishna Godavari dispute, I was not here in early 1963, but my predecessor Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim made a statement after making a large amount of study. After that, the Mysore Government has not made any protest. It is the Maharashtra Government that said that this was not sufficient, that they would like to go to a tribunal.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Mysore Assembly passed a resolution.

DR. K. L. RAO: They have not pressed it.

I shall lay one small, little fact before the House and I would request it to examine whether that is a thing for which I should be ashamed. Ever since I became Minister in this Ministry, the projects that have been sanctioned in Maharashtra can utilise water of 161 TMC, for Mysore it is 130 TMC and for Andhra it is 7 TMC. I would request hon. Mr. Krishna to remember this.

Not only that. Projects sanctioned for Maharashtra and Mysore involve a large amount of money, nearly 20 to 25 per cent of the fourth plan. So, it is very easy for the hon. members to say any thing, after all it is a free House, but I was disappointed with Mr. Deshmukh, I did not expect it from him. I do not know Mr. Krishna, he is more critical.

With regard to the Krishna Godavari waters all that I am saying is that the matter has been taken up at very highest level with the Prime Minister, and discussions have been going on. Actually, they wanted to know what is the water in the river by model experiments. That is what the Chief Ministers decided at the last meeting, and experiments were conducted, and a report was

made. Though I have got a very firm conviction that it is in the best interests of the country in the present atmosphere when everything is going apart that a settlement should be reached by negotiations, nevertheless steps are being taken to resort to another method if we are not able to settle this by negotiation, to seek action under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): What is the time limit?

DR. K. L. RAO: You will see that coming in shortly.

In regard to Krishna Godavari, actually no State is suffering. So many projects had been sanctioned. Unfortunately, in the case of Narmada, progress in the development of irrigation is retarded for want of an agreement and the waters of Narmada are going to waste at the moment, most precious waters which equal the waters of both Sutlej and Beas; It is a very big river, a beautiful river. Very little of this is used.

18 hrs.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Why not appoint a commission for Narmada?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am coming that. In 1963 we thought we concluded an agreement but unfortunately, it was not ratified and we had to go in for a technical commission composed of the best experts in the country and it was agreed to by both the States, more so by M. P. The terms of reference were all agreed to by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Here I must pay a tribute to Dr. Khosla who in one year did an excellent job and put in a lot of hard work. That commission has produced a very good report. After that report has come, one party finds it does not satisfy its aspirations and immediately the whole process again started. When we were very near the agreement, there was

change of Chief Minister in a particular State and the process had to be repeated. With the result today, we are practically on our last legs and it has to be considered whether recourse had to be had to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. We had been trying our best to have a meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh says that there was a very heavy Assembly session and so he will come later.

Fortunately for a country of our size and so many people and so many rivers, we have got only two difficult problems. What the hon. Member said about the Madras-Kerala problem is very small.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any time-limit for the appointment of a tribunal for arbitration?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have said that early action will be taken.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) Disputes between Congress States are more than disputes among non-Congress States.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no question of Congress or non-Congress here. I find it equally difficult to arrange for an agreement between two non Congress Governments.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: (Raiganj) The other day, the hon. Minister's colleague also another Dr. Rao, told us that there was no hope for the Calcutta port unless the Farakka barrage was expedited and completed. Will the hon. Minister assure us that it is going to be expedited?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am reminded that I am behind time already. If hon. Members are very much interested—I am glad they are—they should have asked for more time.

The hon. Member has mentioned the Farakka barrage. We know the full value of it. The country will be spending quite a large amount of

money on that: Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 crores, because we know it is essential to keep the port of Calcutta healthy. I can tell the hon. Member that that work is one of the most difficult in the world. The Farakka barrage is one of the most difficult projects in the country; one of the most difficult engineering projects in the world. I myself have had considerable hesitation whether we could bring it to a successful conclusion. Only I did not tell the others till this year. I was trying to keep it to myself. We had consulted so many experts, the best people in the country. Fortunately, Nature has helped us and we were able to overcome practically the whole difficulty. I am sure that in another two years or so, the hon. Member can motor across from Calcutta to Malda in North Bengal. This is about the irrigation sector. I would only request the hon. Members that we are trying to do our best in the matter of irrigation areas in which the hon. Members would congratulate our officers at least for this. I would like to congratulate our officers in the Central Water and Power Commission and in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for that, because this year we have produced the best results as we have never produced in the irrigation sector. We have added two million acres and in the power sector we have added 1.9 million kilowatts which was never the case. This is the first year in which we have got this achievement and if this achievement is repeated without any trouble or anything like that it will be immensely good for the country. In this connection, I am sure that the House will congratulate those officers for the excellent performance and devotion to duty.

I come to the power sector. Here, my colleague has dealt with some aspects, and I would like to say a few words in that regard. In the power sector one of the most important things I would like to place before the House is this. My colleague

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also mentioned that, but I do not know if the House caught it. That is, the investment in the electric supply undertakings is coming nearer and nearer to that of the railways. We have invested Rs. 3, 500 crores on the Railways. We have invested so far Rs. 3,200 crores on the electric supply undertakings and our rate of growth in electricity is much more than what we have, in the railway undertakings, and therefore the investment on Electric supply will go beyond that of railways in the near future.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not imitate the railways in their working.

DR. K. L. RAO: Thank you. In the course of the next four to five years, you will find, I am sure, that the electricity undertakings will have the highest amount of investment in the country. Therefore, it is incumbent on us that we should examine the performance of the past and what is to be done in the future very carefully so that we should not lose, because we are investing such heavy amounts of money in them. In all the advanced countries of the world like the USA, the United Kingdom and others, the amount of money that comes in as revenue from electricity undertakings is more than that which comes from the railways. Therefore, it will be giving a good source of income for us. Mysore State has been doing wonderfully well in that regard. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Krishna has accused me in respect of the Sharavati project. I thought he would congratulate me at least for one thing. One should not accuse another always and should congratulate at least on one important matter. I thought at least in respect of the Sharavati project, he would congratulate me, because I take pride in the Sharavati project. I was associated with it right from the beginning. It is one of the projects which presented the most engineering difficulties. I would have easily condemned that project be-

cause it presented great engineering difficulties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur)
What about the scandal?

DR. K. L. RAO: The soil was such that everybody said that you cannot construct a dam. The soil was lighter than water. Even then I thought that if that project was sanctioned, it would do good to the country, and that is a great pride for us from the engineering point of view, and our officers and everyone of us has done so wonderful a work in the Sharavati project. If Mysore feels proud of it, if my friend Shri Hanumanthaiya is able to say that Mysore has progressed much, then, it is because of Sharavathi and nothing else. If only Madras has something like that, I do not know how far it would have progressed. It would have gone sky-high.....(interruptions) I have got enough trouble already. Why add to it? The only point that is made out is that some allegations were made, they were not enquired into and the money was lost. I have gone into it carefully. Panditji asked me to go into it and I have gone into it. I do not know why the hon. Member thought that I am not even aware of it. I know every inch of it, better than he knows. I can define every inch of land. The hon. Member says that money was lost. I can tell the hon. House that Shri Nijalingappa was the gentleman about whom this was said. I must congratulate Shri Nijalingappa Avaru for what he has done. I should say that he has done the most magnificent work in that by bravely standing up to the allegations and overcoming the whole trouble and not seeing that the project is stopped. If the project had been stopped at that stage, it would have been disastrous for the whole of Mysore. It was so difficult (interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why not have an inquiry?

DR. K. L. RAO: Enquiries you can have any number.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: You are allergic to enquiries.

DR. K. L. RAO: You have had your say. What I am saying is that Shara-wati is a magnificent project which has passed through a very difficult stage. It could have stopped at any stage and if it had stopped it would have taken years to complete it. Anyhow, I would not spend more time on this.

I only want to say this that it is very important for us to pay particular attention to the power sector. Because, as I said, it is going to be the biggest investment that we will make in this country. My hon. friend has said that we have got 13.4 million kw today and it has got to be doubled. It is just bare statistics. We were consuming in 1960-61 about 20 million kw hours. Today we are consuming more than 40 million kw hour, more than double in six years. Therefore, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that we have to double the uninstalled capacity in the Fourth Plan. Not that it will be easy to do it. The people who hold the purses of the country and the departments connected with it, the Planning Commission an dall that, naturally they will ask: where is the money for you to do it? Here we are only giving the statistics and the statistics are that in the last five or six years we have doubled the quantum of power and, therefore, in the next six years it has to be doubled again.

There is another important factor which has to be kept in mind. A decade back our consumption of agricultural pumping was only 300 million kw hour. Today it is 3,000 million kw hour. It is a very important factor. That being so, the agricultural load is going up. Yet, we have not taken that into account. If we take that also into account, probably the power production has to be trebled. Therefore, there is a great need for us

to see that the power production of this country goes up, at least doubled in the Fourth Plan. Even so, let us remember, the *per capita* power in this country will have risen only to 180 kw hour from 90 kw hour whereas if you pick up any country in Europe it is 2,000 kw hour and more. In Norway and Sweden it is 6,000 to 7,000 whereas in our country when we double our production we will come to only 180 kw hour against our present figure of 90 kw hour. Compare our 180 kw hour with the figure of 2,000 kw hours of advanced countries and see the long way we have to cover. So, when you have an opportunity to vote for priorities, kindly remember the power sector.

With reference to the transmission lines, my colleague has said that we are not having sufficient amount of money to spend on that. It is quite correct. Of course, that is due to want of money. But whatever it is, a big country like ours must have a large amount of transmission lines. We have got the same amount of transmission length as the UK which is only one-thirteenth of our country in size. America has got 530,000 kilometres whereas we have got only 53,000 kilometre; that is, it is ten times of ours. So, looking to the big size of our country, we require large transmission lines. Then only it would be possible for us to transfer power from one sector to another.

Hon. Members were saying that we must have uniform rates. It is quite correct that we should have uniform rates. But how can we have uniform rates unless we are able to transmit power from one sector to another. Therefore, for having uniform rates, for giving better service, for better stability and for the prevention of power failure we require a good transmission length and we are trying to increase our transmission lines in the Fourth Plan.

Then, the inter-State links are offering bit of trouble because the States are not interested in constructing them. Take, for example, Goa and Maharashtra or Maharashtra and

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Mysore. If we had the line between Kolhapur and Belgaum, the difficulty that we got into when the power failure occurred in Koyana would not have been there; we would not have been put to a loss of several crores of rupees because we would have simply transferred the power out of Shrivasthi.

What I am trying to submit is that the transmission lines are most valuable. Therefore we have been thinking and the Planning Commission also, I think, is thinking in a favourable way that the inter-State links will be treated as national highways; that is to say, they will be constructed out of the State Plan ceiling and 100 per cent loan will be given from the Central Government.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: May I ask a question? At what kilovoltage....

DR. K. L. RAO: My time is up. Kindly ask me afterwards.

Then, hon. Members have talked about rural electrification. My colleague also has dealt with it in a way. In this connection the main point you have got to remember is that the demand has simultaneously grown up all of a sudden. We were doing 64,000 connections only five years back and today we are doing 1½ lakh connections every year; still the demand is very heavy. If a particular connection is not given, it is not because of the mistake of a particular State or corruption but it is merely because of the total money that is available. Even so, the money allotted for rural electrification is Rs. 60 crores this year. I am hoping that at least in the Fourth Plan we will be given Rs. 100 crores a year so that we can double giving connections from 1½ lakhs to 3 lakhs a year. We are so behind in all these matters that whatever we do just gets absorbed.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: How far have you succeeded in obtaining the help of the LIC or the Reserve Bank of India?

DR. K. L. RAO: Of course, we do get that. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has been trying his best. Actually, we have been trying various methods. In fact, we introduced what we call a pilot project of *sharadan* where the village people themselves do the work. They have done it in one place and that has saved 15 per cent in the cost of poles, digging, pulling the wires and so on. We have been trying our best to reduce the cost. Also, we have drawn liberal specifications. Actually, there is a suggestion from some friends that we should use only single phase instead of three phase. But whatever it is, we must be prepared to spend more money on rural electrification.

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :

यू०एस०एस०आर की तरफ से आपको नर्वेदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट के लिये कुछ सहायता देने का वायदा किया गया था , कुछ इंजीनियर्स भी उन्होंने भेजे थे, जब वह सहायता देना चाहते हैं तो उसको जल्दी लेने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते हैं ।

DR. K. L. RAO: We do not tie up any country unless the projects are sanctioned. In fact, no country wants to come to us when we are fighting between ourselves.

About Narmada, I can assure the hon. Member that unless there is a complete agreement, harmonious agreement, in the country no one will come to give aid. If we want to see that these projects are pushed through, whether through U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. or whatever other country, it is necessary for us to have a complete agreement over them. I would request the hon. Member to put some effort in that direction.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): What are you going to do to avoid wastage as in the case of Kalakot Thermal project in Jammu and Kashmir? There is wrong exploration; there is wrong study and all that.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would request the hon. Member of a big party not to worry himself about Kalakot Thermal project which is a small one. What you have said is quite correct. There have been some mistakes including the confiscation of machines by Pakistan. Everything adverse has happened. But we have got a much better project on Chenub, the Salal Thermal project which will give power at the rate of 2 p. per unit. That is a project for which you should fight, not for that small project.

In the end, I would only say that I am sorry I have not been able to reply to all the points in detail and, as I said in the beginning, I will send the information to the hon. Members concerned....

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: What about the Cochin Thermal plant? That is a very important problem.

DR. K. L. RAO: That is a small unit. The project has been sanctioned. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is delayed only because the State Government are not able to find the money. They are spending it on the Iddiki project. That is quite correct. The Iddiki project is a much better one. I have had a talk with the Irrigation and Power Minister of Kerala and we are trying to sort out regarding finding finances for the thermal project. As soon as we find some money, we will start the project. It is a sanctioned project. There is nothing to worry about it.

To conclude, I am sorry I have not been able to deal with all the points in detail as I wanted to. But I will send the information to the hon. Members concerned. All that I want to submit is that we are still in the age of the gamble of rains. We have got to race between the rising population and our economic efforts. We are still in a very mighty struggle and if we want that food imports should stop, is very essential that we pay more attention to the sector

of water supply which can be accelerated by the efforts of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Power is also very important for in the field of agricultural production.

I must thank the officers of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry, the Secretary of the Ministry and other officers for carrying out this year's programme very ably and that is a credit for them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I realise there were a number of hon. Members who wanted to participate in the debate. But they could not be accommodated. I know that. Shri Kavede wrote to me also but he could not be accommodated. I would permit him to put only one question.

SHRI B. R. KAVADE: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to put a question about Koyana disaster. On 11th December, 1967, there was an earthquake at Koyana and all the 8 generators in Koyana went out of order. As we all know, the whole life in Maharashtra, the industries, the factories, in Bombay and in other cities of Maharashtra and also the pumps in the field, rely on Koyana generators. So, it was a great concern for all the people in Maharashtra and a committee was appointed by the Government....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI B. R. KAVADE: I am coming to the question.

A committee was appointed by the Government consisting of engineers, seismologists, geologists and geophysicists and the foreign aid the aid from UNESCO, was given to help the committee. What progress has been made by the committee? What conclusion has the committee come

[Shri B. R. Kavade]

to in order to see that there should not be any such earthquake? What measures have been suggested by the committee and how are Government going to implement those measures?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit that the committee has submitted a preliminary report. They are engaged in further discussions and the final report will come in the month of June. After the preliminary report, I have also been in touch with them, and I have had a lot of discussions with them. The preliminary report is that the earthquake has occurred not as a result of the water in the reservoir but is completely due to the tectonic failure; that is to say, when the strains mount up, each rock gets pressed against the other and then a fault develops and then a slip occurs; this is a tectonic type of earthquake which is an ordinary earthquake and is not connected with water.

There has been no damage to the power house. It is only a question of the dam. There has a little bit of damage to the dam in some sections; we all knew about it and we are taking immediate as well as long-term steps. The immediate steps are follows. There have been a few cracks in some blocks, in about eight blocks, and we are taking steps to first grout with a new material called epoxy which will harden much stronger than cement. That is the first step. The second is that we are trying to put in high tensile wires; we shall drill holes in a few blocks and put in high tensile wires and prestress them. We want to connect both the broken parts into one; not that it is really so much necessary but in order to be absolutely safe we want to do this.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): How is the base fortified?

DR. K. L. RAO: We are taking that step because we do not want to

take any kind of risk of a similar earthquake happening again. Of course, the geologists and the seismologists have said that here the strains set in after a long time or after long intervals; therefore, they say that an earthquake will occur only at very long intervals of centuries. But still we cannot depend upon that alone because there are very important places like Karad and Sangli which will be affected should something happen there. Therefore, we do not want to take any kind of risk. That is why I say that we are trying to have this prestressing and trying to bind it.

The more permanent step that we are thinking of is put a backing behind the Dam, adding concrete from behind. We want to do that also in this season if time permits, but if it is not possible now we shall try to do it in the next season.

So, there need be no anxiety about the dam. Every effort is being made and every step is being taken by the Centre and the State in this regard.

श्री मृत्रिका सिंह: सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की सन् 67-68 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, उसको मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

“नयी स्कीम छाँटते समय उन स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है जिनसे सूखे से प्रभावित तथा अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी होंगी। ”

तो क्या इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए दक्षिण बिहार का खासकर औरंगाबाद का हिस्सा जो बराबर अकाल की कगार पर खड़ा रहता है और जिस पर गत वर्ष डेढ़ अरब रुपया रिलीफ में खर्च करना पड़ा, वहाँ पर सोन की हाई लेबिल कैनल तथा दूसरी कोपल योजना सरकार बनाने जा रही है जिससे कि रिलीफ पर जो रुपया बराबर खर्चा करना पड़ता है वह बच सके और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र भी अकाल से बच सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO: That is true. It is the aim of this Ministry as also the Food and Agriculture Ministry to see that for these areas which are subject to famine, and especially areas where famine should not occur at all because there are ample river resources there, every effort should be made to provide irrigation. It is with that end in view that we are thinking of the Sone high-level canal. The barrage is completed. All that we need is a little more money; a little more money spent on either side of the canal will take the waters further; every crore of rupees that we spend will go on giving irrigation on both sides. Therefore, this is one of the projects on which we are laying emphasis. Similarly about the question of diversion of the Tilaya waters, I would like to say that this is being considered.

Here again, everything depends on organisation of finances. The point was made about augmenting supplies further. As I said, the whole point hinges round provision of sufficient finance. In the case of Bihar, even though the Deputy Minister comes from that area, specially South Bihar, it will be very difficult to manipulate this money affair. Somehow we have got to see what best use we can make of the available financial resources.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Goa's power requirements are likely to increase fourfold in four years. Mysore has promised to supply us about 40 MW, I believe. Is the hon. Minister thinking of setting up any thermal station in Goa? Secondly, is he also thinking about expediting clearance of the Kalinadi project so that the whole of the Konkan strip can get power, in Mysore, Goa and Maharashtra, without any likelihood of inter-state disputes arising?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that Goa's demand is rising and we expect they will require 50 MW in a short time. That is why recently we had discussions between the

Mysore and Goa Ministers. I am very glad to say that they have come to some agreement about the rate.

We are trying to strengthen the transmission lines between Goa and Mysore. I think that will be able to meet the power requirements.

Nevertheless, I am programming to go there. There is one good hydro-electric project which will give 10 MW of power. It is a very small one and we are trying to see whether we can implement it.

With regard to Kalinadi, it is a much bigger project and undertaking of that project will depend to what extent it will fill in the deficiency of the southern region. So far as our studies go, this is a project that should be undertaken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In the course of his reply, the hon. Minister mislead the House by saying that Mysore did not protest at the 1961 Hafiz Ibrahim award. It is not a fact that Mysore protested....

DR. K. L. RAO: It is all incorrect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he rakes up these controversial matters, we will get nowhere.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One clarification. The Mysore Assembly unanimously passed a resolution rejecting the Hafiz Award. Is this not known to the Minister? Has it not been brought to his notice?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would say that the hon. Member is utterly incorrect in saying that it was in 1961. That was actually in 1963 (Interruption). I am not prepared to answer any more.

SHRI S. KUNDU: My area is a famine-stricken area. There has been starvation there. I have to put a question.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Will the hon. Minister throw some light on one matter? He had given some assurance to this House that he would bring about an amicable settlement with regard to the Hogenekal project. What is the present state of it, and what steps have been taken? Why were no funds sanctioned for this year for Madras though the Madras Government have sponsored a lot of schemes?

DR. K. L. RAO: As regards Hogenekal, I did not say that we would bring about any settlement. Madras is having second thoughts on it; we have got to investigate very carefully the implications of the project, how useful it will be, what energy it will be able to add to, because the water is limited. Therefore, the Electricity Department of the Madras Government is going over the project once again. After the project is discussed with the Central Water and Power Commission, it will be time for us to think of trying to take it up. At the moment, a second thought is being given to that by Madras Government.

Regarding the question of funds, I do not think any project is pending for Madras.

श्री बेली शंकर शर्मा (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार में भागलपुर जिले में एक छोटी सी बड़ुवा नामक नदी है। उस के ऊपर गत योजना में एक डैम बनाया गया था जिस पर करीब 6 करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगी थी। उस से दो नहरें निकाली गयीं हैं एक पूर्व की और जिसे भागलपुर कैनल कहते हैं और दूसरी पश्चिम की तरफ जिसे मुंगेर कैनल कहते हैं। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि पश्चिम की तरफ की जो कैनल है वह 20 फीट नीची है और पूर्व की तरफ वाली कैनल 20 फीट ऊंची है। सरकार और उस के मंत्री महोदय सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट आफ्रफेयर्स की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन पानी देने के मामले में इस तरह

का भेदभाव गरत रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह कम से कम इन दोनों नहरों को एक धरातल में ले आवें जिससे पूर्व और पश्चिम के दोनों इलाकों में पानी बराबरी के आधार पर मिलता रहे।

बड़ुवा एक प्राकृतिक नदी है जिस में बराबर वर्षा के दिनों में पानी बहता रहता है। वह गत 5-6 वर्षों से उस डैम के बनने की वजह से एकदम सूख गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय जिससे नदी में भी बराबर पानी चलता रहे और उस के किनारे के जितने गांवों के खेत आदि हैं उन को भी बराबर पानी मिलता रहे। आज उन खेतों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और नदी के किनारे तमाम खेत सूखे पड़े हुए हैं जिनमें भी पानी पहुंचाने के वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. member has been telling me about this Badua project. That is a place where there is very great dearth of water, and very great demand for water, and we were trying to do our best to see that the water is distributed between Bhagalpur and Monghyr in an appropriate manner.

With regard to the difference of levels, that was brought about because of engineering difficulties at the time. Anyway, I will look into that personally. I have promised to go there and see it personally.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Dr. Rao would remember that last September he had gone to Orissa, and he has seen the Subarnarekha and Burabalang projects. He also made certain sketches. I would like to know what steps has been taken to implement that project. I am returning from that area. There has been starvation death, hunger and famine there, and people are selling out their utensils, cattle and everything. It was flood-affected area, now it has become a drought-affected area. I have repeatedly raised it in

this House, but have not got satisfactory reply.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true the hon. member was very active and very vigorous about these projects. One point was about the destruction caused by the National Highway No. 5 which was acting as a sort of dam, which resulted in the collapse of a number of houses in that area. I got into touch with the Ministry of Transport to provide bridges and more vent-way so that water may go out. The Ministry of Transport have agreed to construct two or three bridges and investigate further before building more bridges.

With regard to the other two schemes, we have not received so far the project reports from them, and when the project reports come we will try to do our best. In Orissa, there are so many good projects, but little money.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : आपने 34 मील की कोस्टल लाइन को समुद्र के कटाव से केरल राज्य में साढ़े 7 करोड़ रुपये दे कर बचाया है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि तीन जिले उत्तर बिहार के, गंगा के कटाव से कट रहे हैं। सैकड़ों उर्बर भूमि वाले गांव उस से बहे चले जा रहे हैं। वे क्षेत्र गंगा के पेट में जा रहे हैं। उन के लिये कुछ तो कीजिये। उन के लिये 10-20 लाख रुपये का इंतजाम कीजिये ताकि उत्तर बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर, दमगंगा और मुंगेर जिले के गंगा के इलाकों के गांव बचाये जा सकें।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has referred to some flood protection work. Certain amount of money is given to the Bihar Government for flood protection work and they had not been able to find money for this work. Anyway, I shall request the State Government to consider this. As the hon. Member is so much interested in this project, I shall try to see what could be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House—cut motions Nos. 7—24, 29—69 and 139—145.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60 to 62, 121 and 122, relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power"

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 30 to 34, 114 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 30—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,03,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 31—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 32—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 33—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,79,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 114—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,24,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND No. 115—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,45,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

The Demands are now before the House.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I appreciate the opportunity given to me to express my views on the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. At the very outset, I shall refer to one of the important problems—food. What is happening with regard to food? Take sugar. Sugar is now sold in the open market at Rs. 4.50 per kilo. Government has fixed the rate at Rs. 1.75 per kilo. Something like Rs. 35 crores worth of sugar is exported to foreign countries and the world market price of sugar is 0.50 nP. per kilo. This is one of the great achievements of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. This is the episode of sugar in this country. They want to encourage the sugar industry and sugarcane growth only in particular places. I am not differentiating between one part of the country and another. If the hon. Minister Jagjivan Ram, for instance, comes from Bihar, he wants that every encouragement should be given to Bihar. No national policy on agriculture is formulated or implemented. No policy applicable countrywise, district-wise had been framed in the last two decades.

Now, take the questions of staple food; it is necessity, whether it is wheat or rice; it is a consumer article. What is the quantum of import made during the years from 1964 onwards? In 1964, it is 208.13; in 1965, it is 221.50; in 1966 it is 364.49 and in 1967 it is 354.2. Even now, they are boasting that they have got a good crop, a bumper crop and they take credit for their effort either for implementation or tractors or fertilisers or hybrid seeds ad so on, including any category that comes under imports for production in food and agriculture. It is not at all so. They cannot advance or find any reason to say that it is on account of any of these things or because of the best utilisation of the funds that there has been a betterment in agriculture or that there

has been an excess growth or improvement in the growth of corn in this country. It could not be traced to anything. If at all, it is only due fortunately to rains that there has been some higher percentage. Furthermore, it is only on account of the labour that has been put in by the unfortunate agriculturists who are struggling hard for the sake of their belly and belly alone.

Where has the sum of Rs. 500 crores which has been spent on agriculture from the Centre in all these three Plans gone? That is a question to be answered, whether it has gone to the door of the real agriculturists who are struggling day in and day out to produce food. What is the relationship between the Centre and the State? After all, in this matter, the Centre is a super-structure; it is only a policy-making body; it is only a body which is to advance certain technical and scientific research, and it has so many branches like the Seed Corporation sector, like the Food Corporation sector and so many other sectors. All this money has been diverted from big channels to these corporations and then on to certain States. What has the Centre and the States done is the question, and where has the money gone? Whether the money has gone rightly to the people is the question. It has not gone to the people. Let the Minister or any of his followers or any learned Member from the Treasury Benches or any person with political conscience in this country put the question to himself and come forward to answer that. If all this money has really gone to the common man, then I will certainly thank him or the peasant in this country will certainly thank him. Each welfare scheme, each irrigation scheme, each development scheme, each co-operative scheme and so many other branches of them—as they exist now—have the monies meant for these things reached the peasant? It is only due to the sweat of the peasant that the work is being carried on. I want to tell the Minister that he can-

[Shri N. Shivappa]

not give a categorical answer whether the money has reached the door of the people, the peasants. It has not reached them.

The Minister of State, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, is luckily here today. I am spelling out certain points which are clearly known to him and which he cannot conceal. I expect a categorical answer from him. Let me tell him the ordinary statistics about his own State. It was said that there are 8,000 co-operatives in Mysore State, and that money is flowing like water to the co-operative societies. The Minister himself has stated, however, that the big bazars under the so-called co-operative scheme had sustained losses. The so-called co-operative farming is an utter failure. All these things are going on and they are known to them. I do not know where all this money has gone. Even in Bangalore there is a co-operative. One big super-bazar has been opened. The person who has taken the super bazar gave Rs. 3 lakhs on the first day to the political party. That is how this money is spent. This money goes down the drain, the gutter and is not channelised for co-operative work. All these things make us conclude one thing and that is politics is above agriculture; it is the political interest and political concern that is consuming the money that is flowing from the Centre to the States in the name of technical know-how, scientific research and so on.

In my own constituency a person invited me to his farm and showed me a particular hybrid maize which he had taken from the Seed Corporation. This Corporation has got a method of identifying and labelling the hybrid maize. The label says that it is the hybrid maize that is packed therein. Here I am not concerned with the question whether a particular person belongs to this or that political party. I am concerned with the healthy incentives which the country should give to its people so that it could

flourish well socially, economically, politically, in fact in every respect. This person, who was an agriculturist, called me and showed me a sample of the hybrid maize. When I persued it I found that it was not hybrid maize. But the whole stock was labelled as 'hybrid maize of the Central Seed Corporation'. It was just ordinary maize raised by the brother of a well-known person and it was sold by the co-operatives as hybrid maize. This is the seed which the ryot is using as hybrid maize.

I do not know whether there is any coordination between departments and departments and between the Centre and the States. I do not want to indulge in unhealthy criticism. At the same time, I want to go to the root of the problem because it affects the common and the poor farmer. I want an alternative to be thought of. The administration has to be run on sound lines and the culprits should be punished, irrespective of whether they belong to the ruling party or some other party.

How can agriculture be improved? Is it possible to improve agriculture? Is it possible for us to be self-sufficient, even surplus and compete with other countries in the world instead of going with a beggar's bowl and squandering our hard-earned foreign exchange and even gold? Can we not put a stop to this particular problem?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power was saying something about Shri Nijalingappa and the Sherawati project. He has simply narrated that episode of the Ganges coming here from heaven. I am not at all bothered about that kind of thing. It is the money of the Commonman, not of Kamraj or Nijalingappa that is involved here. If there is a scandal and we have found that somebody is responsible, we have to punish the culprit, whoever he may

be, however high he may be. This is not a political game for cheap popularity so that one's name appears in the press. The people of Mysore demand that an impartial judicial inquiry should be instituted. That alone will give satisfaction to the people. Why is it not done? It is not being done because it will reveal things which are not palatable to people belonging to the ruling party.

Then the Minister was saying that we have undertaken a lot of projects and we are producing a lot of electricity and that, in fact, our genius has been utilized there. It is good and it is rewarding.

But can there be a comparison with that of Japan's agriculture having the benefit of electricity and power? There the poles that are erected will be fitted with the plug and a switch to operate the particular electrical implement that the country has produced. Any man will be able to plug to that pole and have free current. Any minister who had gone to Japan at the cost of the poor peasant would have seen that. Is it not a fact that current is supplied freely with co-ordination between the irrigation and electrical departments?

Why has this country not done it? What, after all, would have been the investment or loss on this considering that the subsidy on the sugar business for one year was Rs. 16 crores? Will it not be desirable to subsidise this particular item?

Then, only 15 per cent of the land is being cultivated in Japan by 15 per cent of the people. What about us? 66 per cent of us are cultivating. And what is our condition? In America, if an agriculturist is to be employed on an hourly basis, his wages are \$2, that is, Rs. 15. If he is going to work for 8 hours, it will be not less than Rs. 120. That is the condition of an agricultural labourer in America. What is our fate? Here, unfortunately, our labourer, with his bullocks, yoke, implements and everything of the

archaic age, tills the land from morning till evening and gets Rs. 2 without any food or any other remuneration.

What is the contribution made by this Government towards bettering the lot of the ryots who form 67 per cent of our population according to today's figures and not 80 per cent according to old figures? What is the advantage given to labour?

Why has this happened? It is mainly because the Government is not giving finance. There is a great gap today between the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarjibhai and Shri Jagjiwan Ram, not because they are different. They are in combination so far as their personality, their institution and their policy in other respects are concerned; but so far as agriculture is concerned, Shri Jagjiwan Ram has failed to influence Shri Morarjibhai, who controls the pocket of every man, whether he is industrialist or an agriculturist, and say, "This is my requirement; it is not my personal requirement but this is the requirement of the country."

We cannot cheat 66 per cent of these innocent people who are paying indirect taxes. We have pledged in our Constitution, "We, the people of India". On their behalf we boast here on the floor of this House, the Lok Sabha, from every corner that we have got every right to amend, alter, change, do away or do anything with the Constitution. Why should we not have the courage to say to this Minister that right from matches, bidi to implements, tractor or any article, that he is going to purchase or the co-operative societies are going to sell, on all these articles indirect taxes are to be paid and even agricultural sales-tax? That is an indirect tax. This is the money which is going to come to the purse of this Government. Whether it is the Congress Government or otherwise, I am not bothered. Whoever may be the ruler, I only want to bother about this, that this is the money he pays, who is the consumer. This is another 420 that the Govern-

[Shri N. Shivappa]

ment is doing. They are going to say that the consumer means only a respectable officer who makes all laws under the name of so many things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume and conclude his speech day after tomorrow.

Hon. Member may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazi-
pur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-supporting in food. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide assistance to farmers for increasing food production. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement minor irrigation schemes. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of intensive cultivation programmes. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of fodder. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of grain storage capacity. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate assistance in the cultivation of commercial crops. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to save crops from locusts and insects. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make efforts to make the soil more productive. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentive to tobacco growers. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentive to cane-growers. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote fisheries. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check adulteration of fertilisers. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of central afforestation schemes. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check denudation of forests in the country. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop improved breed of cattle. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Community Development Schemes. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption rampant in Cooperative Societies and to make them work efficiently. (31)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue food subsidy to deficit States as in the previous years. (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to procure adequate quantity of rice and wheat from surplus States. (34)].

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce expenses on the administration. (106)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the maximum salary of the officers as Rs. 1,000. (107)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend facilities to the non-gazetted staff to enable them to make the both ends meet. (108)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the number of officers. (109)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ram Avatar Shastri]

[Failure to check the bureaucratic attitude of the officers. (110)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent misuse of funds in the name of plant protection. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper price to sugarcane growers. (114)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check continuous fall in the production of sugarcane. (115)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special financial assistance to cane-growers. (116)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide improved seeds of sugarcane to farmers. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct feeder roads in areas where cane is grown. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide large number of tubewells in cane-growing areas. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check locust menace. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to successfully implement the All India Survey Scheme regarding use of soil and land. (121)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the experimental farms more effective. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check wastage of money in the purchase of machines and equipment. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay fair price to tobacco growers. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage cane production. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give wide publicity to the method of preparing sugar from beet-root. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay emphasis on preparation of sugar from beet-root. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect sugarcane from pests. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect crops from pests. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take any action against officials pilfering pesticides. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give wide publicity to the use of pesticides among farmers. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impart training in the use of pesticides. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the prices of pesticides. (133)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make wide use of pesticides. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the wastage and pilferage of pesticides. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of chemical fertilizers. (146)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities in the distribution of chemical fertilizers. (147)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the development of fisheries. (148)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up fish production. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper assistance to farmers for producing fish. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to successfully utilise sub-soil water resources to solve the irrigation problem. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ram Avatar Shastri]

[Failure to lay a net work of wells in villages. (152)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of wells in each village in the country. (153)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise sub-soil water. (157)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise sub-soil water in Gangetic Plain for irrigation. (158)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 10, 1968/Chaitra 21, 1890 (Saka).